FINANCIAL TIMES

No. 27,050 Wednesday August 18 1976 **10p

RIA Sch.13; BELGIUM Fr.22; DENMARK Kr.3; FRANCE Fr.2.50; GERMANY DM1.70; ITALY L.400; NETHERLANDS Fl.1.75; NORWAY Kr.3; PORTUGAL Esc.17.50; SPAIN Ptas.35; SWEDEN Kr.2.75; SWITZERLAND Fr.1.70.

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Ford inches ahead in battle for Republican vote

BY JUREK MARTIN, KANSAS CITY, AUGUST 17

President Ford was inching towards the Republican Presidential nomination to-day, but his chances could yet be scuttled by defeat on the floor of the Convention to-night on a key change to the Party's rules.

At least three independent surveys of delegate preferences, including surveys by the major U.S. TV networks, now suggest that, after non-stop delegate seduction in the last 48 hours, the President has acquired the 1,130 votes he needs for the nomination. Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Ronald Reagan had claimed sufficient backing, but unbiased canvasses had generally left the President a handful short.

Mr. Ford seems to have picked up an extra 10 to 12 delegates last night and this morning, Mr. Reagan only three.

The pressure on uncommitted delegates to declare their intention is intense, with both contenders personally telephoning, visiting, flattering and explaining their positions to the 90 or so remaining fence sitters.

So consuming is the race that nobody is bothering to wonder whether it is undignified for an incumbent President to behave in this way.

The Reagan strategists, led by the able John Sears, are trying desperately to remain on the offensive.

Should the celebrated Rule 16C, which they have sponsored and which would compel Mr. Ford to name his running mate before the Presidential nomination to-morrow night, go down to defeat this evening, then their cause is probably dead.

Support

They may get some satisfaction if the Convention agrees to insert in the Party's platform Mr. Reagan's "morality in foreign policy" statement unveiled yesterday afternoon. This document, extolling Alexander Solzhenitsyn and sharply critical of detente and the Helsinki agreement, amounts, in the Reagan view, to a total repudiation of the foreign policy of Mr. Ford and Dr. Henry Kissinger.

But the key vote is on Rule 16C. There is tentative evidence that it commands some support among Ford delegates, particularly in the North and mid-West who are apprehensive that he might choose Mr. John Connally as his running mate.

Although all of Maryland's 43 delegates are pledged to Mr. Ford, one report this morning said that 10 favoured 16C: another account said that Ford supporters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Delaware were keen to know in advance of to-morrow's voting whom Mr. Ford would choose.

If Rule 16C is carried, Mr. Ford will at the very least have been badly wrong footed and shown to be tactically inept at the worst possible time. It could even cost him the nomination.

Until now the fight between the two contenders has been clean enough. There was one unsubstantiated and improbable charge that two Illinois Ford delegates were offered money to switch to Mr. Reagan, but the Reagan camp angrily insisted that it had nothing to do with it.

It was clear from last night's session of the full Convention

Continued on Back Page
Convention Notebook, Page 4

Mark rise puts more pressure on snake

By Peter Riddell

THE GERMAN MARK rose sharply again yesterday and pressure increased even further on the snake, the joint European currency float, amid renewed speculation about an early realignment of international currencies.

Rumours about an early meeting of European Finance Ministers were denied in several centres last night. Mr. Willy de Clercq, the Belgian Finance Minister and unofficial secretary of the joint European float, said he had not been asked to call any meeting by any of the countries concerned.

Dealers reported heavy central bank intervention — possibly approaching the level of last Friday—as the mark traded at or above its ceiling in the snake. It also gained against the U.S. dollar, closing at DM2.50½ against DM2.52½.

The mark's strength pulled up other European currencies against the dollar. The French franc, which has been outside the snake since earlier this year, gained after increasing rumours of an early package of economic and financial measures.

Strength

While most attention was on the mark, the yen made a further advance against the dollar after news of a large trade surplus. The yen closed in London at Y287½ against Y290½ with reports of much heavier official intervention than on Monday.

Mr. Takeo Fukuda, the Deputy

Continued on Back Page
Japan surplus, Page 6

£ in New York

—	Aug. 17	Previous
Spot	$1.7555-75½	$1.7725-75½
1 month	1.23-1.21 dis	1.24-1.21 dis
3 months	3.53-3.51 dis	3.53-3.51 dis
12 months	11.63-11.55 dis	11.73-11.65 dis

Slight check in economic recovery rate

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE RATE of economic recovery slowed slightly between the first and second quarters of this year, according to figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

Gross domestic product (based on output data and at constant prices) rose by about 0.75 per cent. between the first and second quarters of 1976, against a rise of just over 1 per cent. in the previous period.

Over the first half of the year, the economy on this basis expanded by just under 1.75 per cent. when compared with the second half of 1975. While this is broadly consistent with the growth rates projected at the time of the April Budget, it is in contrast to the Chancellor's references to a faster than expected current rate of recovery when justifying and explaining the July economic package.

Although in the event the economy may have grown in line with, rather than exceeded, the April forecasts, the official view remains that the latest GDP figures in no way undermine the projections of a 4.5 per cent. annual rate of growth between the first half of 1976 and the end of next year.

Moreover, it is pointed out that the public spending "cuts" were made necessary by changed future projections rather than alterations in the current growth rate.

The slight check to the recovery in the second quarter may be only temporary, since industrial production, for example, appears to have been erratically depressed in June by the hot weather and a changed holiday pattern, while retail sales also seem to have been particularly low after the Budget. But consumer spending should receive a stimulus in the second-half of the year from the tax changes and rebates and there are several bullish indicators for manufacturing output.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(Output based)
1970=100

1973		110.5
1974		109.6
1975	1st	110.0
	2nd	107.3
	3rd	106.7
	4th	107.4
1976	1st	108.5
	2nd	109.3*

* preliminary estimate

But taken as a whole, the economic statistics of the last fortnight have raised questions about the rate of recovery—in particular about the growth of export volume—and there will be a close watch on the next couple of months' indicators.

The economy is now back to where it was at the end of 1972 during the last upswing with GDP about 2.5 per cent. above the trough of the third quarter of last year, but still 1.75 per cent. below the peak of output in the third quarter of 1974.

The GDP output-based index is only one of three measures—the others being based on expenditure and income—and all three figures together with an average estimate will be given towards the end of September.

The three measures have moved differently in the short-term and the output base understated the growth in the first quarter, though it is usually considered the most reliable measure of short-term movements.

Just under half the second quarter rise in GDP (output based) reflects the rise in manufacturing production and much of the rest is a result of a higher level of activity in transport services, including, for example, road haulage.

U.K. bids for share in £60m. railway orders

BY QUENTIN PEEL

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT manufacturers in Britain, together with officials of the Department of Trade, the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the Ministry of Overseas Development, are involved in last ditch negotiations to salvage some part of nearly £60m. of contracts, a large number of which are shortly to be finalised by the Kenyan railways system.

According to reports in Nairobi, letters of intent have already been issued for some £30m. of contracts for equipment including locomotives, wagons, coaches and track, involved in a massive modernisation programme.

The contracts have gone to companies in Canada, the U.S., West Germany, Japan, Sweden and Romania.

Britain, the traditional supplier of practically all equipment on the East African Railway system and a major contributor of development aid to Kenya, is likely to win orders only for steel rails worth some £7m., and possibly for some wagon bogies.

But talks are understood to be continuing with officials of the Kenyan railway region in a bid to recapture some of the order for wagons, with Britain making renewed representations "on technical and commercial grounds."

Railway equipment manufacturers in Britain blame their lack of success on unwillingness by the Government to include an element of aid in financing the package, relying instead entirely on the credit facilities offered by the ECGD.

While the principal organisation involved in the tendering was British Rail's marketing arm, BRE Metro, which bid for wagons and locomotive contracts, other companies involved included Hawker Siddeley's Brush Electric of Loughborough (main line locomotives), Barclays of Kilmarnock (shunter locomotives), and British Steel, for the track.

It seems almost certain now that the U.S. will get the contract for main line diesel locomotives, Japan and Romania will provide shunter locomotives, West Germany switch locomotives, and Sweden and Canada the coaches and goods wagons.

"It is a bit unfortunate, because we had quite good commercial terms," Mr. Dennis Minckley, managing director of Brush Electric, said yesterday. "I am afraid in order to get orders to-day one appears to need to include aid in the package as well. We don't adopt this policy."

Britain has always been Kenya's biggest source of bilateral aid, and the latest aid programme, from 1973-76, totalled some £30m.

But while its emphasis is on agriculture, roads, education and technical training, it is not tied to orders for British equipment. This also applies to loans which have been given to the East African Railways corporation, of which the Kenyan region is technically part.

The Kenyan orders, made independently of the East African headquarters, reinforce the increasingly separate operation of the three regions, including Tanzania and Uganda, and recently Tanzania also announced a major equipment contract which had been placed with India.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Overseas Development confirmed that officials were involved in continuing discussions about the possibility of including aid in export deals, although whether this could still be implemented for the Kenyan contracts seems unlikely.

Meanwhile the Department of Trade confirmed that Sweden had included aid in kind as part of its package for the coaches and wagons contracts, while Canada had provided soft credit terms.

However, British industry sources denied that the indebtedness of the East African railways had affected the enthusiasm of the British bid. The East African corporations agreed in May on a system of repaying their debts from the individual regional headquarters, because each region had previously refused to transfer surplus funds to headquarters.

It seems unlikely that the Kenyans will now place all £60m. of contracts because of shortage of money, but between £30m. and £40m. worth are likely to be awarded.

East African Community talks Page 6

Aid for drought-hit farms possible

BY ARTHUR SMITH

A PROMISE to consider the possibility of special financial assistance for farmers hit by drought was given yesterday by Mr. Fred Peart, the Minister for Agriculture.

After a tour of drought affected farms in the south west, Mr. Peart said: "I can't remember ever seeing anything like this. The situation is very grave."

He was on a fact-finding mission and could not yet make any decisions, he said. "It is now my job to return and discuss the situation with my colleagues. I have had requests for financial considerations for farmers, but these will have to be discussed with my Treasury colleagues and ultimately by the Cabinet."

London will be hit for the first time by new measures to combat drought. The Thames Water Authority's metropolitan division announced yesterday that water pressure to about 6.5m. consumers is to be cut by 25 per cent. It is hoped to save 40m. gallons of water a day.

Meanwhile, the National Farmers' Union said in London last night that housewives should not start panic buying.

Mr. Richard Butler, the NFU deputy president, declared: "There is no need to panic but there must be an understanding of what is already a serious situation. The drought is bound to have an effect on the price of food, particularly vegetables, but no-one can yet give an estimate of how much prices may have to rise."

All 10 water authorities in England and Wales are seeking special powers to restrict consumption.

Silver lining for Scots, Page 19

Fair Trading Office submits advice on Tate & Lyle bid

BY KEITH LEWIS

THE OFFICE of Fair Trading has completed its appraisal of the hotly-contested take-over bid by Tate and Lyle for Manbré and Garton and has passed on its advice to Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, who must now decide whether to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission.

No official indication of the Office's advice was forthcoming yesterday. But the Stock Market was clearly anticipating a reference with Manbré shares 8p lower at 152p and Tate higher by 2p at 242p.

Opposition to the proposed take-over has been strong. Apart from fierce resistance by the Manbré Board, advised by merchant banker S. G. Warburg, many major food groups, supermarket chains and various food federations have spoken out against the bid.

Also under scrutiny by the OFT is the fiercely disputed offer by glassmakers Pilkington Brothers for U.K. Optical. Mrs. Williams is expected to receive the Office's advice within the next few days.

The Secretary of State must also find a solution to Amalgamated Industrial's continuing defiance over its 38 per cent. stake in Loughborough crane manufacturer Herbert Morris.

Amalgamated was informed last May that its bid for Morris was "against the public interest" and the Monopolies Commission recommended that the stake be reduced to under 10 per cent.

So far, Amalgamated has not complied and says it will challenge in court any order made by Mrs. Williams under the Fair Trading Act which seeks to force it to sell the shares. Some move from Mrs. Williams is expected within the next week or so.

FINANCIAL TIMES

To-day's Financial Times has been affected by a ban by members of the National Graphical Association on the handling of material supplied by three news agencies—Reuters, the Press Association and Exchange Telegraph.

We regret that, as a result of an internal dispute within the NGA, there is bound to be some curtailment of our news and financial services until the matter is resolved.

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Sir Geoffrey Howe

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LOMBARD

Some capital offences

BY ANTHONY HARRIS

This country has a ramshackle, burdensome and inefficient tax system, which causes suffering out of proportion to the revenue it raises; and one might suppose that it was difficult to devise any change which would not be an improvement. Alas, this is to underestimate the ingenuity of our Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is in fact much easier to think of tax reforms which have made the system worse than of constructive changes.

Indeed, remembering some of the changes which have been introduced *one is almost at a loss* for temperate comment. Chancellors not only do stupid things, but they seem to be especially blind to the interests they are supposed best to understand. Thus it was Mr. Roy Jenkins who abolished the lower rates of income tax, thus greatly deepening the already troublesome poverty trap, and came near to abolishing any incentive to work for less than the national average wage.

Creditable

When Mr. Anthony Barber came along, he planned to attack this mess through his tax credit scheme, a highly creditable notion, attacked by the Labour party for the worst and most persistent of British reasons—Not Invented Here.

However, this same Mr. Barber, asked by his leader to apply some thick cosmetics to the unacceptable face of capitalism, came up with the Development Gains Tax and the first letting charge. Since the property boom was simply and solely the result of *idiotic monetary policy*, this was a good example of another British habit fighting insanity with insanity. More important in this context, however, is the fact that it is yet another symptom of what appears to be a constitutional disability of the Treasury, its inability to devise any sensible way of taxing capital.

There seem to be three basic reasons why Chancellors cannot understand capital: the first is simply silly, while the other two show something like corrupt intentions. The silly one is the notion that it is somehow immoral or destructive to levy taxes on capital rather than on income. This represents a kind of economic equivalent of the pathetic fallacy—the idea that the State is somehow an individual writ large.

The sad fact is that the Treasury has been singularly unsuccessful — except during periodic exchange crises — in persuading politicians of the important truth that there is a limit to the burden of social-spending overhead, and especi*ally to the rate of growth of that* burden, which a prosperous economy can carry; but its pale and delusory reflection, the idea that it is improvident to levy a tax on capital, seems to have been engraved for ever on our political consciousness. If only it were realised that spending, not taxing, is the real issue, we might have constrained the growth of the spending burden—and financing public expenditure by borrowing is the surest way of living off capital—and been able to concentrate on some *sensible notion of taxable capacity*. It would then be seen that the rich—rich in the capital sense—could well bear a bigger share of the burden of public spending which it is sensible to impose; and thus the earners, those who make wealth rather than owning it, could carry a correspondingly smaller one.

Given this fundamental error, the detailed mistakes which followed are easier to understand. They are no easier to forgive, however, for they seem to have been inspired by thoroughly dis*creditable reasons. Among the* offenders have been men who wished to be remembered as reforming Chancellors—Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and Mr. James Callaghan, for example. Their taxation measures—Mr. Lloyd's speculative gains tax, Mr. Callaghan's extension of this to a capital gains tax, and Mr. Healey's capital transfer tax—seem to have been inspired by a wish to pander to envy, which is discreditable.

Tax evasion

The whole notion that the realisation or transfer of capital constitutes what has become known as a taxable event is in fact based on total muddleheadedness. It is an attempt to tax capital without incurring a direct charge of doing so; in fact it distorts markets, has created a major tax evasion industry; and, through inflation, it has imposed a major injustice on capital holders, who are taxed on non-existent "gains." Since it also produces a derisory flow of revenue, the whole exercise has *been a waste of time even from* the Treasury point of view.

But if all this was foolish, one act was near criminal: the abolition of Schedule "A" taxation on the benefits of owning a house. The damage and distortion which has been caused to the British economy by the desire of successive Chancellors to buy the votes of owner-occupiers (of whom I am one, I might add) cannot be summed up in a sentence or two; a future column will be all too short.

GARDENS TO-DAY

Dry answers to rainless summer gardening

BY ROBIN LANE FOX

FORECASTS of drought until 1977 are casting a very long shadow over this column. Must we look forward to another season of petunias and those inexhaustible courgettes? If so, it may well prove too much for some of our oldest hedgerow trees, not least for the big beeches which mop up so much water from the ground and *which are beginning to droop so* ominously.

There is not much advice worth giving in such seasons. I intend to cover the beds of smaller alpines, for which I care most, with a layer of gravel as soon as we have a few thunderstorms. The centre of a heap of gravel is always damp, however hot the summer, and a blanket of gravel is well suited to plants from the stony slopes of a mountain. In wet seasons it hastens the drainage of water which would otherwise rot the necks *of the alpine plants, their most* vulnerable point. In dry summers it should keep the water down in the soil. I do not think it will look too ugly.

Although I have never understood those vests which are meant to keep us warm in winter and cool in summer, I can understand how a layer of gravel could be an alpine blanket for all seasons.

If our gardens are indeed to be so dry, can we console ourselves with the prospect of plants which most of us have not been able to grow hitherto? Much depends on the likely temperature of the winters. Sharp frosts and dry springs, summers and autumns are not a straightforward combination. If we do now have a cold winter, I believe that opinions about the hardiness of many shrubs will have to be altered.

Sheltered

During these past two summers the wood of the quick-growing shrubs from *marginal climates*, especially the Antipodes, has been properly ripened by hot sun. I think that Hebes, Callistemons and the more exotic Buddleias will now be able to stand a sharper winter than we have often assumed, though not a winter as cold as those in the early 'sixties. Of course, they must be planted in a sheltered bed, but their extremely quick rate of growth would be so welcome to the British gardener who must otherwise turn to the coarser sort of conifer for a quick-growing evergreen. I do not expect boundary hedges of Tasmanian evergreens, but if you believe in this talk of a decade of hot summers, you should be giving thought to the sort of half-hardy shrub which is offered by Treseders of Truro, Cornwall. I should be cautious, however, if I lived in the Midlands or further north.

Personally, I am intending to try once again the Eremurus, or Foxtail Lily. This magnificent plant thrives in a hot dry climate where its roots can run deeply without lying in too much water. In Britain, it has never been grown better than at Highdown, near Worthing in Sussex, in the dry chalk garden of the late Frederick Stern. From that we can conclude that it is happy on lime. In nature, it is nowhere finer than in Iran where I have recently seen huge drifts of its drying seed-heads, standing out like an army of spears against the horizon of pink-grey mountains. It is quite easily raised from seed and although it is a brave botanist who claims to distinguish the Foxtail Lilies out of flower, I hope that I may raise some variations with a taste for our new style of summer.

Scattered

Living in such dry places, the Foxtail Lily has to be quick about growing and flowering. In April and early May, you can almost see it moving, as its long strap-like leaves push slowly upwards and the flower stem, up to six feet tall, begins its rapid ascent. The flowers are borne like an upright fox's brush, tapering to a point after nearly two feet of buds at the stem's summit. They stand up like some spectacular pink, white or yellow brush in May and dominate any garden with space for such a bold sight. Afterwards, the leaves lengthen and bend over rather messily and the clump ceases to be attractive. Several varieties are offered, normally through bulb merchants, and as their performances are not obvious, I had better go through them carefully.

The Eremurus hates spring frost, high wind and a sodden soil. Experiment at Highdown proved that a covering of straw or bracken in winter over the crowns of the plant encouraged slugs and snails: the clumps were better left to take their chance. They have to be planted carefully. The crowns should settle at least three inches below the surface of the ground and some sharp sand should be scattered underneath them so that they do not root on anything which might rot them. The hole dug for them should be some two or three feet wide.

Splendid

Like most of the plants which will grow in dry climates, the Eremurus has thick fleshy roots which search deeply for water. Their soil can include lime or even chalk, but it must drain very sharply: I dug sharp sand deep into the hole for my last clump and if they had not run into the wet winter of 1974, I am sure that they would still be happily multiplying. At Highdown, it was thought best to divide a clump as soon as it was big enough to bear four flower stems in one season. Division was found to be essential and best contrived by levering on two long forks sunk either side of the clump. Unfortunately, my crowns never reach that happy stage.

Among the varieties which the big bulb merchants offer, the Highdown hybrids are brightly coloured and excellent. If correctly named, they derive from the best British clumps. The Shelford hybrids are equally splendid and may range through pinks, yellows and orange if you can ever afford them. The wild variety called Robustus is quite often to be seen in catalogues and is most remarkable. I used to work among a large group of these plants below the huge public mountain garden in Munich, yet their flower stems, some eight feet tall, were not out of keeping with the rocks and alpines around them. Not once did they need to be staked or protected against wind and rain, a measure of their stoutness and toughness. Their pinkish-white brushes of flower dominated the whole garden in late May.

Often, gardeners ask what *would be happy on one of those* lime or chalk gardens in Hampshire and Sussex which are not really to the liking of many old roses or modern hybrid teas. One hesitates to mention the Eremurus in years when the ground is as sodden as usual. But if you can imagine five dry summers in a row, you should consider sowing some of its obliging seed and looking forward to a bed of Foxtail Lilies, the most spectacular plant for gardens which go without rain.

CRICKET: FIFTH TEST

Holding aga[illegible] England ba[illegible]

THANKS TO another superb spell of pace bowling by Holding, West Indies beat England at the Oval with an ease which would never have been possible on a pitch which has remained so docile throughout.

The English batting, not for the first time this summer, proved painfully inept and insecure against speed and were dismissed for a mere 203. There was a sad lack of dedication and application.

This handsome victory — it should be remembered that the West Indies declared their second innings at 182 for 0—simply underlined the enormous difference between the two sides. They have won three and drawn two of the five Tests and we have been comprehensively outplayed in every department.

Possibly even more disturbing is the fact that we do not appear to have discovered any fresh young talent. The situation calls for a drastic rethinking on policy.

England have been slaughtered with embarrassing ease by a team *that suffered the same fate them*selves last winter at the hands of the Australians, who will be with us next summer.

Our needs are obvious but where to find the batsmen and bowlers is a different matter. I am convinced that our selectors can no longer afford to think of *short-term prospects* but must look to the future even if it means it will take three years to see the results.

For the second time in the game the speed of Holding proved too much for the batsmen. At 41 Amiss fenced diffidently at a ball well wide outside his off stump and was snapped up in the slips.

Woolmer who has looked impressive throughout this series without producing the runs became Holding's second victim, caught behind playing at another delivery outside the off stump.

This brought in Balderstone, on a pair. He never looked capable of coping with the speed, and though he hung around for a while it came as no suprise when Holding yorked him, for his second 0.

Willey did not last long, falling a victim to Holder who had taken over from Roberts. Greig, the England captain, arrived and departed beaten yet again by a very fast [illegible]orker. When Holding was re[illegible]d after bowling for an hou[illegible] and 25 minutes the England [illegible]nings was in ruins and his figures were eight overs, one maiden, four wickets for 23 runs.

Knott, who joined Steele with the score at 78 for 5, proceeded to play sensibly and show that batting was not quite the impossible task which the efforts of most of the other players had suggested. This pair was still together at lunch when the total was 128.

In the afternoon Steele and Knott presented broad bats until shortly before 3 p.m. the former was caught behind off Holder for 42. Knott then found another determined partner in young Miller, who lasted until the total had reached 196 when he was rather surprisingly bowled by Richards, but not before Knott had completed an admirable half-century.

This meant the arrival of the first member of the tail and the immediate return of Holding and Tony Greig, who prom[illegible] before the first Test [illegible] England would make [illegible] Indies grovel, at the en[illegible] his last innings in [illegible] series. He scored one, [illegible] bowler: Michael Hold[illegible]

Roberts. The former, al[illegible] tired, found a fine ball for which removed his middle[illegible] And then it was only a [illegible] of time.

Underwood was su[illegible] caught by Lloyd to give [illegible] his first wicket of the mat[illegible] Holding, appropriately con[illegible] *the rout, when he had* [illegible] l.b.w. His final figures [illegible] 20.2—6—57—6.

Not only had he taken [illegible] wickets in a match tha[illegible] other West Indian fast [illegible] but he had achieved thi[illegible] siderable feat on a pitch [illegible] gave him no assistance. I [illegible] if I have ever seen a [illegible] sustained performance [illegible] genuine fast bowler.

WEST INDIES: 687 for 8 dec. and 182 for 0 dec.
ENGLAND: 435 and 203.

TREVOR BAILEY

[illegible]routs [illegible]en

RACING

BY DOMINIC WIG[illegible]

Beau Dutch looks good value

BEAU DUTCH, who returned to something like his best form in Goodwood's Heyshott Handicap after an inexplicably poor showing in the Moorland Brewery Trophy at Newbury, can give Michael Stoute a welcome tonic by landing to-day's Tote-sponsored Ebor.

Stoute, injured with his wife and Robert Armstrong in a car accident a week ago, has always held a high opinion of Beau Dutch, and I am hoping that this tall Ribocco three-year-old will live up to his trainer's expectations.

Blinkered for the first time in the Heyshott Handicap, Beau Dutch struggled on well when headed 1½ furlongs from home by Tug of War to whom he was trying to concede 8 lbs. At the line, he was only two lengths adrift of the winner, who had previously run Hill Station to a length in a competitive handicap at Folkestone.

Provided that he can be kept in touch with the leaders in the early stages, I feel confident that Beau Dutch, one of the bottom weights with 7 st 7 lb, will give his supporters a fine run for their money.

At expected odds of around 14—1, he appeals as far better value than the hot favourite Sir Montagu, who may find this 1¼ miles trip just beyond his optimum distance.

YORK:
2.00—Pippa's Pride.
2.30—Hand Canter.
3.10—Beau Dutch.
3.40—Relkino*
4.10—Ad Lib Ra**
4.45—Jumpabout
5.15—Mid Beat

BRIGHTON:
3.00—Red Ruby
3.30—Red Dawn
4.00—Counterfeit Lady***
4.30—Empress of Russia

Half and hour after the Tote Ebor, a fascinating race is in prospect for the Great Voltigeur Stakes when several smart three-year-olds, including General Ironside, Illustrious Prince, and Scallywag, will be trying to underline their St. Leger claims.

Here, I intend to take a chance with *Relkino*, who found the 1¼ miles of Sandown's Joe Coral Eclipse too sharp for him when finishing only seventh of behind Trepan.

Now back to the 1¼ mile which he finished runner Empery in the Derby. R can return to winning fo the expense of the much vi Scallywag, who reappears a long absence.

The beautifully bred *Ra*, a grey colt by the W ton DC winner Droll Role that great mare, Libra, s that he had inherited a go of ability when chasing Avgerinos and Mandrake in the Granville Stakes a on King George VI and Elizabeth Diamond day. be disappointing if he dispose of the opposition Convivial Stakes (4.10).

Mid Beat, an imp winner of the Acomb Sta the corresponding meet year ago, showed that h returning to his best chasing home Yunkel af field ten days ago, and he go one better in the Wy Handicap.

At Brighton, where the winner *Red Ruby* can li George Robey Challenge T *Counterfeit Lady* is given fident vote for the Hollin Handicap.

APPOINTMENTS

Rubery Owen executive post

Mr. Arthur Makin has been appointed managing director of RUBERY OWEN (WARRINGTON), succeeding Mr. Clem Muskett who has retired on medical advice.

★

WESTMINSTER PROPERTY GROUP has agreed with Mr. W. R. Albery to terminate the final stage of his contract as managing director on August 31 so that he may take up an appointment as managing director (designate), Hutchison Properties (Hong Kong) with effect from December. During the initial period Mr. Albery will be engaged in a general capacity with the property interests of Hutchison International.

★

Mr. Finlay Smith, director and chief metallurgist of BLAKEY'S (MALLEABLE CASTINGS), is retiring on medical advice on August 31.

★

Mr. John N. P. Clark has been appointed managing director of EDE AND RAVENSCROFT. He was formerly managing director of F. J. Bacon, a subsidiary of Dawson International.

★

Sir Huw Wheldon has been appointed a trustee of the NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY in succession to Mr. A. D. Powell, whose term of office has expired.

★

Mr. J. B. Leworthy and Mr. A. J. Crates, respectively chairman and financial director of Crystalate (Holdings), have joined the Board of ALJAC ENGINEERING where Mr. Leworthy becomes chairman and Mr. E. W. Absolon is managing director. The changes follow an agreement by Crystalate to acquire Aljac.

★

Mr. K. N. Orrell has been appointed managing director of the PEMBERTON CARAVANS group.

★

Mr. R. T. Edwards, London oil consultant of the BANK OF SCOTLAND, has been appointed senior representative, oil and international divisions, London. Mr. D. R. Allan, an executive assistant, branch administration, Glasgow, has been made representative, oil and international divisions, London.

★

Mr. A. E. P. Clarke, Mr. R. M. Cox-Johnson, Mr. R. F. Macaire and Mr. N. J. C. Stone have been appointed directors of the ENGLISH ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BOND AND SHARE HOLDERS and its two subsidiaries, English Association Investment Trust and English Shareholders Nominees. Mr. R. D. Guthrie, Mr. H. H. Merriman and Mr. A. W. Murdoch have retired as directors.

★

Mr. B. Creed has been appointed finance director and company secretary of NU-WAY HEATING PLANTS, succeeding Mr. F. T. C. Pellatt. The company is a member of the Wolseley-Hughes Group.

★

Mr. Sydney Jeal has been appointed chief executive of STANDARD MOTORISTS CENTRES, the national retail sales division of Quinton [illegible] (Holdings), a member of [illegible] Oil. Mr. Jeal, who has been [illegible] with the company for many [illegible] was previously managing [illegible] of Partco.

★

Mr. J. M. MacKinnon has [illegible] appointed manufacturing [illegible] of PLATT SACO LOWE [illegible] place of Mr. W. Thornley, [illegible] became operations direct[illegible] Ernest Scragg and Sons [illegible] ings). Both companies are [illegible] bers of the Stone-Platt Indu[illegible] group.

★

Mr. R. W. Millard has [illegible] appointed to the Board [illegible] BRITISH CELLOPHANE as [illegible] personnel director and com[illegible] secretary. He was pres[illegible] group personnel manager.

★

Mr. Bernard A. Bain has [illegible] appointed commercial di[illegible] and Mr. Mathew D. [illegible] development manager [illegible] DALGETY AGRICULT[illegible] DEVELOPMENT [illegible] NATIONAL.

★

ANSBACHER (C. I.) has [illegible] stituted its Board which [illegible] comprises: Mr. J. M. [illegible] chairman; Mr. S. A. Fa[illegible] managing director; Mr. [illegible] Bourgaize and Mr. L. C. [illegible] executive directors; and Mr. [illegible] Thomson, director. The offic[illegible] Henry Ansbacher and Co. [illegible] have been moved to La Plai[illegible] St. Peter Port where both [illegible] now carry on business.

As previously stated, [illegible] intended to merge the two [illegible] under one name Ansbacher [illegible] by the end of March 1977.

TV/Radio

† Indicates programme in black and white

BBC 1

7.05 a.m. Open University (UHF only). 9.05 Dastardly and Muttley in their flying machines. 9.15 Jackanory. 9.30 Devlin. 9.50 Roobarb. 9.55 Country Search. 10.25 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 Bod. 1.45 Cricket: Gillette Cup. 4.23 Regional News (except London). 4.25 Play School. 4.50 Speed Buggy. 5.15 Ask Aspel. 5.40 Magic Roundabout.
5.45 News.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.50 Man and Boy.
7.15 It's a Knock-out.
8.30 Are You Being Served?
9.00 News
9.25 Explorers.
10.15 Band Beat.
10.50 The War Lords (Churchill).
11.20 Panorama Special: Ford or Reagan . . . The decisive ballot.
11.50 Weather/Regional News.

All Regions as BBC 1 except at the following times:—

Wales—4.50 p.m. Ble Ond . . . ? (America in Film and Song). 5.10-5.15 Crystal Tipps and Alistair. 6.00 Wales To-day. 6.50 Newydd (News). 7.05-7.15 Bugs Bunny. 11.50 News and Weather for Wales.

Scotland—9.40-10.25 a.m. The Wonderful World of Disney. 6.00-6.50 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and Weather for Scotland.

Northern Ireland—4.23-4.25 p.m. Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.50 Scene Around Six. 11.50 News and Weather for Northern Ireland.

England—6.00-6.50 p.m. Look North (from Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle): Midlands To-day (from Birmingham): Look East (from Norwich); Points West (from Bristol): South To-day (from Southampton): Spotlight Suth-West (from Plymouth).

BBC 2

6.40 a.m. Open University.
10.35 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
11.00 Play School.
4.15 p.m. Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.
5.00 Open University.
7.30 News on 2.
7.40 Gardeners' World.
8.10 Pebble Mill Showcase.
9.00 Look, Stranger.
†9.25 Festival 40: "Tea Party" by Harold Pinter.
10.40 Beauty Is In The Eye.
10.50 Cricket: Gillette Cup highlights.
11.20 Newsnight.
11.35 Closedown: Patricia Perry reads "Mother" by Andrew Waterman.

LONDON

9.45 a.m. Sally and Jake. 10.00 Summer School. 10.50 Cartoon Time. 11.00 Certain Women. 11.50 Cartoon Time. 12.00 The Adventures of Rupert Bear. 12.10 p.m. Hickory House. 12.30 Mitchell Memories. 1.00 First Report. 1.20 Lunch-time To-day. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 The Best of Good Afternoon. 2.20 Racing from York. 4.25 Runaround. 4.50 Shadows. 5.20 Cartoon Time. 5.35 Sportscene.
5.50 News from ITN.
6.00 A Town Called Greenwich.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 All in the Game.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 The Tommy Cooper Hour.
9.00 Killers.
10.00 News.
10.40 Hitler's Germany.
12.10 a.m. What the Papers Say.
12.25 Close: Tina Heath reads one of William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience."

All ITV Regions as London except at the following times:—

ANGLIA

10.00 a.m. Phoenix 5. 11.05 Treasures in Store. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 1.25 p.m. Anglia News. 2.00 Houseparty. 5.20 The Beachcombers. 6.00 About Anglia. 12.10 a.m. The Big Question.

ATV MIDLANDS

10.50 a.m. Caged Man and Other Animals. 11.30 Untamed World. 11.50 Dodo the Space Kid. 1.20 p.m. ATV Newsdesk. 5.20 ATV Today including Junior Police Five (Part 1). 6.00 ATV Today (Part 2).

BORDER

11.05 a.m. Treasures in Store. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. †1.20 p.m. Border News. 2.00 Houseparty. 5.20 The Count of Monte Cristo. 6.00 Border News and Lookaround. †12.05 a.m. Border News Summary.

CHANNEL

†1.20 p.m. Channel Lunchtime News and Weather. 5.20 Arthur. †6.00 Channel News and Weather. †6.10 Adventures in Rainbow Country. †12.05 a.m. News and Weather in French, followed by Epilogue.

GRAMPIAN

11.05 a.m. Treasures in Store. 12.35 Recreation and Interests. 1.20 p.m. Grampian News Headlines. 2.00 Houseparty. 5.20 Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 6.00 Grampian News, Farming News. 6.15 The Woody Woodpecker Show. 12.00 Evening Prayers.

GRANADA

10.50 a.m. The Seven Seas. 11.40 Tom-Foolery. 1.20 p.m. Take Kerr. 5.15 This Is Your Right. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada News Headlines. 6.20 Cartoon. 6.30 The Adventurer. 12.20 a.m. Thank You and Goodnight.

HTV

11.05 a.m. Treasures in Store. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 12.00 Flower Stories. 1.20 p.m. Report West Headlines. 1.25 Report Wales Headlines. 2.00 Houseparty. †5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Winner Takes All.

HTV Cymru/Wales—As HTV General Service except: 12.00-12.10 p.m. Clwedlan'r Blodau. 1.20-1.25 Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25-4.50 Rhifeddodau. 6.01-6.15 Y Dydd.

HTV West—As General Service except: 1.20-1.30 p.m. Report West Headlines. 6.15-6.30 Report West.

SCOTTISH

11.00 a.m. The Sweet Sugar Doughnut. 11.05 Treasures in Store. 11.30 Look-Up. †1.25 p.m. Road and Weather Report. 2.00 Copenhagen Porcelain. 5.20 Kid. 5.25 Crossroads. 6.00 Watch This Space. 6.30 At Home With Kenneth McKellar. 12.05 a.m. Late Call.

SOUTHERN

10.25 a.m. The Cuckoo. 10.35 Travellin' Around. 11.05 Treasures in Store. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 1.20 p.m. Southern News. 2.00 Houseparty. 5.20 Sinbad Junior. 5.25 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 12.05 a.m. Southern News.

TYNE TEES

11.00 a.m. Starting Point. 11.05 Treasures in Store. 11.35 Look Up. 1.20 p.m. Northeast News and Lookaround. 2.00 Women Only. 5.20 Wild Country. 6.00 Today At Six. 12.10 a.m. Epilogue.

ULSTER

11.05 a.m. Treasures in Store. 11.30 Look Up. 1.20 p.m. Ulster News Headlines followed by Lunchtime. 4.23 Ulster News Headlines. 5.20 Return to Planet of the Apes. 6.00 Summer Reports.

WESTWARD

10.05 a.m. Sesame Street. 11.05 Treasures in Store. 11.30 Recreation and Interests. 12.25 p.m. Gus Honeybun's Birthday. 1.20 Westward News Headlines. 5.20 Arthur. 6.00 Westward Diary. 12.05 a.m. Westward Late News. 12.00 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE

10.55 a.m. Speed the Plough. 11.05 Oliver and the Artful Dodger. 1.20 p.m. Calendar News. 5.20 Calendar. 6.00 Calendar (Emley Moor and Belmont editions).

RADIO 1 — 247m

(S) Stereophonic broadcast

6.00 a.m. As Radio 2. 7.00 Simon Bates. 9.00 Tony Blackburn. 11.00 Noel Edmonds with the Radio 1 Roadshow from Bude. 12.30 p.m. Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.02 David Hamilton (S) (also on VHF). 4.30 It's D.L.T. OR: 5.45 Newsbeat. 6.02 Sam Costa (S) (joins Radio 2). 11.00 John Peel (S) (also on VHF). 12.00-12.05 a.m.—As Radio 2.

RADIO 2 — 1,500m and VHF

6.00 a.m. News Summary. 6.02 Colin Berry (S) including 6.35 Pause for Thought. 7.02 Terry Wogan (S) including 8.27 Racing Bulletin. 8.45 Pause for Thought. 9.02-11.30 Pete Murray's Open House (S) including 10.30 Wansoners' Walk. 11.30 Jimmy Young (S). 12.02 and 1.02 p.m. Cricket—Gillette Cup: news of the semi-finals. 1.50 Sports Desk. 1.55 Good Listening (VHF). 2.02 David Hamilton (S) as Radio 1, but including on 1,500m, only (also 202m Scotland) Racing from York. 2.45 and 3.05 Sports Desk. 4.30 Wansoners' Walk. 4.45 Sports Desk. 4.50-7.00 Sam Costa (S) (247m, joins at 6.02; UHF and 42m only from 6.45 *including 5.45 Sports Desk*. 6.45-7.00 Gillette Cup Special (1,500m only, also 202m Scotland). 7.02-7.30 Games People Play (VHF and 247m only). 7.30 A-pickin' and a-grinnin'. 8.02 Two in mind (S). 8.30 Sing Something Simple (S). 9.02a Command Performance (S). 10.02 Sports Desk. 10.05 Words and music (S). 11.02 Joan Challis with The Late Show (1,500m only, also 202m Scotland. VHF joins Radio 1). 12.00-12.05 a.m. News.

RADIO 3 — 464m, Stereo & VHF

‡ Medium Wave only

†6.55 a.m. Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Your midweek choice, part 1 (S). 8.00 News. 8.05 Your midweek choice, part 2 (S). 9.00 News. 9.05 This week's composer: Brahms (S). 9.40 French organ music (S). 10.25 The King's Singers (S). 11.00 London Baroque Trio (S). 11.40 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Schumann, Barries (S). 12.15 p.m. Words . . . 12.20 Concert, part 2: Rachmaninov (S). 1.00 News. 1.05 Helsinki Festival concert: Wolf (S). 1.35 Concert Club (S). 2.10 No More Singing. 2.35 Concert Club, part 2: Beethoven (S). 3.20 Brahms and the *Gypsies* (S). 4.10 Bach, Hindemith and Stravinsky concert (S). 5.00 Choral Evensong. 15.45 Homeward Bound. †6.05 News. †6.10 Homeward Bound (continued). †6.30 Lifelines: Language and Communication. 7.30 Proms, part 1: Stravinsky, Berio, Dallapiccola (S). 8.20 The arts worldwide. 8.40 Proms, part 2: Stravinsky (S). 9.00 Poetry Now. 9.20 Proms, part 3: Berio, Stravinsky (S). 10.05 Orchestra Concert: Sibelius, Mozart, Hindemith (S). 11.25-11.30 News.

Radio 3 (VHF only)—6.00-7.00 a.m. and 5.45-7.30 p.m. Open University.

RADIO 4 — 434m, 330m, 285m and VHF

6.00 a.m. News. 6.22 Farming Today. 6.40 Prayer for the day. 6.45 Today. 7.00 News and more of Today including 7.25 VHF Regional News. 7.45 Thought for the day. 8.00 News and more of Today including 8.25 VHF Regional News. 8.45 Whisky Galore, part 3. 9.00 News. 9.05 The Living World. 9.35 Parents and Children. 10.00 News. 10.05 In Britain Now. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Round Britain Quiz. 11.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 12.00 News. 12.02 p.m. You and Yours. 12.27 Brain of Britain 1976. †12.55 Weather, programme news, VHF (except London and SE) Regional News. 1.00 The World at One. 1.30 The Archers. 1.45 Woman's Hour including 2.00-2.02 News. 2.45 Listen with Mother. 3.00 News. 3.05 Afternoon Theatre. 4.00 News. 4.05 We want Cantor: Eddie Cantor and his friends recalled. 4.35 Story Time. 5.00 PM reports. †5.50 Financial Report. VHF Regional News. 5.55 Weather; programme news. 6.00 News. 6.15 Dr. Finlay's Casebook. 6.45 The Archers. 7.00 News. 7.05 The World in Focus. 7.30 Murder International. 8.00 The long road to Bayreuth: Wagner and the first Festival 100 years ago (S). 9.00 Quote . . . unquote. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 *The World Tonight*. 10.45 A Book at Bedtime. 11.00 The Financial World Tonight. 11.15 Four Faces of the Thames. 11.30 News.

BBC Radio London — 206m and 94.9 VHF

6.00 a.m. As Radio 2. 6.30 Susie Barnes with Rush Hour. 9.00 Richard Vaughan with London Live. 11.03 Jenny Thompson and Diana Rice with In Town. 12.03 p.m. John Toogood with Call In, including 12.45 London News Desk. 2.03 Paul Owens with 206 Showcase. 4.32 Tony Fish with Home Run, including 5.00 and 6.00 London News Desk. 7.00 Jenny Thompson and Diana Rice with In Town (as 11.03 a.m.). 8.00 Quest. 8.30 Soul 77. 10.03 Robbie Vincent's Late Night London. 12.00 Closedown As Radio 2.

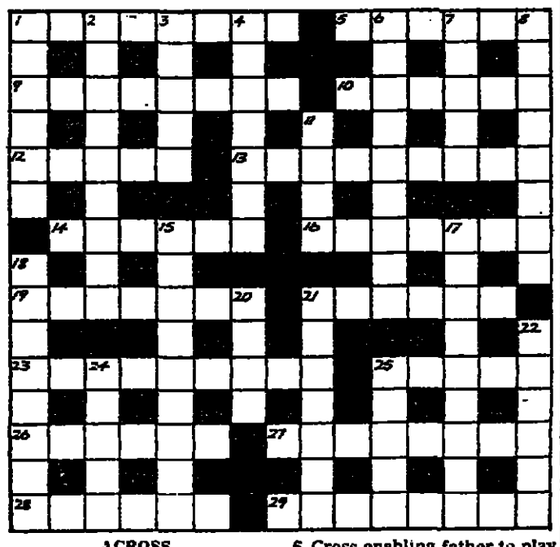
London Broadcasting — 261m and 97.3 VHF

5.00 a.m. Morning Music. 6.00 "AM"—breakfast-time show. 10.00 Brian Hayes-talking to London. 1.00 p.m. Newswatch. 5.00 Newsbreak. 7.30 Jazz in Stereo. 9.00 Nightline. 2.00-4.30 a.m. Nightwatch—news every half hour through the night.

Capital Radio — 194m and 95.8 VHF

6.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show with Adrian Love. 9.00 Michael Aspel. 12.00 Dave Cash: Cash on Delivery. 3.00 p.m. Roger Scott. 7.00 London Today. 7.30 Open Line. 9.00 Nicky Horne: Your Mother Wouldn't Like It. 11.00 Tony Myatt: The Late Show. 2.00-6.00 a.m. Night Flight.

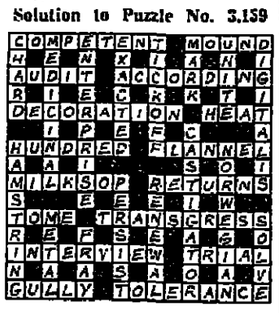
F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 3,160



ACROSS
1 Manage to keep grip on part of Ireland (4, 4)
5 Alarmed by a frightful start to sudden attack (6)
9 Given a treat when removed (5, 3)
10 Dog tout (6)
12 Dodge notice put in day before (5)
13 Deep snow abroad made to go gradually (5, 4)
14 Caught by rush to become pure (6)
16 IRA man is in condition (7)
19 Get the better of Hamlet in the open air (7)
21 Father's boy to send down the line (4, 2)
23 Horse dealer has part of Bible to overcome (3, 6)
25 Female warrant officer joins husband (5)
26 Part of breakfast for the more foolhardy (6)
27 Latin without remedy is a cushy number (8)
28 About to dust? Far from it (6)
29 Did Poles somehow become unbalanced? (8)

DOWN
1 Strike female here (6)
2 Want small whisky? You bet (4, 1, 4)
3 No scholar goes with debt collector to church (5)
4 Might become aspiring (5-2)
6 Cross enabling father to play part over notes (9)
7 Like gardens to be 29 (5)
8 Mean to follow scoundrel (5, 3)
11 50-1 member has disability (4)
15 Monopolist coming to mend a chap's shoes (4, 5)
17 Material stain used for casting (4, 5)
18 Study member of panel makes of magician (8)
20 Still one sees a snowman (4)
21 Left at sea one company covered columns . . . (7)
22 . . . during the action for sure (6)
24 Sweeper born with some deformity (5)
25 Mourning for things to smoke (5)

Solution to Puzzle No. 3,159



man theatre

Classics

by RONALD HOLLOWAY

classics are back. Ger- East and West, celebrated eimar millenium (founded with a splurge of Schiller s and Goethe films that but an omen of things to Egon Günther, East n novelist and film maker, his Goethe-Stadium last with a film adaptation of as Mann's *Lotte in Weimar* ntry at the 1975 Cannes l) and is presently near- mpletion of a much-dis *Werther* project. r's *Don Carlos* appeared ur cities almost simul- ly—West Berlin, Ham- Karlsruhe, and Tübingen— ch time the play was a s, if not a critical, success. year is the 200th anniver- of Heinrich von Kleist's the tributes to the most of classical dramatists to be varied and provo- given the respect talented to have tradionally had psychological content in work. Hebbel's *Maria* *lena* and *Büchner's* *and Lena* were bywords reason with little to offer way of new plays. it was a tired and unimag- season. Schiller was, as , shamefully mishandled *on Carlos*, in particular, ed practically unrecognis- The Berlin production— ally at the Schiller-Theatre the direction of Intendant Lietzau—went through months of preparation for erliner Festwochen, only ke to death on the text the young actors in the rting roles (Philip and are the central figures) t speak those grandilo- poetic lines with the pas- nd conviction they require. amburg, by contrast, the ches Schauspielhaus pro- n safeguarded the "speak- side but substituted onal sentiment for pathos nthusiasm.

exceptions to the rule are r of young directors who ach the classics by weigh- words and phrases for n meanings and key con- to give the production and depth: Berlin's Peter and Cologne's Hansgünther e. Stein's *Tasso* (Goethe) e tiny Schaubühne on the his Kleist's *Dream of the c of Homburg* was hailed rominent critics "as the of the decade." Stein is outsider-looking-in, whose retation of lines aptly fits timacy of the Schaubühne. e, on the other hand, s the bare reaches of the tage to magnify character and echo the passion of the *Romantic Movement*.

His *Egmont* and *Urfaust* revealed more about Goethe and his age, while still speaking to the present, than any other "salute to Weimar" since the days of Gustaf Gründgens. Heyme is often accused of "mannerism" because of fierce dedication to the spoken text: in actuality, he is the insider-looking-out, whose interpretative sense for scale brings weight and body to the text. One often has the feeling that these two directors are preserving a fading or lost tradition.

This feeling is particularly evident when visiting those cities specialising in the "boulevardisation" of the classics. One such city is, surprisingly, Hamburg—where the name Gründgens was synonymous with tradition and his *Faust* a milestone in modern German theatre. Since Gründgens, however, the Deutsches Schauspielhaus has faded into the background as a trendsetter, perhaps due to the *cavernous size of the house itself* (the largest seating capacity of the German *Sprechbühnen*). Here *Don Carlos* was reduced to sneers-and-jeers to keep the audience cued as to the good guys and the bad guys. Here Hebbel's *Maria Magdalena* starred an oversized, eye-catching cupboard, and the final, prophetic line—"I don't understand the world any more!"—was jettisoned to protect a castrated Anton of simpler dimensions. Here Shakespeare's *Othello* was billed "a filthy nigger" in a burnt-out production of jaded, distorted fantasy: bankrupt theatre for the bankrupt audience.

Other Schillers in Hamburg were equally unappetising. The Thalia Theater presented a fashion-show *Maria Stuart* in full costume and limp poses—appropriate perhaps for this haven of high-class boulevard, but a missed opportunity.

Some smaller subsidised theatres, as Heidelberg, approach the classics from a different direction. Here every third theatregoer is a student, and the theatre accepted its obligation to a young public by providing a thoroughly researched *Faust*: the play, Parts I & II, was performed in three evenings of three hours each under Friedrich Beyer's direction; as extra added attractions, a "Prologue to Goethe's *Faust*" and a "Puppet Play on Doctor Faustus" provided background information. The idea was novel enough to draw a swarm of critics.

Francesca Annis and Mike Gwilym in the Royal Shakespeare Company's new production of 'Troilus and Cressida,' which opened at Stratford last night

Television

Freedom to view

by CHRIS DUNKLEY

The coincidence of a number of otherwise unconnected occurrences in the last couple of weeks has served as a reminder of the way in which television can so easily be turned into a hypocrite's fairyland: a fairyland in which everything looks very pretty, and where freedom and variety are said to be the watchwords, but where there is actually about as much real freedom as there is real democracy in the German "Democratic" Republic.

First there have been the announcements using both the written and the spoken word at the beginning and end of Auberon Waugh's ATV programmes, *This Is Waugh*, carefully explaining that Waugh expresses a personal view.

After the first programme (in *which Waugh argued that it is* not unpleasant environments that create vandals but vandals who create unpleasant environments) there was an outburst of spluttering in some of the more Right-wing newspapers over the supposedly special treatment dealt out to a man with clearly reactionary views. *The general attitude* was that pinko Socialist fellow-travellers were forever making programmes which clearly fostered *their* Left-wing views, although nobody felt it necessary to warn of *their* programmes being "opinionated." So why did the Waugh material have to be labelled with such studied care?

To this the Independent Broadcasting Authority promptly replied that Waugh had not been singled out for special treatment, it was just that his series happened to be the first to come under a new ruling which is to be applied similarly to other opinionated programmes.

In the words of *Broadcast magazine* "The ruling was introduced following a survey carried out by the IBA in October last year which revealed that no less than 50 per cent. of respondents thought that such personal-view programmes (like John Pilger's which in fact was the subject of the study) were ordinary current affairs shows!"

The implication here is that an "ordinary" current affairs show is apolitical, balanced, uncontentious, unopinionated, made in an exclusively objective fashion without the maker's upbringing, schooling, religion, parents or political opinions being allowed to have any effect. The idea that even one such programme has ever been made might be acceptable if current affairs series or documentaries were created by robots.

For the IBA to imply, by the selective application of their new ruling, that the only people who convey strong opinions via their programmes are outspoken reporters with extremist views is either naive or hypocritical. The fact is that very nearly all programmes convey (implicitly if not explicitly) the strongly held opinion that the status quo should be preserved.

As a single example take *The Risk of Business*, BBC1's new *series about the research, development* and marketing of new ideas, goods or processes. It is a fascinating programme, dealing last week with the Denovo run-flat tyre and the drinks container war. The programme's reporters do not mention political philosophy, but they do not need to. The series quite clearly *tacitly approves — and even* promotes—the capitalistic ethic.

Whether this is considered a good or a bad thing will depend on the individual viewer's opinions, and I dare say that if a referendum were held to-morrow most people in this country would vote in favour of a predominance of programmes supporting the status quo, just as they would vote for the retention of the monarchy, the continuation of the National Health Service and the preservation of the House of Lords.

The Entertainment Guide is on Page 17

The important thing to remember is that the man who makes a programme strongly support the status quo is performing an action which is just as much "political" as that of Auberon Waugh when he attacks the poor in his programmes. Lord Chalfont when he attacked the unions in his Anglia programme some months ago, or Trevor Griffiths when he promoted the views of the extreme Left wing of the Labour Party in his Thames series *Bill Brand* (which was drama, and superb drama, not current affairs or documentary but so what? And why was there no IBA disclaimer on *Bill Brand*?).

Come to that, why is there no disclaimer on *This Week*? In his edition on Guatemala Jonathan Dimbleby wound up by suggesting that long after the rest of the world had forgotten the earthquake, the country "will still be run by the few for the *few, and as in other parts of this* continent the Government will still prop up the few as they systematically deny to the many the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Dimbleby says now that he got away with that—just—because although the judgment caused displeasure the case was cast-iron. He speculates on why the IBA was anxious: why, if programme makers need not be impartial between God and the Devil, right and wrong, just and unjust, cruel and kind, good and evil, they should nevertheless be impartial between oppressed and oppressor. His answer is that the question is not about impartiality but about expediency.

"None of us can draw an unambiguous honest line at which judgment should stop and 'balance' start. But when the truths question the status quo, or irritate the powerful, when, in effect, they get closer to home, *then we invoke the 'impartiality* principle,' a principle designed by the strong to whip the weak."

The continuation of BBC2's *Festival 40* series of repeats has illustrated the truth of Dimbleby's claim. Most of the Festival programmes date from the 1960s, from the period when Sir Hugh Greene was director-general of the BBC. Watching *Cathy Come Home* again now, with all its clearly implied denunciations of our society, and *Frost Over England* making fun of politicians with its forward/reverse film clips making Wilson, Heath and Brown appear to do the hokey cokey, or *Culloden* with its strong anti-military and anti-war sentiments, it becomes clear that there was, during that relatively brief period, something closer than ever before to real freedom in broadcasting.

It is a sad comment on our society in general and our broadcasting organisations in particular that now, 10 or 15 years later, not only have we not moved 10 or 15 years forward from those old programmes, but we have not even managed to stand still. There are some parts of the festival which, if they were put forward as new ideas to-day, would probably be turned down as unfit for the eyes of the public.

The reaction against the freedom of the early 1960s—a reaction organised by bodies such as the Festival of Light, Lord Longford's Committee and the NVALA (National Viewers' and Listeners' Association)—has brought us to a point where we now have Leslie Halliwell, film buyer for the ITV network and author of the best reference book on cinema, *The Filmgoer's Companion*, talking quite happily, or so it seems, to TV Times about the way he censors films.

"We take out what we consider will not be accepted by the television audience," he says blithely in this week's issue. Of course Halliwell himself is not only man enough to see these films uncensored, he is also left *completely uncorrupted* by all the pieces he has to study before excising them to protect our much more delicate sensibilities.

We are led to believe that it has always been a similar selfless concern that has led NVALA members to monitor programmes which they find distasteful rather than switch them off. Reporting in last week's *Broadcast* on a two-year study of the organisation, Michael Tracey, of Leicester University, makes the obvious point that "their concern is not specifically or fundamentally with television, it is a deep-seated disenchantment with the whole nature of modern society." What they are trying to do, he says, "is desperately *to defend the disappearing culture* of Christianity with all its attendant norms and values."

The less obvious and more interesting point he goes on to make is that although non-Christian beliefs have been *around much longer than television*, the individual Christian's "sacrosanct terrain of the home" ceased to be a protection against encroaching secularity once television arrived to beam "ungodly" beliefs into the heart of the family.

At this point, instead of getting rid of their televisions and *advising their children not to* watch their friend's sets, NVALA members started trying to deprive the rest of us of the chance to watch anything of which they happened to disapprove. Which brings us back to censorship, and eventually the decision to put those warnings on the Waugh programmes and not on others.

The common denominator is this: that someone out there (members of NVALA, Leslie Halliwell, members of the IBA) has made the unwarranted assumption that they are better able to judge and choose on our behalf than we are to judge and choose for ourselves.

Hampstead

Clouds

by B. A. YOUNG

Michael Frayn, having shown his ability to represent journalists on the stage even to the satisfaction of journalists, has now moved out of the office into the foreign department. Mara and Owen are not hard-bitten veterans of the foreign desk; but they find themselves both writing colour pieces about Cuba for colour supplements at the same time.

This unexpected rivalry, as they cruise about the island in a Cadillac with an American writer, a Cuban PR man called Angel and a black Cuban driver named Hilberto, might have led to some more entertaining revelations of the newspaper world as Mr. Frayn remembers it. Owen is a solid professional feature-writer, and Mara a successful romantic novelist, and there might have been some illuminating discussions about their several methods and the consequent experiences. However, this is not Mr. Frayn's aim on this occasion. Quite soon, we forget that the two are competing for *journalistic success* as we realise that they are falling in love with one another.

And indeed, what *else can* you do with such people, when they spend long boring days visiting hatcheries and fertiliser plants and empty sites for new towns, with no one to talk to but one another and little to occupy the mind beyond the occasional boy sucking sugar-cane and always, always, the empty blue sky? This is Mr. Frayn's problem, and it is not a problem that he has managed to overcome.

He has given us a beautifully drawn page of caricature people, but beyond the lightest kind of dalliance and the most superficial professional chat he has given them little reason to be there. Of course it could be said that such comically convincing creatures do not need much reason as long as they continue to exchange the supremely funny dialogue that their creator has filled most of the evening with; but the time comes when *amusing conversation* ceases to support a plot in which nothing important, nothing unexpected even, ever takes place.

This is a shame, for so much in the evening is delightful. Nigel Hawthorne, professionally bespectacled, flutters about the scene as Owen, his heart seemingly still in the world of provincial funerals where an immaculate list of the attendance would stand for a faultless piece of writing. Barbara Ferris spends the first four or five scenes looking as if she were feeling sick; it is not Owen but Angel (Paul Chapman) who contrives to inject a little action into her life, and from then on she is her lovably familiar self.

Ed, a baldheaded American writer more professional than either of the British, is played by James Berwick with something of the charm of those educated chimpanzees that advertise tea on television, always doing the right thing but *not always quite sure why or* what it will lead to. Olu Jacobs, as the driver, has the widest, most good natured, grin ever seen, and a good nature to go with it, even if his kindness stops short at standing on his head to amuse Mara when he sees her downhearted.

The beautifully certain production is by Michael Rudman, and Sue Plummer has designed a cyclorama of clouds full of secret images—an elephant I saw, a centaur, a tyrannosaurus, a diving boy. Owen and Mara only see one another.

Anthony Braxton at Islington

American multi-saxophonist Anthony Braxton will be appearing in concert on Monday, August 23 at Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, together with Derek Bailey (guitar) and Evan Parker (*tenor and soprano saxes*). In July 1974 Braxton made his debut in Britain at a Wigmore Hall concert where he was teamed with Derek Bailey.

Tickets for the concert, which is presented by the Jazz Centre Society, are £1.80 (£1.20 JCS members) and are available from the JSC, c/o ICA, 12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

New President of the Poetry Society

Hugh MacDiarmid, has been elected as the new President of the Poetry Society. He will be 85 this year.

To celebrate his Presidency, MacDiarmid will take part in the autumn season of poetry readings at the Society's Poetry Centre in Earl's Court Square.

New artistic director at Cambridge

Jonathan Lynn has been appointed to succeed Robert Lang as the artistic director of the Cambridge Theatre Company.

nnetta Cochrane

ere Comes the Sun

by MICHAEL COVENEY

rie Keeffe's new play is irst in a typically ambi- National Youth Theatre by way of celebrating ars of life. Since 1967, Peter Terson's *Zigger* burst upon an unpre- London audience, we have to expect this cheerful ition to take a frank, rant look at lifestyles the working-class youth country. We have also to expect more than an ent wallow in the more ously, regrettable elements lifestyle inherited from who watch television, ad newspapers and go on ental package tours.

we see a coachload of office girls and mindless supporters disgorged at ay address on the Costa . Whereas their parents ive jumped into bed with ther courtesy of Butlin's camps, this crowd behave ly in all respects save the nal intrusion of gratui- iolence *handed out to* waiters and glass s. Boredom back home is se of this vandalism, but, the scathing accuracy ich Mr. Keeffe documents kids actually talk nowa- e disappointingly abro- the responsibility of a discussion of the cause. iece lacks the incisive le qualities of a recent lay by the same author ored office workers on the y of the firm's cricket come to Spain to look up a family shrine. The rest of the action involves hoodlum antics among the waiters, the obligatory discotheque set-pieces and some tentatively corny love scenes among the clientèle.

Spain, land of violence and passion, is fatuously represented as an adolescent equivalent of E. M. Forster's India. The whole show amounts to a depressing and undeniably truthful reflection of how life is for some teenagers. As sociology this may be fair enough; as theatre it is deadly.

hotel is run by Rick, an Bogart-style alcoholic "just another English- nning away from some- The weather? The lor of the Exchequer? ilt at serving only two orridge for perpetrating oad accident. The charac- awn out in a series of in- ly unlikely melodramatic es with a conscience- middle-class girl who es his ex-wife and has

executive

Michael Crawford in American two-hander

Michael Crawford and Frances Cuka are to play the two parts in Bernard Slade's comedy, *Same Time, Next Year*, which has been running on Broadway since March, 1975. It will be his first "adult" role at the age of 34; in the play, which traces the *course of an extra-marital* liaison, he matures from 27 to late middle-age.

The director is Eric Thompson, the designer Alan Tagg, and the play opens at the Prince of Wales on September 23, with one preview the previous night and two weeks at the Theatre Royal, Norwich, beginning September 6.

Hackney celebrates a 400th anniversary

This year's Hackney Festival, which runs from September 10-25, will commemorate the foundation by James Burbage in 1576 of London's first public playhouse, The Theatre.

Players in the Festival will include Dora Bryan, George Melly, Elizabeth Harwood, Sandie Shaw, and the Royal Shakespeare Company, and there will be lectures by A. L. Rowse and Dr. Richard Southern.

More jazz on radio and television sought

y hours of jazz per week Radio 3 and at least five week on Radios 1 and 2 ht by the Jazz Centre in its submission to the ommittee on the Future casting. On television ty suggests an hour-long programme featuring ups from Britain and n BBC-1 while it con- hat on BBC-2 there e a similar programme British jazz groups.

as the IBA is concerned declares: "All indepen- vision companies should regular programmes of posing far greater air- jazz—at present less hours per week of live ded jazz are presented 3—the JCS also wants *to employ jazz groups* l-time basis. Although al European countries, notably West Germany and Sweden, jazz bands are employed full-time by broadcasting organisations, no such arrangement is adopted by the BBC. In fact the Corporation employs no jazz musicians on a full-time basis.

The JCS further maintains that radio and television should "work towards a new approach to music . . . which acknowledges the important position of jazz in contemporary culture."

Presenting its 16-page submission, the JCS surveys the situation facing jazz and its players in this country and points out that it is the only organisation in Britain which could "reasonably claim to represent the broad interests of its area of music."

Copies of the document are available from JCS headquarters at 12, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1, price 40p (including postage and packing).

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Northern Sinfonia

by DAVID MURRAY

Heinz Holliger and his oboe constituted the obvious attraction of Monday night's Prom; but there were three *Haydn* symphonies, too, and Christopher Seaman and the Northern Sinfonia warmed to them progressively. Only days ago I was muttering about the modern custom of programming Haydn symphonies as hors d'oeuvres: here no. 22, "The Philosopher," made a decorous starter, and the grander nos. 44 and 88 (has numerology struck the BBC?) were wheeled up only when the orchestra was properly played in. The Sinfonia is not a large band: even with their modest complement of strings, they made a convincingly balanced sound in no. 22, but a certain rhythmic inflexibility betrayed some natural anxiety about the occasion.

With no. 44, the "Trauersymphonie," they suddenly found their best form—more precisely, in its canonic minuet (which follows the opening Allegro); it had a fine baleful tread, beautifully set off against the tender trio. By design or by instinct, each of the remaining movements develops one of those moods more ambitiously, and in each of them Seaman set the *right tone at once and held it*. Best of all was the G major Symphony no. 88, a triumphant conclusion for the concert. Perhaps Seaman had read Anthony Burton's lively programme note for the work, a little essay on Haydn's treatment of upbeats: at any rate, his canny handling of the upbeats of the minuet gave it *a delicious swagger*, and the bubbling surge of the finale gained impetus by being kept on a discreet rein.

There are hardly any oboe concerti, but there is of course Mozart's (though it masqueraded for an astonishing long time as a flute concerto). Mr. Holliger must have lost count of the number of times he has played it now, and it is a continuing wonder that he still delivers it with such spontaneity and fresh imagination. He inflates nothing, but every phase speaks, and nothing seems to be said twice. He also produced a cor anglais for an engagingly foolish *Scène*—that is, a mock-operatic scena for the wordless soloist—Antonin Reicha, more familiar to music historians as a teacher of Berlioz, Gounod and Franck. *The piece hardly exploits the* instrument, treating it mostly as an oboe with extra low notes, but Holliger did everything possible for it, probably doubling the fey charm it intrinsically possesses. The Haydn 88th Symphony is a quarter-century older, and in comparison sounds daringly modern.

Two Royal Ballet galas

The Royal Ballet will give two galas during the first three months of its 1976-77 season.

On September 29, there will be a gala at Sadler's Wells Theatre in the presence of Princess Margaret. The proceeds will go towards the improvements needed at the theatre before the Royal Ballet on tour takes up permanent residence there in April.

On November 23 there will be a gala at Covent Garden in aid of the Royal Ballet Benevolent Fund.

BOTSWANA RST LIMITED

(Incorporated in Botswana)

INTERIM REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1976
FOR THE COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Production and Sales (metric tons)

	Half Year Ended 30th June 1976	Half Year Ended 30th June 1975	Year Ended 31st December 1975
PRODUCTION AT MINE			
Copper/Nickel Matte	15,242	6,444	16,513
METALS RETURNED BY THE REFINERY AT PORT NICKEL, USA			
Copper	4,007	2,499	5,971
Nickel	5,259	2,305	4,536
Cobalt	49	16	31
SALES			
Copper	4,132	2,499	4,899
Nickel	4,548	1,318	3,931
Cobalt	32	11	31

Consolidated Income Statement

(Stated in thousands of Rand)	Half Year Ended 30th June 1976 (Unaudited) R000's	Half Year Ended 30th June 1975 (Unaudited) R000's	Year Ended 31st December 1975 (Audited) R000's
Metal Sales	24,647	6,325	18,256
Operating Loss	460	10,936	15,447
Interest on Loans and Commitment Fees	12,601	9,137	20,348
Loss on Currency Exchange Fluctuations	63	—	2,731
Net Loss	13,144	20,073	38,526
Loss attributable to the Minority Shareholders of a subsidiary company—Bamangwato Concessions Limited	519	2,814	5,285
Loss attributable to the Shareholders of Botswana RST Limited	12,625	17,259	33,241
Accumulated Loss	47,192	18,583	34,567
Loss attributable to the Shareholders of Botswana RST Limited converted into sterling and U.S. Dollars			
Converted into Sterling at the Rate of R1=	£0.5*62	£0.6293	£0.5682
£000's	£8,153	£10,861	£18,388
Converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate of R1=	$1.15	$1.40	$1.15
$000's	$14,518	$24,163	$38,227

Capital Expenditure and Commitments	Half Year Ended 30th June 1976 R000's	Half Year Ended 30th June 1975 R000's	Year Ended 31st December 1975 R000's
Capital Expenditure	1,772	2,640	4,916
Capital Commitments	724	2,684	1,278
Capital Expenditure approved by the Directors but not Committed	1,415	2,825	1,892

Review of operations

Good progress continues to be made at Bamangwato Concessions Limited (BCL) in resolving the process problems in all sections of the operations and this is reflected in the significant increase in matte production over the same period last year. This increase in production and a marked rise in the copper price, which at 30th June, 1976 was R1,409 per ton compared with R1,015 per ton at 31st December, 1975 and a better nickel price, partially offset by the continued escalation in costs due to the high rate of inflation in Southern Africa, resulted in an improvement in operating results. The operating loss of R460,000 compared with losses of R10,936,000 for the first six months of last year and R15,447,000 for the full year 1975. However, after interest and commitment fees the loss attributable to the Shareholders of the Company for the first half of 1976 was R12,625,000 compared with a loss of R17,259,000 for the corresponding period in 1975. As reported in the last Chairman's statement, it is expected that rated capacity will be achieved in early 1977. The furnace maintenance shutdown originally planned for mid-1976 has been re-scheduled for April, 1977 as operations have continued satisfactorily.

The Company's cash requirements have been provided mainly by inventory financing and subordinated loans from Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited/Charter Consolidated Limited Group and Amax Inc. (the principal shareholders). The total indebtedness, including accrued interest, at 30th June, was R251 million. Progress *continues to be made in the discussions with the Government of Botswana, the principal* shareholders and the project lenders regarding the financial restructuring of the Company and its subsidiary BCL. Discussions have also taken place with Amax Nickel Refining Company Inc. and Triomf Fertilizer (Pty.) Limited in connection with the claims outstanding by those companies. Triomf Fertilizer have informed BCL that it is their intention to institute arbitration proceedings against that company in connection with their claim. The Company intends to defend any such proceedings.

Botsalano House,
The Mall,
Gaborone, Botswana
17th August, 1976.

J. DEXTER WALCOTT
G. LANGTON
Directors

AMERICAN NEWS

Atlantic oil and gas lease sale delayed once again

BY STEWART FLEMING

NEW YORK, August 17.

A LAST minute appeal to a Supreme Court Justice this morning delayed the start of the first ever sale of oil and gas leases off the Atlantic coastline of the U.S.

The sale, which was expected to bring in bids of between $400m. and $600m. and had attracted the interest of most of the world's major oil companies, was due to start at 10.00 a.m. at the Statler Hilton hotel in mid-town Manhattan.

But as the scheduled opening passed, an official of the U.S. Government's Federal Bureau of Land Management said that New York State, a number of local authorities on Long Island and environmental groups who have been trying to get the sale halted, had appealed to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall to hear the arguments.

On Friday the groups contesting the sale of the leases by the Government had been granted an injunction by a federal judge in Brooklyn postponing it. But yesterday a Federal Appeal Court stayed the injunction following an appeal by the Interior Department to allow the sale to proceed.

With the Supreme Court not in session, the opponents of the sale have been able to go directly to the Supreme Court Justice responsible for this region, Justice Thurgood Marshall, and ask him to hear the arguments. This is what is currently happening although the Justice has no obligation to take any action. He does, however, have the power to reinstate the injunction should he find grounds for doing so.

Initially it was thought that Justice Marshall might come to a quick decision but currently it seems that a delay of at least four hours is likely and perhaps longer.

With the Atlantic coast leases seen by oil companies as one of the most interesting areas of the western hemisphere yet to be explored, and millions of dollars already invested in preparation for the sale, the oil companies have been expressing concern about attempts to halt it.

The bulk of the 62 authorised bidders for the 154 leases between 50 and 90 miles of the New Jersey and Delaware shores are U.S. corporations. Interestingly, however, the British chemical group ICI is—through a U.S. subsidiary—participating for the first time in an oil lease sale in the U.S. It is part of a *syndicate of bidders whose names* have not been released.

U.S. nuclear sale to Iran held up

BY DAVID BUCHAN

WASHINGTON, August 17.

STATE DEPARTMENT officials to-day cautioned against expectations of any quick agreement on the propsed sale of U.S. nuclear reactors to Iran, even though the Shah has now agreed to the setting up of a regional nuclear re*processing plant.*

The reprocessing issue had been the main hurdle to the sale of the reactors. Dr. Kissinger got the Shah to concede the principle of a regional reprocessing plant, which would cost about $800m., during the Secretary of State's recent visit to Tehran. It is the manner in which the deadly plutonium that goes into making bombs is reprocessed which most concerns the U.S., but such a plant would be the first that the U.S. has negotiated, and because of this officials here stress the need to get the details exactly right to make it a model for future projects.

By contrast, it is domestic politics that is holding back the proposed sale of U.S. conventional arms to Saudi Arabia. It is now clear that earlier this summer the Saudis asked for as many as 5,000 Sidewinder missiles and a whole array of similarly sophisticated weaponry. Aghast at this number of missiles—which the Saudis want to mount on only 110 F-5 fighters, the Ford Administration managed to talk the Saudis down to only 2,000 Sidewinders. Even this level, however would give the Saudis a higher ratio of missiles to aircraft than prevails in the U.S. Air Force.

Summit of Guadeloupe volcano explodes

POINTE-A-PITRE, GUADELOUPE, August 17.

THE SUMMIT of La Soufriere volcano exploded with a violent crack last night, setting of a series of tremors equal in intensity to major earthquakes.

Officials on this French Caribbean island said that it was not immediately clear if the fuming volcano had actually erupted because clouds and darkness obscured the summit.

There were no reports of injuries and no reports of poisonous gases, rocks or lava spilling over the surrounding area, which had been evacuated when scientists warned an explosion was imminent.

One government official said that the initial earth tremour set off by the explosion registered "6 or 7 on the Richter Scale," a reading equal to a major earthquake.

The spokesman said that the explosion was reported by civilians at Bouillante, about 12 miles northwest of the 4,900-foot volcano.

Five scientists stationed at *a bomb-proof bunker in Basse* Terre's historic Fort St. Charles immediately boarded a boat and headed for an offshore site to try to observe the volcano. More than four hours after the explosion, small earth tremours could still be felt on the island.

They volcano had belched geysers of fire and gas from a crack nearly a third of a mile long in the side of the mountain and officials had predicted that an eruption of atomic-bomb ferocity was inevitable. UPI

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

BY DAVID BELL IN KANSAS CITY

Even Tarzan is up to date in Kansas City

WHATEVER happens here at the Republicans' Party convention to-night when the critical balloting begins, there is one man who has no reason to fear the outcome: John Sears, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, one of America's most accomplished political organisers, scrupulously honest, and possessing the much-prized distinction of having been fired from the White House by former Attorney General John Mitchell for being too open with the Press.

John Sears kept alive the Reagan challenge to President Ford during the early primaries when almost everyone else wrote off the former California Governor, and during recent weeks he has become celebrated for his ability to find more rabbits in the Reagan hat—like the nomination of Senator Schweiker—as the search continued for the last elusive delegate votes.

He has consistently outsmarted the much larger Ford campaign staff, in spite of the *President's advantage of having* a ready-made White House organisation. If Mr. Reagan loses the nomination, Mr. Ford is likely to try extremely hard to enlist John Sears' help for the coming presidential campaign. And he might well succeed, for John Sears is endlessly intrigued by the detail of politics and is dedicated more to the political process than to any overriding ideology. If Mr. Reagan should win, however, Mr. Sears is unlikely to employ many of the Ford people.

There have been some signs that he thinks that the Reagan campaign may have run out of steam, but he has refused to acknowledge this, publicly or privately. His openness has won him the respect of most of the reporters covering the convention and many of them are aware that almost all his predictions this year have come true. It is this which, more than anything else, makes the Press unwilling to predict what will happen to-night.

* * *

ELEPHANTS are everywhere in Kansas City. The convention hall is festooned with them—in red, white and blue—and there is a

presidential sized one outside Mr. Ford's headquarters.

But the city planned to dwarf them all by floating over the convention hall the world's largest plastic inflatable elephant in honour of the Republicans, whose symbol is, guess what?, the elephant.

Unfortunately the giant black *creature has resolutely refused* to inflate inspite of hours of intense efforts. Brushing aside jokes about all that spare hot air from inside the convention, this elephantine elephant's designers were still nourishing hopes that they would finally get it aloft even after an unidentified vandal tore a two-foot hole in its trunk. No sooner was it repaired than a gust of wind blew it into a wire rope, which ripped it again and this time beyond repair.

This 53-foot, $2,300 elephant, was then unceremoniously removed, leaving behind only more jokes, that the party's symbol, like the party, had been torn apart even before it could get off the ground.

* * *

In such a closely fought convention as this one, simply keeping in touch with the delegates—spread across a 316 square mile area in dozens of hotels—raises formidable problems. Both candidates have elaborate systems designed to keep them abreast of shifts within delegations outside the convention hall, but inside the need to be in constant touch is even more pressing.

Each delegation has two telephones on the floor of the hall—red for Reagan, white for Ford. These are connected to two oversized caravans, each with a large switchboard. Last night, when the full convention battle was joined in earnest for the first time, each of these were manned by senior campaign staff trying to keep tabs on their supporters.

Out on the convention floor a ten-strong Ford team of delegate hunters roamed the aisles, *wearing red baseball hats and* barking above the din into their walkie-talkies a series of code names, a system that starts from the top: the President's code name is "Tarzan," Mrs. Ford's "Jane" and White House Chief of Staff Richard Cheney's "Chimpanzee."

The Reagan people were context with bleepers that emit high-pitched squeaks when campaign organisers want to contact them. Both groups were sometimes in danger of being overwhelmed by the phalanx of roving "media men," including one local reporter carrying his "Total Action News Minicam."

Watergate has cast a shadow over this. Ever mindful of the possibility of electronic bugs, technicians "sweep" each caravan daily with the latest equipment to make sure that the other side is not listening in. And, because the Ford telephone lines have had to be routed underneath the Reagan caravan, Mr. Ford's staff has had them encased in steel.

* * *

The name Nixon has so far not even been mentioned inside the convention. It is as if the six years of his presidency had never happened. Outside, however, a small band of demonstrators, a faded reminder of the thousands at the 1972 convention in Miami, beamed their powerful loudspeakers at delegates entering the convention, chanting "Bring Back Nixon" and holding a mock trial of the disgraced former President. Near them were a smal lgroup of Gay Liberation supporters, whose views are generally well received by the delegates.

A miniature confrontation with the police—who have had special riot control training—was avoided when the demonstrators decided to move away from the main entrance rather than be arrested. A group called Watch, set up by the National Council of Christians and Jews, has stationed observers wherever there might be trouble and they were active in cooling passions

No one expects problems from the unusually large number of Christian groups distributing leaflets outside the convention, but even they have their link with Watergate. Displayed prominently on many stall is a book called *Born Again* by Charles Colson, who has, he says, become a convinced Christian as a result of his involvement in the Watergate cover-up, for which he served time in prison.

EUROPEAN NEWS

Danish Government faces crucial vote on squeeze

BY HILARY BARNES

COPENHAGEN, August 17.

PRIME MINISTER Anker Joergensen to-day launched his Social Democratic minority Government on an attempt to pilot an economic stabilisation policy through the Folketing although he cannot at the outset count on a majority. Putting forward the programme this afternoon, he warned the Folketing that it was crucial for the country to establish a necessary degree of political and economic stability.

If the Government is defeated, it is almost certain that the country will face its third election in many years and its 14th since 1945.

The Government policy has received the backing of three small Centre parties, the Radicals, Christian People's *Party and Centre Democrats,* but the largest opposition party, the Liberals, who participated in a five-party economic policy compromise last year, have rejected the Government plan this time.

The crucial vote on the proposals, initially supported by 80 out of 179 members, is expected *either to-morrow or Thursday.*

The programme includes a Parliamentary resolution limiting income growth to 6 per cent. in 1977 and 1978. Tough price and profit controls and a dividend freeze will be used to see that this appiles to the business sector as well as to wage and salary earners. As a sweetener, there will be modest income tax concessions next year.

Public spending is to be cut over the next two years, but there will also be some increase in projects to create more jobs and promote industrial productivity and exports.

*Finally, a new round of in*direct tax increases will strengthen the state budget by about Kr.5bn. Cigarettes, tobacco, beer, wine, spirits, petrol tea and coffee are all included, while there is a new Kr.3 per kilogram tax on sugar. A new tax on energy also comes in, while road vehicles taxes go up, with especially big increases in the registration fee for commercial vehicles. There will be a Kr.1 tax on every cheque and taxes on leisure boats.

The Prime Minister said that every responsible member of the Folketing had to consider the effect that a rejection of the programme would have abroad as well as at home.

But the Liberals argue that it will only imply a slight improvement in the budget deficit, will have a minor effect on the country's record current balance of payments deficit and will not be able to prevent hourly wage costs from rising from at least *15 per cent. next year.* "It can only lead us further into the economic morass" said Liberal leader and former Prime Minister Paul Hartling.

EEC jobless remains at 4.5%

BY ROBIN REEVES

BRUSSELS, August 17.

THE NUMBER of unemployed in the European Community still amounted to about 4.7m. people in June, equivalent to 4.5 per cent. of the labour force and the same level as December, 1975, according to the Brussels Commission's latest monthly economic report.

At the same time, the Commission warns that while there was some moderation in consumer price increases in June, following the acceleration in early spring, "considerable inflationary pressures have remained."

It calculates that for the EEC as a whole, consumer prices in June increased some 45 per cent., expressed as an annual rate, as against approximately 12 per cent. in May and 17 per cent. in April.

Although the recent downward movement in wage costs in manufacturing industry has tended to spread to a larger number of countries, the price of certain agricultural products of animal origin have fallen, other factors forcing up prices and costs have remained strong, it says. A new factor will, of course, be the European-wide drought which did not begin to bite in earnest until July.

On unemployment, the report concludes that the tendency for unemployment to stop growing has become unmistakable in France, Denmark and Ireland. But it believes the downward movement in unemployment has lost momentum in Germany, and in the other member countries the number of job seekers has again risen. In the U.K. and the Netherlands the seasonally adjusted unemployment figures have been swollen by school and university leavers, it notes.

On industrial production, the Commission reports that the recovery, which got under way nearly a year ago in the Community, continued in May. Although the rate of growth of production is no longer as high as it was at the end of last year or early this year, a growing number of industries are stepping up their output, it says.

But it sees no uniform pattern across the Community. In Britain and Italy, it describes industrial production as forging ahead. West Germany and France, where the pace of recovery had been above average, are now countries where the tendency to revert to more normal production growth tempos has been most marked.

In the Benelux countries, too, it seems that production is, for the present, tending to mark time, though at a high level.

This recovery in industrial output has been accompanied by a marked deterioration in the Community's overall trade balance. In the first four months of 1976, the average monthly trade deficit of the EEC as a whole with non-member countries was over 1bn. units of account wider than in the same period of 1975.

Boycott threat by Spain's Socialists

MADRID, August 17.

THE POWERFUL Socialist Workers' Party to-day threatened to wreck the Government's plans for political reform by announcing it will boycott the promised general elections unless they are for an assembly which will write a new democratic constitution.

The Government has announced a step-by-step programme of reform of the Franco regime from within. It has promised general elections for a new par*liament for the first half of 1977* —once the reforms and constitutional changes are completed.

Sr. Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Socialist Workers' Party which is generally considered Spain's potentially largest opposition party, said to-day *the process must be reversed*—elections first, and changes in the constitution later.

"My party will only participate in elections if they are for a constitutional assembly," he told the national news agency Cifra in an interview.

He said the elections for that *assembly must be free and* secret, and based on a new electoral law that must be worked out between the government and the opposition.

If the Socialists boycott the elections, most other democratic parties are likely to follow the *example, Opposition sources said.* In this case, elections would have little meaning.

Sr. Gonzalez' statement came as a surprise. He had met with Premier Adolfo Suarez for a three-hour private talk on Spain's democratic future last week, and both sides had indicated that there was basic agreement between them, even though they still differed on details. UPI

Statfjord cost estimates increased

BY FAY GJESTER

OSLO, August 17.

STATOIL, Norway's state oil concern, has increased from Kr.20bn. (£2bn.) to Kr.30bn. its estimate of development costs for Statfjord, which overlaps the boundary with Britain's sector and is the largest oil and gas field yet discovered in the North Sea.

The new figure submitted to the Ministry of Industry last month was disclosed by Industry Minister, Mr. B. Gjerde, in an interview to-day. It includes the sum of Kr.3.5bn. for a natural gas liquids (NGL) shore terminal, not forseen in the original plans, so that the net increase on the earlier estimate is some Kr.6.5bn.

Only two months ago, the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) approved plans for the second stage of Statfjord's development on the basis of the Kr.20bn. estimate. According to Mr. Gjerde, however, it was evident even then that this figure was out of date—partly because of delays in completion of the field's first platform (Statfjords A) and partly because of the general increase in offshore costs.

For this reason, he said, the Ministry had asked Statoil for new estimates. Mobil, which operated for the group developing the field, had not so far submitted revised estimates, he added.

On seeing Statoil's new figure, the Minister had felt—in view of the "large changes" involved—that he could not simply inform the Storting "in the usual way."

Philips attack on Dutch policies

By Michael Van Os

AMSTERDAM, Aug

HOLLAND'S largest employer, the giant electrical group, launched a fierce att Government policies plans which, it claime hindering the c economic recovery.

The latest Governm posals for a revampin dustrial democracy, planned introduction profit share system, Government's intent securing some form of over private sector ments would "s worsen" the already u able investment cli Holland. The draft la yet to be passe Parliament.

Philips Board mem Robert Spinosa launched the attack statement read after q at a Press briefing her on the company's 9 results. He said tha economic developme Holland as a whole h rise to "great worr Philips.

He said that the str of real labour costs increasing collective from taxes, social p and the like, coupl international stagnati led to a "scarcely dim inflation, an increase *employment and a w* of the country's inte competitive position.

Mr. Cattela said proposed excess profit levies would serious the Dutch investment which would mean a threat to employment.

Hersant 50 share of France-Soi

By Rupert Cornwell

PARIS, Au

THE CONTROVERSIA Press magnate, M. Hersant, to-day adde cent. of the leading paper France-Soir to which already incl serious daily Le Figa string of provincial the North and Wes country.

The deal with the owner of France-Soir, Winkler, was signed in the teeth of opposition from the journalists culminat strike called last ni prevented publicatio

In keeping with the torial secrecy which rounded the recent dealing in the Fre no financial details we However, M. Hersant owners of half the Press Alliance, the which has run Fr since the beginning when the 78-year Winkler bought it Hachette publishing

On the face of it, M will confine himself management side and the paper's switch to vincial facsimile prin he has installed for M. Winkler, it is will be firmly in editorial matters.

However, the transa already aroused bitt in both Press and political circles. De tion is taken to the war record of M. while the prospect o Soir joining his em provoked fear of a over-concentration country's much Press in the hands o person.

Rivals tangle over Belgian television rights

BY DAVID CURRY, IN BRUSSELS

FOR MOST people Le Boucher was simply a way of whiling away a dank November evening: a French film, shown on German television with German subtitles, available to Belgian viewers receiving German television by cable. It portrayed the attempts by the butcher *featured in the title to carve* steaks out of the undoubtedly succulent anatomy of Mlle. Stephane Audran.

For the Belgian Government, the official television networks, authors, producers and actors, to say nothing of the 70 or so cable television companies, Le Boucher *ceased long ago to be just* another of the 1,200 films shown annually on television sets in Belgium, and staked its claim to make legal history. The film is set fair to become a pivotal case determining the law on intellectual property (artists' rights and so on) and in *Belgium, on the role of tele*vision—cable and microwave.

The television showing of Le Boucher preceded its general release in Brussels. In fury, cinemas cancelled their bookings, and distributors, film producers and the French companies owning TV rights to the film *sued the biggest Belgian cable* company for damages. Coditel, a subsidiary of the giant electricity subsidiary, Electrobel, found itself paying out a fine of B.Frs.300,000. It appealed.

That was a year ago. Just a week ago the courts handed down judgment in another case *with even more serious implica*tions for the cable companies. A group of cinema owners sought a court order instructing cable companies to cut out the advertising slots from the foreign programmes they made available in Belgium via cable.

At the very same time the charter of the State broadcasting service is up for reform, and Mr. Leo Tindemans, leader of the ruling Conservative-Liberal coalition, has protested *vociferously against the alleged* left-wing bias of the Belgian radio services, while the lobby for the commercial channel is beginning to feel the wind in its sails.

The scene is set for a tortuous and bad-tempered debate in the courts, Parliament, and the Press. But the implications spread beyond Belgium, simply because cable television has gone further in Belgium than in almost any other country in the world, and certainly much beyond any other European country.

Transmission

The country boasts about 2.5m. television sets for a population of 10m. people. Around 40 per cent. of viewers get their transmission via cable.

It is a country where people are used to hearing foreign languages, as its population is divided between Flemish, French and German speakers, and a motorist setting out from any part of Belgium can be in Holland, Germany, Luxembourg or France driving between lunchtime and teatime. Thus, foreign television programmes are *widely available* with an individual aerial, and, with amplification and transmitted through cable, become fairly generally on offer.

The minimum choice of programmes via cable includes the two local channels, three French and Luxembourg. More sophisticated systems bring three German and two Dutch channels into the range, while some cable companies are already promising their clients BBC and ITV, *whose programmes can be cap*tured on the coast via an ordinary aerial.

The cable companies simply capture the signal and strengthen it. They pay nothing for the privilege (for foreign systems it is simply a form of free propaganda) although in *some cases a small contribution* to the cost of purchasing the rights is made: Coditel says it pays 3.3 per cent. contribution to the French and Luxembourg channels towards artists' rights, etc.

In international law the cable companies seem well clear of obvious infraction. The international rule on broadcasting is that it is permitted to improve a signal that can be received in any case, while the 1948 Brussels Convention on authors' rights and the like is generally accepted to have little relevance to the new technology of the cable transmission (is a cable transmission part of the original broadcast, as the companies claim, or a new broadcast, for example?)

Cable companies have mushroomed in Belgium. The pioneer was Coditel, set up in 1960 to improve reception in a valley near Namur with a view as much as anything else, to boosting electricity demand from the parent Electrobel during evenings. By 1963 it had some 1,000 customers. Now it has a hundred times as many.

Last year "mixed" cable companies—joint ventures between local authorities and private interests — invested some B.Frs.800m. (£11m.). Coditel claims some 102,000 customers in the Brabant area alone, while *Brutele (Brussels), Teledis* (Liege) and Integan (Antwerp) each are credited with some 60,000 clients. They charge normally between B.Frs.2,000 and B.Frs.3,000 annual cable rental for either six or 11 channels.

Advertising

Belgian television, with its French and Flemish channels, hangs on to a bare majority of Belgian viewers. It is reckoned that at around 9 p.m. some 61 per cent. of the potential audience has switched on, but that only 35 per cent. of this potential audience is watching the Belgian television, which is prohibited from showing advertising.

The real beneficiary is RTL, the privately-owned Luxembourg broadcasting company. With a domestic audience of a modest *350,000, RTL exists purely and* simply to pump advertising into neighbouring countries. It reaches some 500,000 French homes and claims to reach around 730,000 Belgian television owners, more than three-quarters of them by cable. Its staple diet of old films (at a cost of no more than *B.Frs.30,000 a film, it* is estimated), long-running serials and pop shows is invariably cited as a strong argument against permitting commercial radio or TV in Belgium.

The Belgian radio and television corporation suffers from state control. Its governing Board reflects every shade of political and trades union opinion, carefully weighted, while the same political balance runs through its staffing. One result of this has been that certain sections of the service reflect a political viewpoint which may be contradicted elsewhere.

Premier Leo Tindemans does not love the organisation. He had a sharp brush with it earlier *in the year when he complained* that early morning radio newscasts were heavily Left-wing in tone: when the schedules were reorganised it provoked a series of wildcat strikes which resulted in whole days of light classical music of the Swan Lake variety, punctuated by sparse and infrequent news bulletins. The broadcasters in question argued that they were only providing working-class news for the early-morning working-class audience.

The line of attack chosen by the Government has been to demand an end to the corporation's "monopoly". But in the course of remarks in an interview over a commercial radio channel (ironically an RTL channel doing a round-up of European viewpoints) broadcasting from Lille Mr. Tindemans let slip a personal comment which created a furore in Belgium. "In the context of *aid for the Press,"* he remarked, "it would be necessary to look to the creation of a commercial radio and TV channel under the control of the (written) Press."

This, he added, would kill two birds with one stone: end the state corporation's monopoly and provide revenue for the ailing newspaper industry.

The Belgian Socialists, who are very quick to get indignant, duly rose to the bait. But their temper at the idea of permitting private capital into broadcasting was compromised by the fact that Socialist councils are heavily involved financially in cable companies in Wallonia, and that the French-speaking Walloon populace constitutes a loyal audience for RTL.

Bombshell

The bombshell of the court's verdict on transmission of advertising then fell. Coming in behind this salvo, Mr. Roger Ramaekers, the head of the Socialist Co-operative and a key *figure in the Belgian consumer* lobby, announced that he would start proceedings against all the cable companies to force them to cut out advertising.

The cable companies have done their best to fight back. They claim that it would cost each cable company some B.Frs5m. *to monitor each channel per year* to cut out the advertising.

In any case, they argue, many houses receive foreign channels from ordinary aerials, and it is inconsistent to try to cut advertising out of cabled programmes when it is available to anyone with an old antenna in the attic. Besides which, cutting out the ads would smack of censorship, while viewers would hardly be amused by having Citizen Kane, for example, punctuated by seven blank slots. It would be far too costly to try to fill the blanks.

Coditel put it this way: their role is purely technical. It is to capture and distribute foreign programmes, which the law permits. They have nothing to do with the contents of the programmes. Their signal is part of the original transmission, for which the rights have been paid.

But the other side of the argument is equally persuasive. Take the Olympics, they say. What would have happened if the Belgian channels had refused to pay the asking price for broadcasting rights? Precisely nothing, of course, because Belgian viewers could have watched the Olympics on any one of the neighbouring channels, without a penny being paid to Montreal. How long, indeed, can Belgium demand of foreign writers, artists and producers to make free presents of their work to the country?

This latter is the very argument which the cable companies must meet in their attempt to get British broadcasting into Belgium. It is understood that the British companies, notably the BBC are satisfied that there is no danger of their exports of programmes being threatened by the showing of live television. But there is no question of their transmissions being used without some settlement of the demand of British television artists and workers for rolayties. The legal threat to the diet of films, and the lack of any advertising problem, make t particular an attractiv tion for the cable com

Uncertai

The net result of t dence of legal and pol vity has been to p merely cable television vision generally in Bel uncertainty. Both c ments have been appe will not be settled b tracted argument; th television network face comiture of a long debate over its status companies sense a vi through in their battle their advertising reven film producers and ar made it difficult to avoi the issue of rights and The acrid political del the pros and cons of co broadcasting — laces other ingredients, with touch of spice.

Le Boucher has, after mincemeat of some v fortable Belgian practic

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WORLD TRADE NEWS

Romania in talks on orders from Britain

By David Lascelles

ROMANIA is negotiating several ...le orders from Britain ... should give a welcome ... to trade and create more ...ced exchanges, according to ...nian sources in London ...rday.

...ks are at an advanced stage ...ils involving the supply of ...cal and metallurgical equip... they said. There is also ...elihood of orders for ...ne tools.

...the first half of this year, ...exports were £19.7m. and ...ts £25.2m. This marks a ... turnaround from the ... period last year when ...n exported £24.4m. worth of ... and imported only £14.5m.

...ording to the Romanians, ...recent low level of U.K. ...s to Romania is due to ...f British interest in orders ... Romania was placing last ...nd which would have been ...red in the first part of 1976. ... they said that British com... had been markedly more ...sive this year, and that this ... be reflected in a larger ...e of sales in the second half ... year.

... Romanians also expected ... sales to Britain to decline ...y because of anti-dumping ...res applied against some of ... goods.

...ing the visit of Sir Harold ..., then Prime Minister, to ...rest last year, Britain and ...nia pledged to increase ...al trade by 150 per cent. ...30. However, the rate of ... since then had not been ...ough to meet this target. ...e Romanians say they are ...o step up the pace.

Kuwait places £217m. contract

...cial Times Reporter

KUWAIT, August 17.

...Kuwait Ministry of Elec... and Water has awarded a ... contract for expansion of ... and water distillation ... to a consortium of ...ese and Kuwaiti companies.

...ipment will be supplied ... Japanese Ishikawajima-... Heavy Industries Com... Construction work, which ...ts for about 20 per cent. ... contract amount, will be ... out by Kuwait Inter... Contracting.

...contract calls for instal... of three turbines and ... boilers to increase ...'s total power output to ...W by 1979.

...e salt water distillation ...ill be installed, each with ...ity of 6m. gallons of fresh ...er day, raising Kuwait's ...pacity of salt water distil... to 80m. gallons a day by

Bolivia borrows $75m. in largest commercial loan

BY HUGH O'SHAUGHNESSY

BOLIVIA is to borrow $75m. on the Eurodollar market, the largest foreign commercial loan it has raised in its history. The agreement is to be signed to-morrow by Sr. Carlos Calvo, the Finance Minister, and a consortium of international banks lead by Citicorp.

It is for a five year term at 2 per cent. over the London Inter-bank Offered Rate. The funds are to be applied for projects in the mining, hydrocarbons and agricultural fields.

Speaking in London yesterday Sr. Calvo forecast that Bolivian borrowing would next year be at about the same level as this year, namely, about $175m. in the foreign commercial banking market.

He hoped that in future the accent would increasingly be on project finance. So far Bolivia had had few projects of big scale to interest the foreign banks, but such plans as the building of a gas pipeline to Brazil and the establishment of a steel industry using the iron ore from the Mutun deposits would increase the sums of foreign finance needed, he said.

Sr. Calvo said that Bolivia was also hoping to re-enter the bond market as a way to bridge the gap between the five-year money it was now being offered and the need for ten-year money for its more long-term projects.

The Bolivian minister said that the country's inflation rate this year would not exceed 10 per cent. and that a possible small trade deficit would be more than covered by inflows of capital thus giving Bolivia a current balance of payments surplus this year.

Sr. Calvo commented that recent oil finds by two U.S. companies working in Bolivia had at least doubled the reserves from the eight years of domestic consumption they had formerly been assessed at. He decried criticism that the government of General Hugo Banzer was exporting the country's natural gas recklessly and said that there was more than enough to supply domestic needs and the requirements of Argentina and Brazil.

The minister claimed that with General Banzer approaching five years in power Bolivia had been enjoying one of the longest periods of stability it had ever known.

Swiss record further surplus on foreign trade balance

BY JOHN WICKS

ZURICH, August 17.

SWITZERLAND recorded a further surplus on foreign trade for July, due to a continued faster growth rate for export values than for imports.

Exports were up by 7.5 per cent. on the corresponding 1975 figure to Sw.Frs.3,062.6m., while imports increased by 5.3 per cent. to Sw.Frs.3,000.1m., giving a surplus of Sw.Frs.82.5m. for the first seven months of 1976.

The Swiss foreign-trade balance shows a cumulative surplus of Sw.Frs.332m., as compared with a trade gap of Sw.Frs.1,424.6m. for the same period of last year.

This is the sixth consecutive month that exports have equalled or surpassed imports in the Swiss trade balance. The Swiss economy has not yet reached the level of recovery anticipated by the Government when this is reversed, even although import values are now increasing again after the sharp declines of the 1975 recession.

Should the swell in new import orders not occur soon, Switzerland could be faced with its first foreign-trade surplus since 1953. Only three times since 1891 has Switzerland booked a surplus of this kind. Last year the trade gap narrowed very rapidly from the 1974 record of Sw.Frs.7.57bn. to a figure of only Sw.Frs.840m., due to the first overall decline in foreign-trade activity since 1958.

● Danish exports have increased 14 per cent. in volume and 20 per cent. in value since the low point of last fall, the chairman of the Industrial Council, Mr. H. Brueniche-Olsen, said according to AP/Dow Jones.

He said that Danish exporters had serious handicaps in comparison with their foreign competitors. Exports had not matched the fantastic rise in imports and had not grown sufficiently to overcome the structural problems in the Danish economy, he said.

Industrial production should have grown 20 per cent. more and have employed 80,000 to 100,000 more workers if the balance of payments was to be equalised, he said.

The cause of the too high unemployment and too great foreign debt was that industry had been unable to develop sufficiently to earn the foreign exchange needed for imports, he said.

He added that industrial wages had risen in the past three years 6 per cent. more than in France, 8 per cent. more than in Belgium and Holland, 20 per cent. more than in West Germany, 25 per cent. more than in Britain and 60 per cent. more than in the United States.

German electrical boost

BY GUY HAWTIN

FRANKFURT, August 17.

EXPORT ORDERS for West German electrical products rose by 19 per cent. in the first half of 1976. The buoyancy of overseas demand, however, was not matched by domestic performance. Domestic orders fell back by 1.3 per cent. compared with the first half of 1975, which brought the overall increase in booking back to 4 per cent. nominal and, in price-linked terms, 1.8 per cent.

But while figures from the Central Association of the Electrical Technical Industry show domestic orders well below the level of 1974, turnover has held up reasonably well. The industry's total turnover in the first half went up by 10.7 per cent. compared with the same period of the previous year to DM38.2bn. (£8.4bn.).

Again growth was buoyed up by export performance with overseas sales up 15.8 per cent. with increases showing in most sectors. Domestic turnover increased by 8.7 per cent. although here growth was patchy.

TELEVISION IMPORTS

Restraint by Japan likely

BY CHARLES SMITH

TOKYO, August 17.

JAPAN'S exports of black and white TV sets to Britain in 1976 will probably not exceed the level of 1975, according to one of the leading companies in the industry.

The company concerned, Sharp Corporation, is one of at least half a dozen which have been asked by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to submit forecasts for their exports to Britain, following "representations" by Britain about fast-growing black and white TV exports.

Another major company Hitachi, has told MITI that it expects its U.K. shipments during the later part of this year to be about 15 per cent. up on a year earlier. Hitachi, however, supplies the U.K. market almost entirely from a subsidiary in Singapore and is exporting only minimal quantities of monochrome sets from Japan itself.

Hitachi, Sharp and other Japanese TV exporters say they have not received any reaction from MITI to their figures but the Ministry has promised Britain an early reply on the U.K. Government's request for assurances about the future of monochrome exports.

But a grey area in the debate over Japanese TV exports is the extent to which MITI can influence the behaviour of companies which are serving the U.K. market from offshore production bases rather than from Japan itself. This question arises in the case of Hitachi's Singapore operation and in the case of companies with production facilities in Taiwan.

The U.K. is believed to have applied pressure on the Singapore Government as well as on Japan for the moderation of black and white TV exports, although there is no confirmation of this in Tokyo. With Taiwan, however, it may have more of a problem since the two countries have no diplomatic relations.

Japan's monochrome exports to Britain (mainly of portable models) started rising fast in the spring of last year after having fallen off sharply since the beginning of 1974.

Exports totalled 219,552 sets for the year, compared with 132,441 sets for 1974 and Japan's share of the portable black and white market in Britain during the four quarters of the year varied between 17 and 38 per cent.

Japanese TV manufacturers are well aware of the charges being levelled at them by their British competitors that their U.K. prices have stayed "unnaturally" low, given the recent depreciation of the pound against the Yen.

The answer to such charges is, briefly, that big cost savings have been effected in the last year or two, by automation, reduction of the material content of sets (for example, the wiring in Sharp's sets has been reduced by half since 1973) and by raising operating ratios at previously underused plants.

Sony says that it has cut its costs by 18 per cent. over a period of between one and two years during which the pound has depreciated against the Yen by 28 per cent.

Sony expects to raise prices in the U.K. by about 10 per cent. to cover the difference between its cost savings and the pound depreciation. It says, however, that price increases will be gradual and will be timed to coincide with modifications to its sets.

Sony at present exports one basic monochrome portable to Britain, the TV-110, which retails at £86.75. It points out that this price, at the current exchange rate, is about 40 per cent. more than the price for the same model on the Japanese market (¥ 32,800).

Sharp says it is now "in a position" to start raising its prices in Britain, but says that it too has made big cost savings over the past three years through its "save the Elm" programme (standing for saving energy, labour and materials).

Sharp also says that he considers its sets to be superior to many of those produced by the U.K. industry, at least at the portable end of the market. Matsushita and Sanyo, two other major TV exporters, to Britain were not available for comment this week because their head offices were closed for annual holidays.

But one manufacturer illustrated the overall position by suggesting that Taiwan's monochrome TV exports to Britain grew more than 10 times in the first five months of this year to 37,000 sets from only 3,400 sets during the same period of 1975. Japanese electrical manufacturers have invested in Taiwan but probably not on the scale of Philips which has made the island into its principal Far Eastern production base.

Export guide published

National Westminster Bank has produced a guide for U.K. exporters, designed to help customers with export problems and describing the services the bank can offer in this field.

The booklet covers a wide spectrum including the finding of markets abroad, marketing methods, documents of international trade, securing payment and export finance. Publication coincides with the Government-sponsored export year which began in June.

"This country has a greater need than most to export in order to pay for imports essential to our industries and to our people," the booklet says. "Furthermore, to the extent that exports do not cover the cost of imports we must, as a country, deplete our capital or borrow abroad, and neither of these is a course which can be continued indefinitely."

New Audi challenge to Rover

By Stuart Marshall

THE new Audi 100 car, which will be a leading competitor to British Leyland's new Rover model, is announced to-day. It goes on sale in Germany at the beginning of next month and will reach Britain in November.

The Audi, to be made at the rate of about 250,000 units a year against the Rover's 150,000 units—will have two models with four cylinders, rated at 1.6 litres and 2 litres, and a unique five cylinder 2.2 litre model.

Initially, only 2-litre 100L and 100GLS versions will be sold in the U.K. Prices are likely to be about £4,100 and £4,700 respectively. The five-cylinder car will not arrive in Britain before next summer and will probably cost more than £6,000.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

...erim Financial Statement for the six months ended 15th July, 1976.

		(Unaudited) Six mths. ended 15th July 1976 £	Six mths. ended 15th July 1975 £
...61	Gross revenue	1,555,050	1,476,714
...26	Less: Expenses and Interest	306,279	284,962
...35	Net revenue before taxation	1,248,771	1,191,752
...31	Less: Taxation	488,629	478,108
...04		760,142	713,644
...23	Less: Preference Stock Dividend	40,611	40,611
...81		719,531	673,033
...55	Less: Interim Dividend	539,683	539,683
...26	NET REVENUE RETAINED	£179,848	£133,350
	Dividend on Ordinary Shares payable 23rd August, 1976	1p per Share	1p per Share
	*Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share at end of period	125½p c.d.	104p c.d.
	Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share assuming full conversion of Convertible Loan Stock	123p c.d.	103½p c.d.

...et Asset Value includes the full amount of the invest... currency premium which at 15th July, 1976 was ...nt to 25p per Ordinary Share (15th July, 1975—25p ...re, 15th January, 1976—31p per share).

... provision has been made for any liability to tax on ... gains which may arise in the future on realisation of ...ents.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

...ociété Anonyme registered in France with a capital of Frs. 841,918,800
Registered Office: 1, rue d'Astorg, 75008 PARIS
Financial year from January 1 to December 31.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME—1976
(compared with 1975)

	1975 Francs	1976 Francs
...income ... quarter	2,590,955.06	1,622,388.10
...quarter	93,633,219.98	113,941,928.02
	96,224,175.04	115,564,316.12
...ount of other income ... quarter	3,152,444.73	4,767,929.73
...quarter	18,642,012.99	45,424,235.01
	21,794,457.72	50,192,164.74
...total	118,018,632.76	165,756,480.86

...ould be noted that, in the case of portfolio investment ...s, comparisons are of no significance unless they are over ...ncial year.

LONDON, 16th August, 1976.

A copy of this advertisement has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON

RIGHTS ISSUE AND BONUS ISSUE OF 1976
ADOPTION OF THE SWEDISH VPC SYSTEM OF SHAREHANDLING

The Annual General Meeting of Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson ("the Company") held on 4th June, 1976, resolved to increase the Company's capital stock presently amounting to Skr 769,005,850, divided into 2,485,077 Series A shares and 12,894,440 Series B shares, all fully paid and with a par value of Skr 50 each, as follows:

—by Skr 128,167,600 to Skr 897,173,450 by means of a rights issue of 2,563,352 Series B shares;

—by an additional Skr 192,251,450 to Skr 1,089,424,900 through a bonus issue of 3,845,029 Series B shares, for which purpose the book value of the Company's fixed assets will be written up by Skr 187,095,883 and a transfer of Skr 5,155,567 will be made from unappropriated earnings.

The Annual General Meeting further resolved that the Swedish Law on Simplified Sharehandling of 20th November, 1970 be adopted by the Company with effect from 17th August, 1976.

TERMS OF THE RIGHTS ISSUE AND THE BONUS ISSUE

Rights Issue

Issue price:	The new shares will be issued at a price of Skr 75 per share.
Subscription period:	Subscription is to be made in the period from 17th August to 29th October, 1976, both dates inclusive.
Pre-emptive right to subscribe:	The Company's shareholders have the pre-emptive right to subscribe for one new Series B share for every six Series A and/or Series B shares held.
Allotment of shares subscribed without pre-emptive right:	Allotment of shares subscribed without pre-emptive right will be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
Payment period:	Payment for subscribed shares shall be made in one amount not later than 1st December, 1976. In the event of payment after 31st August, 1976, interest is to be paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum as from the latter date up to and including the date of payment.

Bonus Issue

Entitlement:	The Company's shareholders are entitled to receive one new Series B share free of payment for every four Series A and/or Series B shares held.

Provisions Common to Both Issues

Dividend right:	The new shares will carry the right to any dividend payable in respect of the financial year ending 31st December, 1976, and subsequent years.
Stamp duty:	Swedish stamp duty on the new shares will be paid by the Company.

THE SWEDISH VPC SYSTEM OF SHAREHANDLING

On 1st January, 1971 the Swedish Law on Simplified Sharehandling of 20th November, 1970 came into force. Under the terms of the new legislation a special institution, Värdepapperscentralen VPC Aktiebolag (Securities Register Centre) ("VPC") has been formed, owned 50 per cent. by the Swedish government and 50 per cent. by Swedish banks and other brokers.

In principle, only the name of the beneficial owner can be entered in the shareholders' register maintained by VPC on behalf of the Company. It is, however, possible to register as nominee non-Swedish banks or other non-Swedish custodians holding shares for shareholders domiciled outside Sweden, subject to the receipt by the Swedish company of official permission.

Shareholders who do not surrender their existing bearer or registered certificates for exchange in accordance with the following procedure may not—insofar as dividends or capital increases authorised after 17th August, 1976 are concerned—collect dividends or receive subscription right certificates, fractional scrip certificates or bonus shares in connection with further capital increases until such exchange, and the subsequent recording in the shareholders' register kept by VPC on behalf of the Company, has taken place.

GENERAL PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED BY SHAREHOLDERS

A Circular has been despatched from Stockholm to all persons known by the Company to be or to have been shareholders. Copies of the Circular and covering letter for U.K. shareholders may also be obtained upon request from S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., together with Application Forms, on and from 18th August, 1976.

Shareholders of the Company are requested to surrender their existing bearer or registered share certificates with talon and coupon number 50 attached, together with a duly completed Application Form, during the period to 29th October, 1976, to one of the banks mentioned in the Circular.

Upon surrender, registered share certificates must either be registered in the name of or endorsed to the shareholder or otherwise endorsed in blank; bearer certificates do not require endorsement. The Application Form should be properly signed by the shareholder (or, where appropriate, by a legal guardian).

Against delivery of existing bearer or registered share certificates together with a duly completed Application Form, shareholders will receive the following documents after processing by VPC and the Swedish handling banks:

– a VPC Certificate in respect of the previous holding as well as the bonus shares;

– Fractional Scrip Certificate(s) if the number of shares surrendered should not be evenly divisible by four;

– a Subscription Certificate in respect of the number of shares subscribed; and

—Subscription Right Certificate(s) representing the number of shares surrendered for which the related subscription right is not exercised at the same time.

Upon expiry of the subscription period on 29th October, 1976 Subscription Right Certificates (and the bearer or registered share certificates that have not been surrendered) will no longer entitle the holder to exercise the pre-emptive right to subscribe.

It is expected that the processing of the documents by VPC and the Swedish handling banks will take approximately two weeks for Swedish shareholders; foreign shareholders should therefore make due allowance for mailing time to and from Stockholm.

SWEDISH EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS

Currency regulations in force in Sweden, while allowing non-residents to take up shares subscribed on the basis of present holdings, including shares subscribed on the basis of subscription rights purchased or otherwise acquired in order to raise the number of subscription rights held to a number divisible by six, do not permit non-residents to subscribe additional shares on the basis of further purchases or acquisitions of subscription rights, unless rights so purchased or acquired have been issued to a non-resident person on the basis of shares already held outside Sweden or held by a Swedish bank for the account of a non-resident person. Non-resident shareholders are allowed to sell subscription rights and fractional scrip in Sweden and to freely transfer the proceeds.

In addition to the listing of the Company's Series A and Series B shares on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, the Series B shares are also listed on the stock exchanges in Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt (Main), Geneva, Hamburg, London, Oslo and Paris.

PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(a) RIGHTS ISSUE

U.K. shareholders wishing to exercise their subscription rights should lodge their bearer or registered share certificates with talon and coupon number 50 attached, together with their Application Form duly completed and a bankers draft for the full amount payable, at S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., **not later than 27th October, 1976.** Upon receipt of these documents, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. will issue a temporary receipt. In the event that a shareholder does not wish to exercise the subscription right in respect of the whole or part of the shareholding, Subscription Right Certificates will be issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of the Company in respect of the number of shares surrendered for which the subscription right has not been exercised.

Shareholders' attention is drawn to the fact that the Company will charge interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum in the event of payment for shares subscribed after 31st August, 1976 with effect from the latter date up to and including the date of payment.

(i) Sale of Rights

U.K. shareholders wishing to sell their rights (represented by Subscription Right Certificates) must instruct S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. by letter **by not later than 3 p.m. on 27th October, 1976** to arrange the sale of such rights.

The proceeds of the sale of rights (after deducting all relevant expenses) will be paid to shareholders through their agents.

(ii) U.K. Exchange Control Regulations

The shares of the Company constitute foreign currency securities for U.K. exchange control purposes. Accordingly, persons resident in the U.K. for exchange control purposes will, unless utilising the proceeds of a foreign currency loan authorised by the Bank of England, be required to purchase Swedish Kronor through the investment currency premium market on taking up their rights. Authorised Depositaries wishing to make payment in £ sterling must agree the rate of exchange with S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (Coupon Department, extension 567).

The proceeds of the sale of rights by U.K. residents for exchange control purposes may be eligible to be treated as investment currency, subject to the 25 per cent. surrender requirement, where applicable.

The new shares will constitute foreign currency securities, which if owned by persons resident in the U.K. for exchange control purposes, must be held by or to the order of an Authorised Depositary.

(b) BONUS ISSUE

Against surrender of their bearer or registered share certificates with talon and coupon number 50 attached, together with Application Forms duly completed, U.K. shareholders will receive one new share for every four shares held. The abovementioned temporary receipt will also cover the allotment of shares arising under the bonus issue.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. will issue Fractional Scrip Certificates on behalf of the Company if the number of shares surrendered should not be evenly divisible by four. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. are prepared to arrange the purchase of fractional scrip for rounding-up purposes, as well as the sale thereof.

U.K. exchange control permission has not been applied for in respect of either the rights or bonus issues. Accordingly, all documents should be lodged by shareholders with

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
Coupon Department,
St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street,
London EC2P 2DL

through an Authorised Depositary.

LISTING AND DEALINGS

It is intended that application will be made in due course to The Stock Exchange for the new shares arising from the rights and bonus issues to be admitted to the Official List.

Authorised Depositaries will be advised when VPC Certificates and Subscription Certificates are available to be exchanged for temporary receipts and when the proceeds arising from the sale of rights will be paid.

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON
Board of Directors.

Stockholm,
18th August, 1976.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Hundreds killed in Philippines earthquake

By Our Own Correspondent

MANILA, August 17.

WELL OVER a thousand people were feared killed and a much bigger number rendered homeless in a powerful earthquake that rocked the southern Philippine islands and triggered huge tidal waves early this morning.

Official Government figures put the number of dead at 920 but this did not include close to 400 others who were feared drowned in the two-fathom-high tidal waves that smashed coastal areas of Mindanao, and smaller islands further south.

President Ferdinand Marcos has proclaimed Mindanao, and the other southern islands of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi in a state of calamity. The region, home of the country's close to 4m. Moslems and scene of a four-year-old Moslem separatists revolt, lies about 550 miles south-east of Manila.

The intensity seven earthquake, which lasted 20 seconds was centred somewhere in the Celebes Sea and struck shortly after midnight causing widespread damage and casualties in at least seven provinces.

More than 200 people were reported missing, including 72 Government soldiers stationed in two towns where 247 drowned in the high tides. Another 75 were reported trapped in the debris of two collapsed hotels in the thickly populated provincial capital city of Cotabato in central Mindanao, where, aside from the collapse of several other buildings, at least three fires were also reported.

Worst hit by the tidal waves was the town of Dinaig in Cotabato province where the Red Cross feared more than 300 villagers drowned.

Early reports received by the National Disaster Control Centre here said 1,306 families had been rendered homeless and several hundred people injured. The reports indicated most of the deaths were caused by the tidal waves and that most of them were children.

UPI reports from Hong Kong: A powerful earthquake struck southwest China to-day while a massive relief force still searched for bodies on the rubble of another earthquake which hit near Peking three weeks ago, causing widespread death and destruction.

There were conflicting reports by seismological stations outside China on the location of the new earthquake epicentre, but it apparently was somewhere in *China's most populous province,* Szechuan.

Japan records big surplus in July payments figures

BY CHARLES SMITH

TOKYO, August 17.

JAPAN registered a balance of payments surplus of $720m. in July according to preliminary figures published to-day by the Ministry of Finance.

It was the largest overall surplus since February, 1973, the month before the yen was allowed to float upwards from its Smithsonian parity. And the sixth consecutive surplus since last February.

A big visible trade surplus of $1bn. was the main positive factor in the overall balance, but there was a relatively large deficit on invisible and transfer payments of $620m.

The final, and mildly surprising element in the July payments picture was a surplus on long term capital movements of $140m. Japan has tended to be a net exporter of capital during most of the past three or four years but a number of factors combined to put it into long term capital surplus in July.

These were the relatively low figures for overseas lending and investment by Japanese companies, a substantial net inflow of foreign portfolio investment into Japanese bonds and equities, and a high rate of borrowing by Japanese companies on overseas capital markets.

Foreigners made net purchases of Japanese equities to the tune of $80m. in July (in other words their equity purchases exceeded their sales by that amount); in the case of the bond market they bought $60m. more than they sold.

These figures are the highest since May 1975 when the stock market reached its peak for the year. The inflow of foreign funds into Japanese securities reflects increasing foreign confidence in the recovery prospects of the Japanese economy as well as the belief that the yen will strengthen during the next few months.

Overseas borrowing by Japanese companies in July reached the high figure of $218m. as a result of a spate of bond issues in overseas capital markets. Japanese industry is relatively liquid at present and appears to be in no hurry to resume active investment in plant or equipment inside Japan itself.

But interest rate differentials between Japan and overseas money markets have made foreign borrowing attractive for Japanese companies. Japanese companies have also been borrowing foreign currencies as a hedge against the depreciation, in terms of Yen, of dollar-denominated export credits extended by industries such as shipbuilding and heavy machinery.

The $1bn. visible trade surplus recorded for July represents the difference between export earnings of $3.780bn. (up 23 per cent. from a year earlier) and imports worth $2.780bn. (up 13 per cent.). Seasonally adjusted figures show a modest decline in exports from a month earlier (by 3.4 per cent.) whereas seasonally adjusted imports were up slightly, by 4.5 per cent.

This could be taken to indicate that Japan's export boom has passed its peak and that the visible trade surplus will shrink during the latter part of 1976. Meanwhile, however, Japan continues to do embarrassingly well in its trade with developed countries, particularly the U.S. and Europe.

Exports to the U.S. in July were worth 60 per cent. more than in July, 1975, while imports from the U.S. continued to run slightly below the levels of the previous year. Exports to the EEC were up 40 per cent. on a year ago, while imports rose 6.3 per cent.

The picture is reversed in the case of trade relations with developing countries where the rise in Japanese imports exceeds the growth of its exports.

Call to arms by Lebanon Left

BY IHSAN HIJAZI

BEIRUT, August 17.

AS FIERCE fighting continued to-day in the mountains east of here, the leader of the Lebanese-Moslem alliance, Mr. Kamal Jumblat, has announced that Left-wing and Palestinian forces will not withdraw from there and called on all villagers to turn their villages into "impregnable fortresses and to fight to the death to preserve their territory and positions."

[Reuter, meanwhile, reported that the Soviet Union had told Left-wing Lebanese and Palestinian leaders that it was exerting pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Informed sources said that Soviet ambassador Alexander Soldatov had told Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Yassir Arafat and Mr. Jumblat at separate meetings this week that Moscow felt "dissatisfaction" at Syria's *actions in Lebanon.*]

A guerilla leader, Mr. Yassir Abed Rabbouh, has declared that the combined Palestinian and Left-wing forces "will not give up one inch of their positions" in the hilltops of Mount Sanin, Aintourah and Al Metein, about 30 miles east of here.

The situation in the mountain resort of Hammana remains unclear. Right-wing radio stations repeated to-day that the resort has been occupied by Syrian forces who have cut off the supply line for the Palestinians and the Left into the eastern mountains. However, Palestinian and Left-wing sources have denied the claim and dismissed it as part of a Right-wing war of nerves.

President Suleiman Franjieh's proposal yesterday for a political truce after agreements between the Lebanese authorities and the guerillas had been enforced, was rejected to-day by the Left, whose Press interpreted the proposal as yet another attempt to escalate tensions.

Mr. Abed Rabbouh, who is the hea dof the PLO information department urged all Palestinians to join the guerilla movement.

The PLO has opened offices in south Lebanon for the recruitment of Palestinians in commando ranks. The Left-Moslem alliance has also begun recruiting the "Army of Popular Liberation" called for by Mr. Jumblatt last week.

Left and Right reported that heavy artillery duels were still continuing in the eastern mountains, and Beirut resounded to explosions as rival combatants clashed.

Mr. Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Right-wing Phalangist Party, to-day repeated his call on the Lebanese Moslems to shake off what he described as the "domination by the Palestinians." Only then would they be free to start a dialogue with the Christians on the future of Lebanon. He had earlier called for restructuring the Lebanese *Government on basis of decentralisation.*

Afrikaner church divides on race policy

By John Stewart

CAPE TOWN, August 17.

PRESSURE ON the South African Government to modify its racial policies, end township repression and halt detention without trial came from an unexpected source to-day—the Mission Church (Sendingkerk) of the Dutch Reformed Church which, next to the National Party, is the most powerful and unifying influence in Afrikaner nationalism.

In a public statement, which is certain to threaten the unity of the Church and lead to sharp divisions between Afrikaner intellectuals, clerics and politicians, the Sendingkerk (mission Church) condemned police activity on the campus of the University of the Western Cape (a Coloured institution) and the detention of three members of the church under the Internal Security Act.

Not since the Dutch reformed Church drew attention *in 1961 to the harmful effects* of migratory labour—without actually criticising Government policy as being responsible for the system—has a member of the Dutch Reformed Church movement dared to challenge aspects of Afrikaner nationalist policy.

The step is even more surprising in view of the fact that the statement was issued after an urgent meeting last night between the Moderator of the Mission Church, the Rev. David Botha, and the Moderator of the Cape Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. J. D. Vorster, eldest brother of the South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster. It is understood that Mr. Botha elicited the support of Dr. Vorster in issuing the statement.

It admitted that police sometimes worked under difficult conditions but said the Church "can never associate itself with the detention of a person without a clear intention to charge him and bring him to trial within a reasonable time."

It noted that students were upset that the white branch of the Church, the Ned Gerek Kerk had been silent about the "injustice to themselves and all who are not white under the system of separate development."

The statement said that the Church "issues a serious warning to the authorities, churches and the community not to underestimate the growing extent of the polarisation *between colour groups and* economic classes."

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

Boost to business

BY KENNETH RANDALL, CANBERRA, AUGUST 17.

THE AUSTRALIAN Government is offering a wide range of incentives to business, especially mining, in its 1976-77 budget, introduced into Parliament to-night. And, for the first time in four years, there are no increases in the major indirect taxes such as Excise on tobacco, alcohol and petrol.

The Government is continuing rigid controls over public expenditure and maintaining inflation control as its top priority in economic management, despite the prospect of unemployment continuing to rise from its present level of 5.2 per cent. of the workforce for at least the next six months.

According to the Treasurer, Mr. Phillip Lynch: "This budget applies the maximum degree of restraint judged to be consistent with promoting confidence and maintaining a steady path towards economic recovery."

For individuals, the Government's major initiatives had already been announced in the mini-budget introduced on May 20—the full discounting of personal income tax in line with the inflation rate, and large increases in child allowances.

To-night, Mr. Lynch announced that the Government would make a start this financial year on adjusting company tax for inflation, would relax the distribution requirements for private companies and offer new incentives for minerals and oil activity.

Problems

The Treasurer said that in the highly inflationary situation of recent times, there had been serious problems in financing the rapidly growing costs of adequate trading stocks. To relieve them, the Government would take "a substantial step" towards a system of trading stock valuation adjustments and it would apply to taxable incomes for the current income year.

The cost of a company's trading stock at July 1 this year will be revalued for income tax purposes at the close of the year in line with the percentage increase in the "goods" component of the official consumer price index. The company's tax liability will be reduced—not deferred—accordingly.

Although it is impossible at this stage of the year to calculate what the scheme might cost, Mr. Lynch said that if it had been operating fully in the past financial year the cost to revenue would have been around $A700m. (about £483m.).

"At this point," he said, "it is clearly not possible for us to say how far, by this time next year, we shall feel able to go. We *shall go as far as we can.* What we do now undertake is that 50 per cent. of the full adjustment will be allowed next year as deductions from 1976-77 incomes."

It had been widely expected that, along with the stock valuation provisions, the Government would introduce similar inflation adjustment for depreciation allowances. Mr. Lynch said, however, that the Government was still examining this "and other aspects of business financing and profitability."

He indicated that legislative action might be forthcoming during the Government's term of office (ending in 1978), depending on whether or not it decided to retain investment allowances at their present level.

The income tax law affecting private companies is being changed so that they may retain within the company 60 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. of income without incurring penalty tax. In a full year, the concession will be worth $A30m. (about £21m.).

Several changes are being made in the mining tax laws, worth in total $A60m. (about £41m.) over a full year.

Spending on petroleum exploration, and allowable capital spending on petroleum production will become deductible against income from any sources, instead of only from mining income as at present. The change is designed to encourage non-mining companies into petroleum activity.

For capital spending on mine development, the mine-life period for calculating depreciation is being reduced from 25 years to five years, for capital spending on transport facilities for minerals, including petroleum, there will be the choice of either a ten-year or 20-year write-off period. And the definition of transport facilities will be widened to include port development, including such things as surveys, dredging and navigation aids.

The broader definition is likely to have a significant bearing on the economics of some projected new iron ore developments.

The Government is remo immediately $A2 a ba excise, introduced in the budget, on crude oil produc —but only so far as new coveries are concerned. result will be that all crude duction from new discov will receive full import p at the nearest refinery port.

"The Government believes this will significantly affect level of activity within th exploration industry," Mr. L said.

The coal export duty, introduced by the La Government last year, is l removed from non-coking and reduced by 25 per cen coking coals. This will ma $A4.50 instead of $A6 a t for high quality coal and $ instead of $A2 a tonne for l grades. As a result, prod will save about $A33m. (£23m.) in the current fina year.

Growth

Mr. Lynch described his budget as one for confidenc reform. With total outla 11.3 per cent. to $A24.3bn. (£16.8bn.), the budget loo an overall deficit of $A (about £1.8bn.).

The domestic deficit, hov is expected to be $A1.9bn. (£1.3bn.) compared with year's $A2.9bn. (about £2b

Mr. Lynch said the Goven aimed to reduce inflation t than 10 per cent. by the quarter of next year afte year's rise of 14 per cent. economic growth should be about 4 per cent. compared per cent. last year and, ov year, employment might ri 2 per cent. after last year's 0.5 per cent.

"Subject to the usual h of forecasting," the Tre predicted a growth in supply (M3) over the year 12 per cent.

Mr. Lynch said: "The dec of the wage-fixing authoriti be crucial to the speed wind-down in inflation tha way or another, has achieved."

Defence and education a only areas of Government ing to show significant in in the new budget and th ernment is aiming to cut it payroll by another 3.7 per by the end of next June.

Top level bid to sav E. Africa Communi

BY JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI, August

A DETERMINED effort at very high levels is being made to save the East African Community from dissolution. This is now revealed to have been the main purpose of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's flying visit to see President Jomo Kenyatta at Mombasa last Friday.

President Nyerere followed this up yesterday with a special message to President Idi Amin of Uganda urging him to play his part in continuing regional co-operation in East Africa.

These moves followed the "peace" agreement between *Kenya and Uganda after their* relations had sunk to the lowest ebb ever, with Kenya holding up oil and other supplies to land-locked Uganda until Uganda had paid its bills to Kenya suppliers totalling £22m. The moves are believed to herald a meeting of the East African Community higher authority, which is made up of the three Presidents.

Recently the secretary-general of the Community, Mr. Edward Mtei, said the best hope of the Community surviving was for a meeting of the higher authority. The three Presidents have not met since President Amin seized power in Uganda, and largely because of the early feud between Presidents Nyerere and Amin.

President Nyerere's message to the Ugandan leader suggests that the Tanzanian President may be attempting to heal the br All three Presidents ha various times recently e sised their faith in the munity.

A commission to revie East African Treaty o operation of 1967 is now under Mr. William Demas, dent of the Caribbean De ment Bank. Its term reference do not includ consideration of the poss of dissolution. Rather, th mission was establishe suggest ways and mea closer regional co-operatio

Sources close to the co sion, however, say that almost certainly recommen the bedevilled transport communications corpor serving the whole East A area should be operated "decentralised" systems, each region having autonomy. This proce started already, specially railways and the harbour porations.

The higher authority m gard this process as inev given the different eco ideologies of thethree re but it is being urged th other important functions Community, the common m the East African Develo Bank, the Civil Av Authority and the vital scientific research instit remain in being.

Tito attack on Isra

COLOMBO, August

YUGOSLAVIAN President Tito told the fifth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Nations to-day that the Middle East is the world's "most dangerous hotbed of crisis" and Israel is to blame.

He stopped short of demanding Israel's expulsion from the United Nations but said if it "persists in its expansionist policy," the world body "should take effective sanctions in keeping with the United Nations charter."

Addressing leaders representing 85 nations and more than half of the world's people, the 84-year-old co-founder of the Third World movement laid the blame for the Middle East crisis squarely on Israel.

President Tito said that resolving the crisis in a just m "presupposes Israel's withd from all the territories occ in 1967, and the realisati the national rights of the tinian people, including the to a state of their own."

He said the Indian where the United States h air and naval base on Garcia, should be "fre foreign bases, nuclear we and naval fleets of the powers."

He urged the non-al nations to "support the dem for the undelayed withdraw foreign troops from Korea," where the United maintains a military for 48,000.

UPI

Pakistan nuclear plant

RAWALPINDI, August.

MINISTER of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed said to-day that Pakistan did not anticipate any delay in implementing an agreement with France for buying a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

At a news conference, Mr. Ahmed rejected a suggestion that the controversy over the purchase of the plant could harm U.S.-Pakistani relations. Pakistan's ties with the U.S. were "very good," he said.

The nuclear plant, estimated to cost $150m. was the principal issue at the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Henry. singer and Prime Mi Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in L earlier this month.

Our Karachi Correspo adds: The Canadian-as Karachi nuclear power plant remain shut down for some due to mechanical failure. pipe in the heat transfer sy The Pakistan Atomic En Commission to-day annou that necessary repairs and rective measures are b taken and everything possib being done to curtail the down period.

APPOINTMENTS

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

SIMONDS CUTTING TOOLS

A major U.S. manufacturer of a wide range of cutting tools wishes to appoint a Sales Manager to develop its European markets, particularly in the U.K., Germany and France. The envisaged location is England, and the appointed person, male or female, will report direct to the Vice President-Marketing in the U.S.A.

The Sales Manager will prepare sales forecasts and budgets for operating costs. Appropriate distribution channels will need to be established and strategies to be developed include pricing, advertising, packaging and product servicing. The appointed person will travel extensively, visiting customers and identifying suitable new products for the European market.

Candidates, aged 30-40, should be engineering/economics graduates and have at least five years experience of the European cutting tool industry and its markets. Fluency in English and German or French is required.

The salary is negotiable and will exceed £6,000 per annum. A company car is provided together with the fringe benefits expected of a progressive, international company.

Please apply, in strict confidence, enclosing a curriculum vitae to:
G. Lapski,
International Market Planner,
Wallace-Murray Limited,
7 Chesham Place,
London SW1X 5HN.

Wallace Murray

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PUBLIC NOTICES

READING BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS

£1,000,000 Bills offered 13.8.76 for payment 18.8.76, due 17.11.76 at 10¾%. Applications totalled £14m. £1m. Bills outstanding.

TAMESIDE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS

£2,000,000 Bills offered 13.8.76 for payment 18.8.76, due 17.11.76 at 10 57/64%. Applications totalled £21m. £2m. Bills outstanding.

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LONDON BASED director required having experience in business management consultancy and capital. Curriculum vitae to Box E.8494 Financial Times, 10, Cannon Street, EC4P 4BY

CAPITAL is available for S.E. based companies. Minimum invested £30,000. JILLEX INVESTMENTS 01-948 4612.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002401 of 1976

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of BRISTOL & WESTERN SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 15th day of July, 1976, presented to the said Court by ZEUS HERMES INVESTMENTS LIMITED whose registered office is situate at Shropshire House, 2-10, Capper Street, London, WC1E 6JA, and CHARLES TREVOR ROSS of Little Stoke House, Little Stoke, Oxfordshire and ROBERT LEONARD LEWIS of 22, Delta Road, Worcester Park, Surrey and ALEXANDER SANDY DOUGLAS of 3 Adelaide Road, Walham-On-Thames, Surrey and PHILIP LAWRENCE WHITE of 92 Timberbank, Vigo Village, Meopham, Kent, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 4th day of October, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of the hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MEREDITH & CO.,
Sardinia House,
52, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3LZ.
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of October, 1976.

No. 002711 of 1976

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of MATCHAMS LODGE CHALET MOTEL LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition for the Winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 13th day of August 1976, presented to the said Court by WIMBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL, Furzehill, Wimborne, Dorset, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 11th day of October 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of *the regulated charge for the same.*

SHARPE PRITCHARD & CO.,
108, Kingsway,
London, WC2B 6PZ.
(Ref: 14.MM)
Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th day of October 1976.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENT) ACT 1958

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that:

1 Thames Guaranty Limited (in Liquidation) of 25, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, has relinquished the Principal's licence issued pursuant to Section 3 of the Act.

2. Mr W. F. Patford, Liquidator has made application to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposit Regulation 1944 (S P & O 1944 No. 541) for the release of the £509.59 13½% Treasury Stock 1997 deposited in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act.

3. Any persons having a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, not later than 20th September, 1976.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENT) ACT 1958

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

1 Thames Guaranty Investments Limited of 25 Berkeley Square, London W1X 5HB has relinquished the Principal's licence issued pursuant to Section 3 of the Act.

2 Thames Guaranty Investments Limited has made application to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposit Regulation 1944 (S P & O 1944 No. 541) for the release of the £598 35 3% Treasury Stock 1977 deposited in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act.

3 Any person having a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings Great Smith Street, London SW1, not later than Monday, 20th September, 1976.

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CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

IRAN JAPAN TOURISM COMPANY (IJTC)

INTERNATIONAL TENDER INVITATION FOR 700 ROOM HOTEL BUILDING

Iran Japan Tourism Company (IJTC), a private enterprise registered in Iran owned by 10 leading Iranian and Japanese Banks and Institutions intends to build a luxurious 700 room, 25 storey high, steel structure hotel building in Tehran, Iran, designed by Kenzo Tange (architect) through international tendering.

Interested contractors or their representatives are invited to obtain information and prequalification questionnaire from September 13th to September 22nd, 1976 from IJTC Office, located in the Building of Construction Bank at Second Floor, 164 Elizabeth II Boulevard, Tehran, Iran. Telex No. 212815 IMDB IR, attention Mr. Abri. The completed prequalification information should be submitted to IJTC Office by 15.00 hours, October 17th, 1976. IJTC and architect will evaluate the qualification of interested parties based on information received and shall advise the qualified tenderers to obtain tender documents.

Iran Japan Tourism Company.
Ali Abri,
Managing Director.

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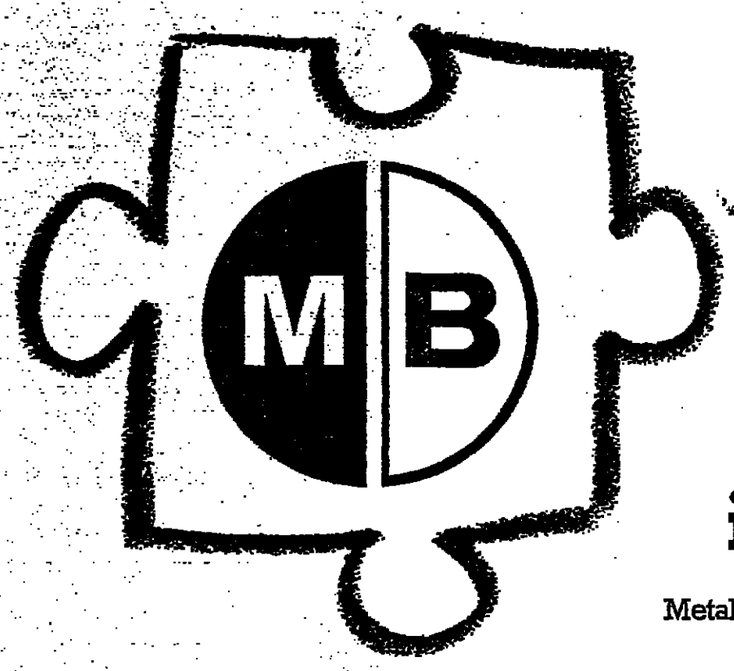

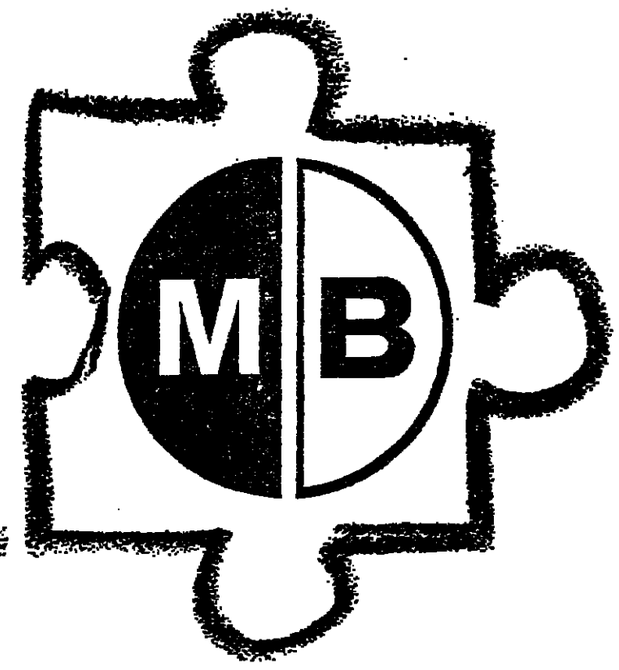

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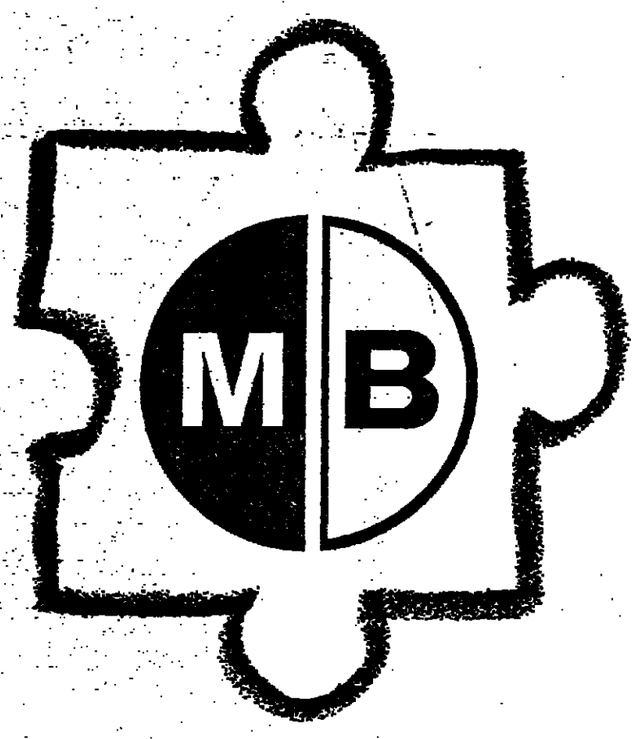
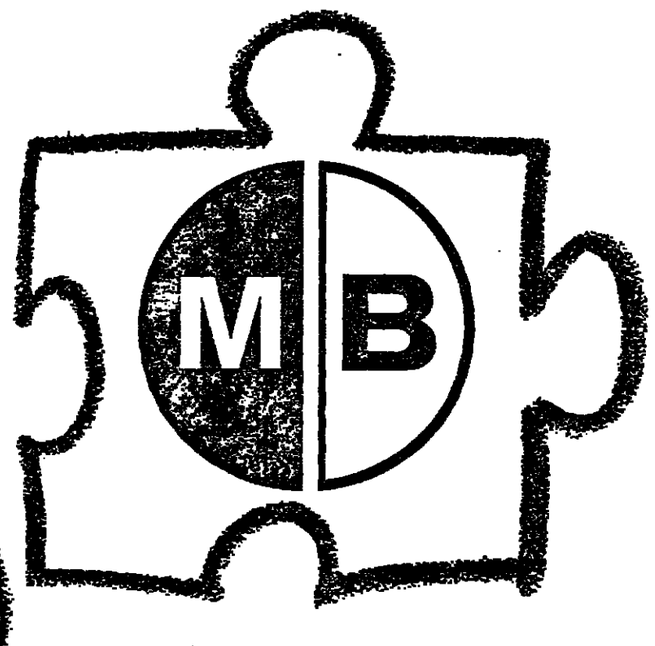
And we continue to seek new fields in which our manufacturing and marketing expertise can be put to profitable use; as with the acquisition of Stelrad, now part of the Metal Box family, and the world's largest manufacturer of radiators for central heating.

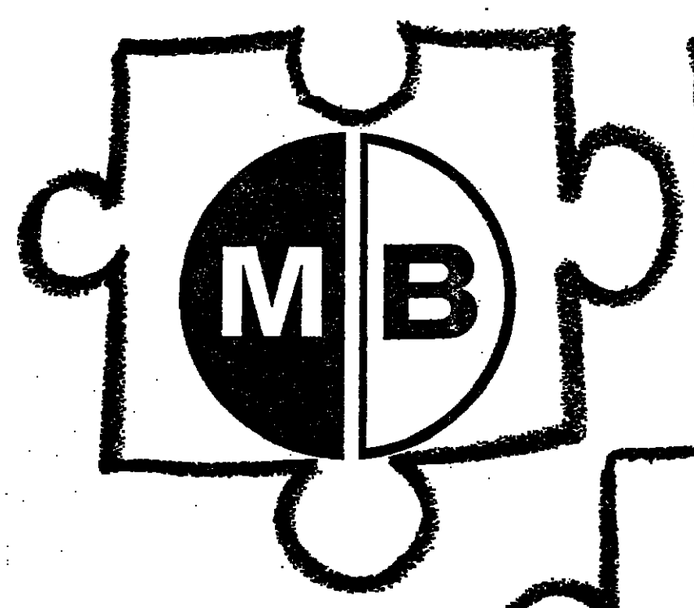
Today's new ventures could be the profit centres of tomorrow; which is why Metal Box will continue to see planned diversity as a major strength.

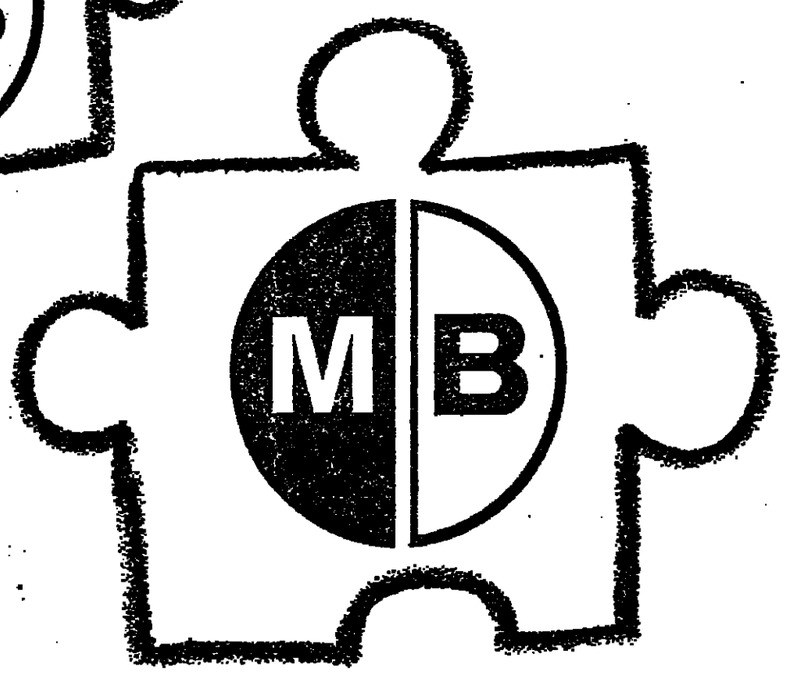
Metal Box Limited

A good business to be in









KINTA KELLAS RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED

MR. P. T. GUNTON'S STATEMENT

The Sixty-sixth annual general meeting will be held in London on 9th September 1976. The following are extracts from the Chairman's circulated statement:

An increase of 3.3p in the net average selling price to 39.13p per kg. for our crop produced a pre-tax profit for the year, after charging replanting expenditure, of £310,010 compared with £233,570 for 1974/75. Income from an expanded investment portfolio increased from £56,719 to £73,333. Tin tribute was lower at £87,477 compared with £97,370 in 1974/75, due mainly to Malaysian Government export quota restrictions.

After providing £176,905 for taxation in Malaysia and the U.K. there remains £133,105 for the year compared with £99,826 for 1974/75. The board recommend a final dividend of 1.09p per share making a total distribution for the year of £64,985 or 1.573p per share, the maximum permissible.

Government rubber price stabilisation measures were relaxed from October 1975 and as a result the harvested crop was better at 2,691,191 kg. compared with 2,637,667 kg. in 1974/75. Our factories at Kinta Kellas and Kelpin continued to produce good quality crumb rubber which found a ready market under the "Harub" trade name at useful premia over ordinary grades. As previously, the balance of the crop was sold in latex form at a discount on ruling prices for sheet rubber.

In the last quarter of 1975 the cloud of industrial recession lifted a little and the market improved on sustained buying of rubber by the U.S.A. By the end of December the price of RSSI had risen in Kuala Lumpur to 170 sen f.o.b. per kg. and during the first half of 1976 the upward trend has continued to well over 200 sen. Although higher prices have been based upon a re-assessment of world economic prospects and an unexpectedly long wintering season and drought in Malaysia, they have responded in some measure to speculative activity and, in common with other commodities, rubber has provided a refuge for nervous holders of sterling. Against a background of widespread international discussion of price stabilisation schemes, however, there has been some reaction from best levels and it would seem that if upward movement is to be resumed it will have to rest upon a firm foundation of increased activity in consuming industries. Although this has undoubtedly been a feature of the past few months, it remains to be seen whether it can be fully maintained.

For the first three months of the current year to end of June 1976 the crop was 644,110 kg. compared with 577,000 kg. for the similar period in 1975. The new wages agreement recently concluded with the estate workers' union will add to production costs but trading prospects for the current year in the improving world economic climate are encouraging.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:
HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LIMITED.

LAMBERT HOWARTH GROUP LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT

The Directors announce the following unaudited result for the period 1st January 1976 to 19th June 1976. Comparative figures are for the corresponding period ended 21st June 1975.

	1976 £	1975 £
Turnover	5,198,210	4,529,221
Group Trading Profit	332,851	322,021
Before charging depreciation of Fixed Assets	93,285	84,129
	239,566	237,892
Income from Investments	6,048	5,603
Group Profit before Taxation	245,614	243,495
Taxation—estimated	106,000	106,000
Group Profit after Taxation	139,614	137,495
Interim Ordinary Dividend—declared	27,000	25,500
	112,614	111,995

In my statement included with the Report and Accounts for 1975 it was mentioned that sales for January and February 1976 exceeded sales for the corresponding months of 1975. This improvement has been maintained in subsequent months but increases in costs and pressure on margins have resulted in a Group Profit similar to the Interim Profit in 1975.

Capital expenditure amounting to approximately £150,000 on modern injection moulding plant has recently been authorised by the Directors, for delivery towards the end of the year. This plant will not affect production levels this year but will add to our trading potential in 1977.

An Interim Ordinary Dividend of 0.90p per share (last year 0.85p) has been declared, payable on 1st October 1976 to members on the register at the close of business on 6th September 1976.

C. L. HOWARTH,
Chairman.

THE FIRST SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Interim Statement (Unaudited)

For the six months ended		August 2 1976 £		August 1 1975 £
Gross Revenue		869,446		899,434
Deduct:				
Interest	241,040		232,885	
Expenses	35,155		30,928	
Taxation	217,265	493,460	240,417	504,230
		375,986		395,204

Gross Revenue for the six months to 1st August, 1975, included interest on deposits accumulated to repay £1,900,000 Debenture Stocks in May and July 1975.

An interim dividend of 0.7p on the Ordinary Shares (same as last year) has been declared payable on 1st October, 1976, absorbing, together with the half-year's Preference dividend paid on 31st July, 1976, a total of £217,731.

	Valuation of Net Assets including full dollar premium	Net Asset Value per Ordinary 25p Share
August 2 1976	£36,141,158	95.0p
February 2 1976	£38,257,779	104.4p
August 1 1975	£30,495,441	78.9p

Belsize House,
West Ferry, Dundee.

Joint Managers
A. K. Aitkenhead, W. D. Marr

HERON

Annual Results to 31st March 1976

	1976	1975
Net Profit	£1.02m	£0.75m
Turnover	£82.9m	£75.3m
Earnings per share	3.4p.	2.9p.

Copies of Heron Motor Group Limited's accounts to 31st March 1976 are available from Heron House, 19 Marylebone Road London NW1 5JL

Heron Motor Group Ltd.

HOME NEWS

Callaghan faces Scots call for revenue powers

BY JOHN HUNT

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Prime Minister, will give his supporters a firm assurance that the Government intends to press ahead with the massive devolution legislation next session when he pays a three-day visit to Scotland next week.

At meetings with the Scottish TUC and the Scottish council of the Labour Party, he will be preaching to the converted. Among Labour MPs in Scotland, only Mr. Tam Dalyell, MP for West Lothian, and three others, remain opposed to devolution. The Scottish TUC is strongly in favour.

In fact, the executive of the Scottish party will impress on him that he must get the devolution Bill through the Commons at all costs if the Nationalists' threat of a completely separate Scotland is to be defeated.

Mr. Callaghan is, however, likely to be involved in a heated argument on the question of independent revenue-raising powers for the proposed Assembly. In its recent White Paper, the Government abandoned the proposal that the assembly should be able to raise revenue by means of a surcharge on the rates.

Unemployment

It substituted a vague promise to consider revenue-raising powers in subsequent legislation if there were overall changes in the framework of taxation and local government finance.

But the Scottish executive is not satisfied with this commitment. It has called for some form of independent revenue-raising powers although it is opposed to a rates surcharge or a tax on North Sea oil.

Another point which the executive will take up with the Prime Minister is the high rate of unemployment north of the border.

Mr. Callaghan, who will be accompanied by his wife, and by Mr. Bruce Millan, Scottish Secretary, meets the party executive in Glasgow on Tuesday, and the Scottish Development Agency and the Scottish TUC the following day.

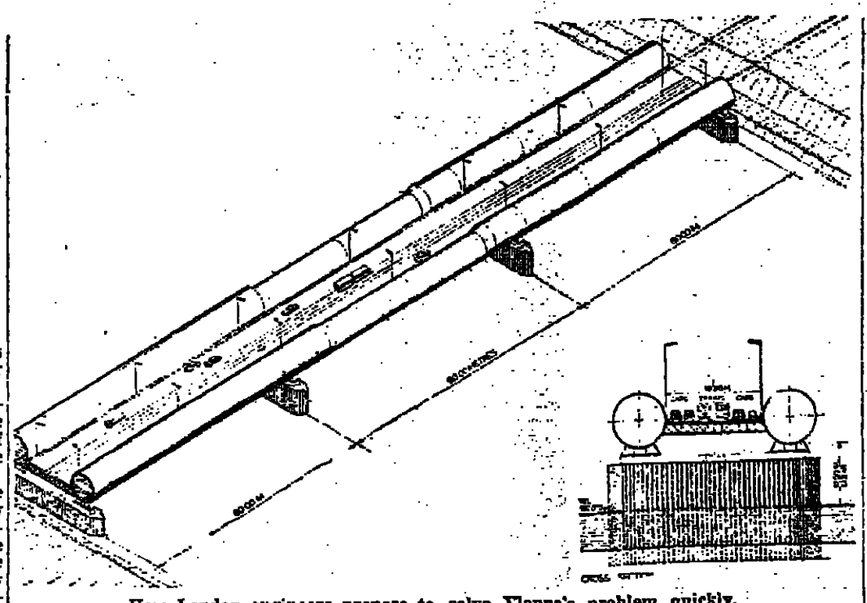
Out of step

On Thursday, he lunches with the Scottish Economic Council and the Scottish Council for Development and Industry. Later that day, he visits the Royal High School, Edinburgh, which is to be converted to house the proposed Scottish Assembly.

Meanwhile, confusion continues in the ranks of the anti-devolution organisation, entitled "Labour against Assemblies to Edinburgh and Cardiff." It had been anticipated that Mr. Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Basildon, would launch the campaign this week. But he is on holiday, and intends to press ahead with it next week.

Mr. Dalyell, who was surprised to find his name given as one of the three-man administration for the campaign, spoke to Mr. Moonman by telphone yesterday.

Later, Mr. Dalyell said that the anti-devolutionists seemed to be out of step with each other. He is against the launching of a widespread campaign and is content with the anti-devolution meeting to be held on the eve of the Labour Party Conference.



How London engineers propose to solve Vienna's problem quickly.

Steel rafts from North Sea may replace Danube bridge

BY ROY HODSON

AN IMAGINATIVE proposal to replace Vienna's collapsed Reichsbrücke bridge within weeks by using steel rafts built for North Sea oilfields development has been put forward by the London consulting engineers Pell Frischmann and Partners of Manchester Square.

Dr. Wilem Frischmann, who advises the British Steel Corporation on structural steel applications, believes that possibly the only fabricated steel sections available in the Western world that are strong enough to bridge the Danube are anchored in the Cromarty Firth, Scotland.

British Petroleum's two giant rafts which were used to float the steel platforms for the North Sea Forties field out to their sites are now up for sale there.

Pell Frischmann suggest towing the rafts to a European port, probably Rotterdam, cutting the main steel tubes, which are up to 26-feet in diameter, and transporting the pieces by road or canal to Vienna.

One proposal for the 800-foot temporary bridge is that two of the tubes should be welded up again side by side across the Danube supported by piers built in the river. A roadway would then be slung between them strong enough to bear four lines of traffic and two tracks for Vienna's tramway system.

Traffic artery

Dr. Frischmann said yesterday that it was a remarkable coincidence that such tubes of good steel and of ample strength for the temporary bridge should be available just at the time of the Vienna bridge disaster at the beginning of this month. It was a vital traffic artery between the two Danube banks.

Austrian authorities have asked experts worldwide to propose ways to put up a temporary bridge quickly to reduce congestion in the city and to allow international barge traffic to use the Danube freely again.

A new permanent bridge is not likely to be completed in less than two years.

A member of Dr. Frischmann's partnership took his plans to Vienna at the weekend and they are now being considered by the Austrian Government.

The owner of the rafts, British Petroleum, was surprised to hear of the plans yesterday.

The rafts have been for sale since April because BP has not found new oil-related uses for them. Sealed tenders for their purchase had to be submitted by last Friday, and BP's staff are examining offers.

Dr. Frischmann has not tendered. He said that if the scheme was favoured by the Austrians it was probable that they would handle the transportation and construction through an Austrian company and would negotiate with BP.

If sold for scrap the rafts would fetch up to £1m. at ruling prices. Dr. Frischmann estimates that the temporary Danube bridge could be provided for £4m. to £5m., including the cost of the tubes.

Drypool jobs ma be saved

By John Wyles, Shipping Correspondent

At least half of the 1,10 yard jobs threatened by the cial collapse of the Humb based Drypool Group look to be saved by recent m important parts of the b

A receiver was appointed company in September and sive efforts coupled with G ment money have succee disposing of the group's building and repairing ac in Beverley and Selby.

Sales of three of Drypoo building and repairing d Hull are also likely to b pleted shortly.

Yesterday, the Yorkshi Dock Company said that it ted to complete the p of Drypool's No. 1 and docks in Hull.

Yorkshire Dry Dock e about 90 men in Hull for ing small ships and barg building coasters of up gross tons.

Saudi order

A third Drypool dock the Union, is being sold New Holland Shipyard C which is based at Bar Humber.

Whitby Shipyard Com expected to buy D Beverley yards, where p Saudi Arabian order for lighters is being built.

Finally, the United Company of Hull acqui group's Selby yard at the ning of June with the b £400,000 loan under the Act.

It is injecting £500,00 company, formerly C Shipbuilders, which now around 300 workers.

The remaining seg Drypool still in the hand receiver include two dry Hull, a small electrics and an engineering comp

With some sales still ing, precise employmen are difficult to obtain, thought likely that the S Beverley yards will con provide jobs for at people. A number of for pool workers have been in the Hull dry docks.

Agents expect leap in house prices

BY QUENTIN GUIRDHAM

THE HOUSING market is confused because building costs are out of step with the buying power of potential purchasers. Many house agents believe large price increases will inevitably follow once the present backlog of developments is taken up.

These are among the conclusions of a survey conducted among members of the *Incorporated Society of Valuers and* Auctioneers.

So far there is no sign of the much-feared renewed spiral in house prices, the survey report said. In the up to £10,000 category prices increased only 1.5 per cent. in the three months to July and in the £10,000 to £20,000 by 2 per cent.

Mr. Michael Rains, chairman of the society's estate agency committee, said there "would appear to be a consistent market movement and this must surely herald a welcome trend towards stability."

Active

Returns from the society's members throughout the U.K. indicated there were only slightly fewer houses on the market at the beginning of July than on March 31.

In the under-£10,000 range there were 2 per cent. more houses available. Most agents appeared to be active at this level. In the £10,000-£20,000 range there were 4 per cent. fewer houses on the market.

At the top end of the market covered by the survey, the £20,000-£30,000 range, there were 7 per cent. fewer houses for sale. Prices in this range were static.

The survey report stressed that the key to the market was the availability of mortgage funds and the ability of the first-time buyer to start the buy-sell cycle which works through to the top of the market.

While many agents felt mortgages were less readily available more general economic forces were restricting the number of sales, particularly in the £10,000-£20,000 range.

One agent said: "Building society restrictions may soon be unnecessary. There is a general money tightness which means people cannot afford to take on even marginally increased commitments."

Agents felt there were genuine bargains available as builders tried to sell developments at prices which could not be repeated because of increased costs.

U.S. group hopes to acquire at least ten Maritime ships

BY JOHN WYLES, SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT

A CONFIDENT prediction that it would succeed in acquiring at least 10 Maritime Fruit Carriers ships which have been seized by creditors came yesterday from Sea Containers Inc., the American ship and container leasing company with substantial British interests.

After several weeks of intensive talks with creditor banks and institutions, Sea Containers is now accepting that it was over-optimistic in its calculations that 20 or more MFC refrigerated cargo ships could be transferred to its new Bermuda-registered creation, Refrigerated Clippers-ships.

The number of possible acquisitions has been reduced by forced sales on behalf of leading creditors and the refusal of others to agree to reschedule their loans.

Further sales of MFC ships are expected over the next few weeks, but Sea Containers believes that it can now reach agreement with Danish and Norwegian creditors which will help give the Bermuda company control of at least 10 ships.

The Danish Shipbuilding Credit Foundation is claimed to be ready to make an agreement on loan repayments covering two of the four MFC ships it has had arrested. However, Sea Containers declined yesterday to name the ships involved or any of the others which may be covered by agreement with creditors.

All of the ships which the company expects to acquire are U.K.-registered. Originally, Sea Containers had also set its sights on MFC's seven Israeli-flag ships, but most or all of these now seem destined for forced sales.

Mr. James Sherwood, Sea Containers president, repeated yesterday that his company's maximum exposure in the Refrigerated Clipperships venture, in which MFC will hold a 49 per cent. stake, would be no more than $5m. All ships acquired would be chartered to fruit companies and established operators "at increasingly profitable rates."

Mr. Sherwood was announcing Sea Containers half yearly figures which show that earnings up to June 30 are up from $5.6m. (£3.14m.) last year to $7.3m. (£4.1m.) Net earnings are up 61 per cent. in the second quarter over the same period last year and 70 per cent. over the first quarter.

U.K. lim Chinese shirt quo

By Rhys David

BRITAIN is limiting i woven synthetic shi China to about 450,000 whole of 1976 because o surge in shipments in half of this year.

The new restriction— indication that the Go is now taking a toughe textile imports — me virtually no more sh be allowed in from Chi the rest of this year.

Last year China expo 18,672 shirts to Britai the first six months of imports had risen to with shipments in May nearly 270,000.

China is by no m biggest supplier of sh U.K., coming way beh Kong which supplied the first six months of South Korea which is place with 967,000.

Concern

The Government's restriction is in respo ever, to textile industry at the ease with whic supplier can suddenly a major stake in market.

In a meeting with industry representativ month, Mr. Edmund De tary for Trade, indicated Government would look cases where the marke danger of disruption f cost sources.

Supplies of Jensen spares assured for ten years

BY TERRY DODSWORTH, MOTOR INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENT

OWNERS OF Jensen cars are assured of spares and servicing facilities for the next 10 years despite the auction of the company's assets which is due to end to-morrow.

The servicing facilities are being kept on and a new company, Jensen Special Projects, has been formed to take over some of the small-scale engineering and glass fibre work.

Jensen, based in West Bromwich, went into receivership 11 months ago with £3.7m. debts to unsecured creditors. Receipts from the auction will go towards paying off the company's debenture holders, Bank of America, while shareholders are expected to get nothing.

During the long saga of Jensen's troubles there have been several suggestions that the company would be rescued. But despite similar outside bids in the past—one of which brought in the most recent owner, Mr. Kjell Qvale, a Californian motor dealer—none of the tentative offers came to fruition.

Yesterday's auction started with £60 paid for five lots of canteen tables.

The showpiece items on sale are three cars—one a £11,750 prototype Interceptor which was never unveiled and could now fetch up to three times its retail value.

Special stamp sales lift Robson Lowe turnover

BY MICHAEL THOMPSON-NOEL

THE EBULLIENCE of the London stamp market is confirmed by publication of the group turnover of Robson Lowe International, the Pall Mall stamp auctioneers, for the 1975-76 season. Turnover sprang from last season's £2.85m. to £4.28m., an increase of 50 per cent.

The company said yesterday its policy of staging specific stamp sales in the most suitable markets contributed heavily to the increase. Its auctions in Basle, Bermuda, Geneva and Melbourne were all outstandingly successful.

Its sale in Bermuda last November, the first on the island, totalled £100,116. Another is planned for December.

Notable sales staged by the company in 1975-76 included the collection of the late Earl Jacobsen of Chicago, which totalled £134,478, double the estimate, in London; and the Visconti collection of Lombardy-Venetia which realised £342,520 in Basle.

Philately's international investment appeal, said the company, was confirmed by the sale of its seven highest-priced items to two collectors from the U.S., two from Germany and one each from Britain, Italy and Sweden.

Key prices included:

- £16,216 for an 1861 Wells, Fargo and Co. envelope;
- £29,545 for a Lombardy-Venetia 50c. fiscal stamp of 1854 posted with two ordinary stamps;
- £4,600 for a mint block of four GB 2½d Silver Jubilee stamps of 1935 in Prussian blue (a block in the normal shade is worth only £10), and
- £1,400 for a first-flight cover carried on the ill-fated Zeppelin, Hindenburg.

Skye exchange goes automatic

A multi-million pound investment programme which started in 1958 will be completed in Skye in October, when the last manual telephone exchange in Britain will be replaced by automatic operation.

The 20 island operators who have provided a service for the 1,300 subscribers for 28 years will become redundant.

The Post Office has spent £11m. in the last few years in the Highlands and islands of Scotlands providing subscriber trunk dialling.

Chrysler puts up prices on Tuesday

PRICES OF Chrysler cars and commercial vehicles will go up on Tuesday when the Coventry-based company falls into line with the increases already announced by Ford, British Leyland and Vauxhall.

The increases vary from an average 5.8 per cent on U.K.-built vehicles, including the Alpine, to an average 7.3 per cent. for the French-made Simca range.

Commercial vehicle prices will rise an average 5.3 per cent.

Chrysler has established a distinct price advantage on its competitors by virtue of a delay of about a month between their increases and its own. In general, U.K. car prices are going up in a three-month cycle.

Examples of the new prices are: Avenger two-door DL 1300 £1,691 (old price £1,615); Avenger DL estate 1300 £1,984 (£1,852); Hunter DL 1725 £2,027 (£1,895); Simca 1100 LE five-door £1,935 (£1,809); Alpine GL £2,457 (£2,294).

Council to pay extra £1m. levy

THE GOVERNMENT'S proposed increase in employers' national insurance contributions will cost the Merseyside County Council close on £1m.

The council was told yesterday that the present cost for council employees, the Merseyside passenger transport staff and the highways agency was £4.36m. a year. The additional cost will be £996,000.

Commission bars 15 increases

The Price Commission turned down 15 applications for price rises in July. A further 31 notifications were withdrawn, while the Commission reduced 73 applications.

Among the companies to have applications rejected were Rolls-Royce (1971), ICI and Massey-Ferguson. Formica, Beecham Foods, Brooke Bond Oxo and Twining Crosfield all withdrew applications for price increases after initial discussions with the Commission.

Price cuts of £9.35m. were made in July by smaller companies after investigations by the Commission's regional offices showed they had exceeded their profit ceilings. Medium-sized companies and distributors reduced their prices by a total of £1.5m.

The number of Commission interventions in July was up on the previous month, largely because the June figures covered four weeks while the July figures are for five weeks. The total value of price cuts made by smaller companies, however, was down on the £11.08m. figure reported for June.

JOINT COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

ANGLO AMERICAN INDUSTRI CORPORATION LIMITED ('AMI BRUYNZEEL PLYWOODS LIMIT ('BRULY')

(Both incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

The Boards of Directors of AMIC and Bruply ann that the undermentioned proposals which it is intende be implemented by way of a Scheme of Arrangement Scheme") in terms of Section 311 of the Companies 1973, as amended will be submitted to the shareholde Bruply. The terms of the proposed Scheme are that:

1. Bruply will reduce its issued capital (an necessary, its authorised capital) by cancellin 3 432 340 fully paid ordinary shares of 50 cents (the "Scheme shares") which are held by mem other than Bruynzeel Holdings (Proprie Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMIC hereinafter referred to as "Bruhold") so Bruhold will then be the only shareholde Bruply;
2. As consideration for the reduction of Bruply's capital AMIC will allot 377 558 ordinary shar the holders of the Scheme shares in the rat 11 fully paid ordinary shares in AMIC for 100 Bruply fully paid ordinary shares previ held.

The new ordinary shares to be issued by AMIC wil qualify for any interim dividend which may be declare that company in respect of its financial year ending December, 1976.

The implementation of the Scheme will result in Br becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bruhold, whic turn is wholly-owned by AMIC.

Full details of the proposals will be sent to sharehol of AMIC and Bruply in due course. The listing of the sh of Bruply on The Johannesburg Stock Exchange wil reinstated from the commencement of business on August, 1976.

Johannesburg
18th August, 1976

HOME NEWS

Transport policy plans rejected by Labour MPs

By OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

PARLIAMENTARY Labour transport group has ...d the Government's transport policy consultation document as "an apology for cuts ...penditure."

...nine-page reply published ...day, the MPs complain ...he proposals are more a ...n to financial difficulties ...s basis for a socialist ...ch to transport policy.

...e document is more con... with immediate objec... ...nd less with the 1990s and ...1 when the oil shortage ...ally begin to bite and the ...or the existing rail net... ...and indeed for its expan... ...ill be unchallenged."

...issing the proposals to ...r the subsidy from rail ...on the grounds of equity, ...oup says: "We believe ...ail and bus are comple... ...y and both need subsidy as both suffer from competition with the private car.

"A rail traveller is more likely to use public transport on the road at the beginning and end of his journey than the motorist who has no such need."

The Department of the Environment should take the initiative in integrating public transport and should abandon, if necessary through legislation, non-interference in day-to-day management.

British Rail's mounting deficit was to be expected in times of recession and was modest compared with grants paid to railways by the U.K.'s major industrial competitors.

Rail freight in the European Economic Community and in other countries had been increasing for 10 to 20 years.

Moreover, the Government had not acknowledged the different ways of costing road and rail, and this had proved unfair to British Rail.

The group says its members had frequently pointed out that British Rail's productivity, and therefore viability, would come more easily from using the railway network to as great a capacity as possible rather than concentrating on staff reductions.

However, the MPs do not "rule out the possibility of some economies being made in the employment of staff."

The group adds: "We were unable, through lack of time, to discuss the document in its entirety. We appreciated the large numbers of facts given, many of them for the first time, but are critical that some were presented, perhaps by accident, in a manner that could lead to misleading conclusions."

...ardoe says top Civil Servants ...U.K. are paid too much

JOHN HUNT

...OHN PARDOE, Liberal ...or North Cornwall, and ...ies spokesman for his ... said yesterday Britain's ...il servants were overpaid ...ed with those in other ...an countries.

...article in Liberal News, ...tes that in France the ...ent of a permanent secre... ...paid only 39 per cent. of ...st-tax salary of a typical ...xecutive.

...elgium the figure was 43 ...nt., in Italy 46 per cent., in ...ny 58 per cent. and in the ...lands 65 per cent. In the ... was 84 per cent.

...equivalent grade of a per... ...t secretary in Belgium re... ...£9,500 in 1973, in France ... in Italy £9,000, in the ...lands £12,000 and in Ger... ...£14,500. In the U.K. the ...was £15,900.

These sums, Mr. Pardoe said, were fixed by the "Civil Service public expenditure establishment."

There were no effective constraints on public expenditure. One remedy would be the indexation of the tax system.

Public expenditure and taxation will be discussed at the Liberal Party's annual assembly at Llandudno next month, when Mr. Pardoe will reply to the debate.

The final agenda for the assembly has been drawn up.

Mr. David Steel, the new leader, will address the assembly only once, on September 18. He will not follow the practice of Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the former leader, who spoke twice at each assembly—making a keynote speech at the opening, and winding up on the last day. Instead, Mr. Emlyn Hooson, MP for Montgomery and leader of the Welsh Liberals, will make the keynote speech on the opening day, September 15.

Main debates will be:

Wednesday, September 15: Waste of resources, better use of housing, regional manpower policy.

September 16: National Health Service, Rights of nomadic people, combating racialism, education.

September 17: Taxation and Public Expenditure, political reform (including devolution).

September 18: Local government finance.

On September 14 four party commissions will draw up reports on the National Health Service, public expenditure, political reform, and racialism.

...mperial Metal plants may cut ...rocessing of titanium

ROY HODSON

...n titanium sponge pro... ...at Imperial Chemical ...ies' Teesside plant may be ...d by a reduction in out... Imperial Metal Indus... ...melting, forging and ...g plants at Birmingham ...ansea.

...rld slump in demand for ... is hitting the two ...companies hard.

...om Farthing, managing ... of the new metals divi... IMI, is trying to enlist ...nent support against pro... ...st measures which he ...are hindering IMI efforts ...t to the two best markets ... metal, Japan and the ...

...aid yesterday that in ...he system of industrial ... and groups was such ...t could not get orders ...ough its prices were ...ompetitive.

...American market was ...re tightly protected with ...ment provision preclud... ...eign companies from ...ent contracts.

As titanium is primarily used in aerospace applications more than half the potential U.S. market is closed to IMI.

IMI has been trying for several years to develop new markets for titanium. It has been successful particularly in chemicals, process plant and metal refining.

IMI believes that were it not for those new outlets it would have had to cut production before now because of poor demand from the aero-engine and airframe makers.

New source

The company is Britain's only titanium producer. It is backed by the ICI raw material plant.

IMI recently announced plans to establish a commercial titanium casting facility in Britain to operate by the early 1980s. It would provide a new source of titanium parts for existing industrial users of the metal and would make parts more readily available to other industries, such as the motor industry.

An American company, TiTech International, of California, is also considering establishing a titanium casting plant in Britain. Sir David Nicholson, former chairman of British Airways, has been appointed chairman of the British subsidiary.

All plans for the expansion of titanium production in Britain depend on the ability to develop new export business with other titanium users.

The EEC Commission is expected to give fresh consideration to the prevailing titanium tariff rates following prompting from Britain. America has an 18 per cent. import duty on the metal and Japan a 12 per cent. duty, compared with the common external tariff of the EEC of between 6 per cent. and 8 per cent.

While IMI is finding it difficult to sell abroad, imports of titanium into Britain rose from £1.5m. a year to nearly £9m. a year in 1971-75. Nearly half the imports came from the U.S.

Gas direct from the coal seam

BY DAVID FISHLOCK, SCIENCE EDITOR

WHY TAKE all the trouble and risks of raising coal to the surface just to burn it—67.5m tons in England and Wales alone last year—in power stations? Why not burn it underground in the seam, as is done in a gasworks, and pipe the coal gas straight to a power station?

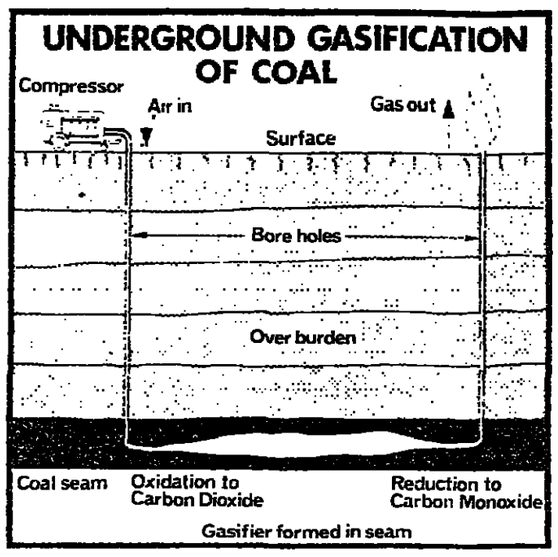
As Mr Leslie Grainger, the National Coal Board's member for science, acknowledged yesterday, the idea has always been a popular one with the public and with many of his technical colleagues. On the face of it there would be no need for coalface workers—and 50 or 60 miners still die underground in British pits every year. Environmentally, the idea seems to tuck an intrusive activity tidily out of sight. It also appears to offer a way of exploiting the coal remaining in pits that have been abandoned, or in seams too thin for access or too deep to be worked economically by men.

Survey

Mr. Grainger was introducing what the NCB believes is the first comprehensive survey attempted of more than a century's experience in the underground gasification of coal, since Sir William Siemens proposed it in a paper to the Chemical Society in 1868. While the picture it paints is no immediate threat to the livelihood of 270,000 British miners, neither does it disclose any major technological obstacle to "minerless mining."

In about five years' time, Mr. Grainger believes, coal engineers will have enough data from a number of experiments now being launched—chiefly in the U.S., Canada, Belgium and West Germany—to plan a pilot coal-mine using underground gasification. Such a project could well cost £10m.-£15m. but could show that energy could be produced in this way at cost competitive with alternative sources.

The accompanying sketch shows how it can be done. Two bore holes are drilled 50-70 feet apart into the coal seam. Air blown down one is used to burn the coal in a naturally formed "gasifier," to produce rather lean coal gas that leaves by the second bore hole.



Several countries have already shown that it works. The NCB, in experiments at Newman Spinney in Derbyshire in the 1950s, successfully gasified about 150 tons of coal. In subsequent experiments at Bayton, Worcestershire, a high-voltage electrical discharge was used to clear a path between the boreholes and so construct an *in situ* gasifier. Ingenious refinements have been explored by the Russians whereby patterns of gasifiers of almost any shape and size could be created. U.S. experiments scheduled to start this autumn will use explosives to clear a path between boreholes.

The gas made so far is indisputably lean (of the order of 100 BTUs per cubic foot), dirty, and heavily diluted with nitrogen. It could most conveniently be used to fuel a power station. Indeed, the Russians are believed to fuel a 500 MW electricity plant in this way, although they do not disclose how much energy actually comes from underground gasification and how much from coal itself.

NCB calculations suggest that the biggest power station the U.K. might expect to fuel in this way would be quite small, of the order of 100 MW, but that even using the primitive technology of the 1950s—with close-spaced boreholes and no combustion control—its fuel costs (7 to 24p per therm) would not be outrageous. Moreover, extraction efficiency—long held to be so low as to constitute a gross abuse of a natural resource—turns out to be not much less than present-day deep mining, 51 compared with 60 per cent.

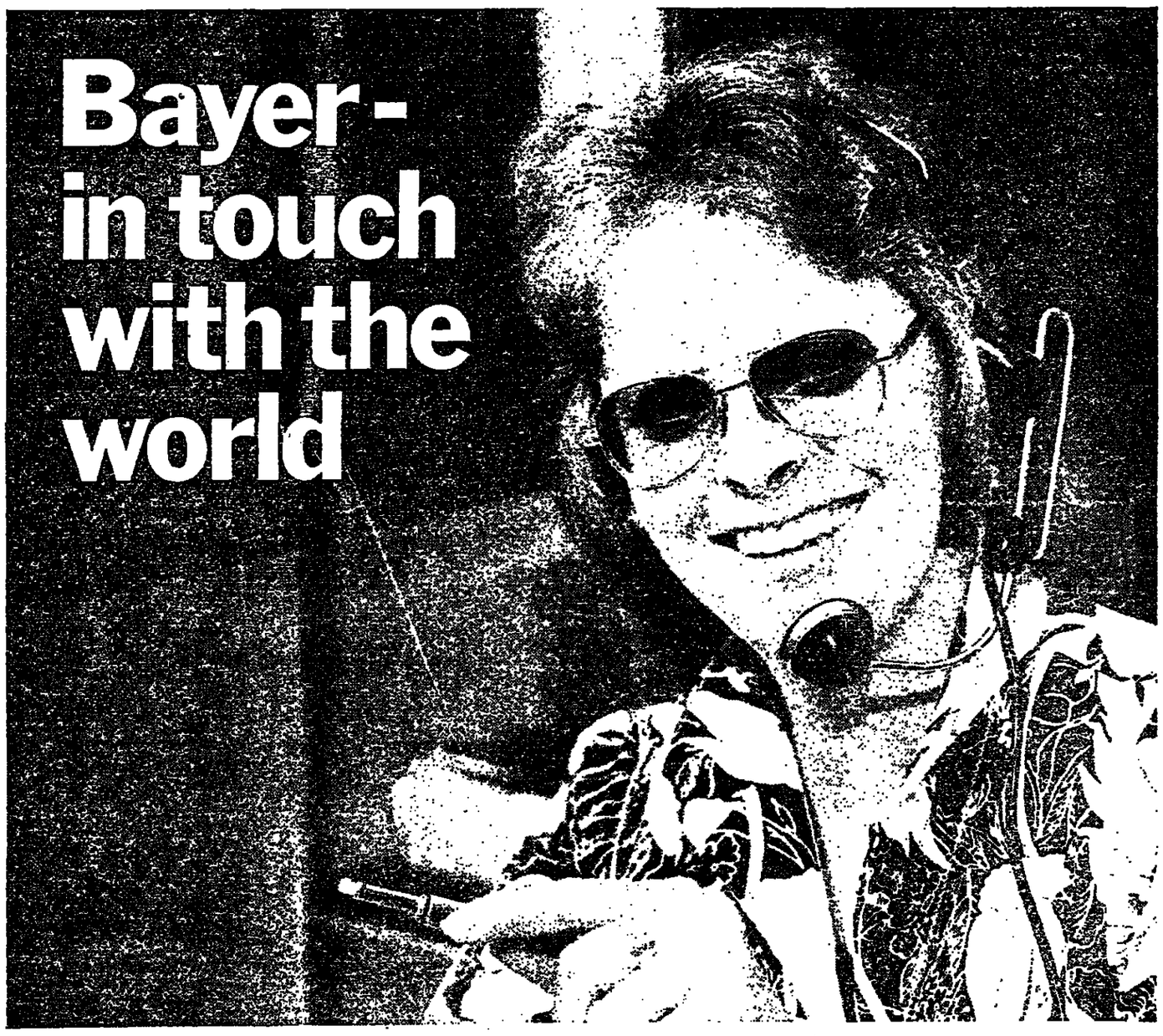
Unhappily, the prospects for harvesting either coal left behind in present-day mining or coal in abandoned pits by underground gasification do not look so good. In the first case there would be considerable risk of seepage of toxic gases into mine workings. In the second, the technical difficulties of entering abandoned seams appear to be deterring.

A third prospect remains, namely untapped coal reserves lying to the east of Britain and offshore, at depths of 3,000 feet or greater. The NCB believes that underground gasification could be an economic way of exploiting these deposits once North Sea oil and gas supplies begin to dwindle.

Whether the environmental advantages of "minerless mining" will prove as alluring as enthusiasts contend is an open question at this early stage in its renaissance. Sixty years ago Lenin foretold the benefits it would bring to miners. But no one can foretell how damaging will be the subsidence associated with gasifying a coal seam 50 to 100 acres in area every year, to feed a 100 MW power station.

What can be predicted with some confidence, however, is that if the technology of tapping "hot rocks" for geothermal energy makes any economic sense — and the Government has already allocated £840,000 to explore this idea—then underground gasification of a rich resource like coal should have little trouble proving its worth.

Underground Coal Gasification, National Coal Board research, 1975, by J. N. Thompson, J. H. Shaw, and J. Williams.



Linda Happe, aged 29, is a telephone operator at Mobay Chemical Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Linda and hundreds of her colleagues handle thousands of daily calls at Bayer companies all over the world. In Tokyo and Rio, in London and Milan, in Paris and Brussels.

With their many modern plants Bayer's subsidiary companies "Mobay" and "Cutter" (Cutter Laboratories Inc. in San Francisco) form the nucleus of Bayer AG investments in the USA, the world's largest market. These companies and our many other foreign subsidiaries are ideal complements to Bayer's Common Market activities, which account for a good three quarters of our world-wide turnover.

Bayer is an internationally important producer of chemical engineering materials, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, fibres, and base chemicals.

Even in 1975, a year of general recession, Bayer was able to consolidate its position in world markets — thanks to its technical expertise, its economic resources, and the value of its products and services to the community.

The first six months of 1976 again saw increased turnover and earnings.

Technical knowledge and intensive research are major sources of strength to the Company and are also guarantees for successful future development. The world and its ever growing populations are posing constant new challenges for the chemical industry and Bayer is ideally placed to help meet them.

Highlights of 1975

- 1975 was a year of world-wide recession. The chemical industry experienced a sharp decline. Exports were especially hard hit. Excess capacity raised costs.
- Turnover of Bayer World DM 17,734 million. Share of foreign business 67.5%. Turnover Bayer AG DM 7,955 million. Export share 59.3%.
- Investments Bayer World DM 1,903 million of which 60% in the Federal Republic of Germany. Main emphasis abroad: USA, Brazil, Belgium and Spain.
- Investment in research Bayer World: DM 803 million.
- Profit after tax for Bayer World: DM 336 million, for Bayer AG DM 297 million.
- Allocation to open reserves for Bayer World DM 46 million, for Bayer AG DM 30 million.

At the Annual General Meeting held on June 29th, 1976, the resolution to approve the 1975 payment of DM 7 dividend per DM 50 share par value was passed.

For further information about Bayer please write to: Bayer AG, VS – Public Relations Department, 5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

Bayer
Aktiengesellschaft
Leverkusen

BAYER

Irano-Intairdril S.S.K.

has been established by

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran

and

Intairdril Ltd.

to engage in work-over rig services, air drilling and other specialized services for the Iranian petroleum industry.

The new Iranian company has a capitalization in equity, debt and debt commitments totaling

$24,000,000

including Eurodollar financing arranged by

Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.

The undersigned initiated and assisted in negotiating this transaction.

First Washington Securities Corporation

The international investment banking subsidiary of

SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND
Incorporated

August 18, 1976

LABOUR NEWS

AUEW boycotts tribunal in Trico equal pay case

BY ALAN PIKE, LABOUR STAFF

THE THREE-MONTH equal pay strike at Trico-Folberth's West London car components factory reached an industrial tribunal yesterday, with representatives of the strikers and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers boycotting the hearing.

A decision from the tribunal on the company's application for an order which would have the effect of establishing that it is not breaching the Equal Pay Act by paying women workers less than five men who do similar jobs is expected within a week.

Two of the Trico strike leaders, Mrs. Eileen Aiston and Mrs. Sally Groves, were named in the application. The strikers had said that they would not attend the hearing because they were not satisfied with the way in which tribunals were applying the Equal Pay Act.

Mr. Hugh Scanlon, AUEW president, said after an executive meeting yesterday that the union had not decided to boycott tribunals on equal pay as a matter of general policy. The possibility of appearing at a future hearing on Trico was not ruled out.

A victory for the company might present the AUEW executive with a difficult decision. The strikers are resolved to continue the dispute whatever the outcome, but Mr. David Kemp, for Trico, suggested at yesterday's hearing that a ruling in favour of the company could end the strike.

If the AUEW continued to support the action, the union would be involved in a claim which breached the pay policy.

The tribunal was told that because of the industrial recession Trico decided last year to close its night shift and most of the men working on it opted for £100 a head severance pay plus appropriate redundancy payments.

Five of the men agreed to transfer to day work and the women are claiming the same pay as these men.

As a result they lost their £12 a week night premium, but were allowed to keep a £6 night-shift rate for a limited period of about a year.

Mr. Kemp told the tribunal that it was accepted that the men and women did the same work and were working alongside each other. The difference in pay resulted from a material difference in their position other than sex.

The only alternative would have been immediately to bring the five men down to the "unisex" rate for the job although they had, unlike those night shift workers wh opted to leave, received no severance or redundancy pay.

The company had tried to deal with a difficult position in a sensible and humane way and deserved credit rather than criticism," Mr. Kemp said.

Newspaper reports are curtailed by NGA blacking

BY CHRISTIAN TYLER, LABOUR STAFF

NEWSPAPERS' racing pages and Stock Market price lists were curtailed yesterday because of a ban by the National Graphical Association on material from three British news agencies.

NGA printing compositors in newspapers all over Britain have been instructed to "black" copy from the Press Association, Reuters and Exchange Telegraph sent down to them for setting into type.

An NGA official said that other print unions had been asked to co-operate.

The blacking was ordered on Monday because of a four-year-old row in the NGA. A 130 news agency members were expelled from the union five weeks ago for refusing to pay subscriptions to the London retirement fund.

Other members were told not to work beside their expelled colleagues and now pressure has been increased with the national blacking instruction.

The union said that it was up to the expelled members to apply to rejoin. Meanwhile, offices of the Newspaper Publishers Association were meeting to discuss the dispute.

A spokesman for the expelled men said that the retirement scheme was "of extremely dubious value." All other union dues had been paid.

The agencies involved supply a wide range of domestic or foreign material to almost every daily newspaper in Britain. It ranges from news stories to commodity prices.

Stage hands again halt National and Young Vic

By Christian Tyler

PERFORMANCES AT the National Theatre and Young Vic on London's South Bank were cancelled again yesterday as an unofficial strike by 60 stage hands continued.

The company said that the loss in revenue amounted to about £2,000 a performance at the Lyttelton auditorium in the National Theatre and £500 at the Young Vic.

Mr. John Wilson, general secretary of the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees, to which the strikers belong, met theatre administrators yesterday for talks on the dispute.

The strike began on Monday when the theatre refused to reinstate ten stage hands suspended on full pay for refusing to work on rehearsals in the uncompleted Olivier auditorium while performances were going on at the Lyttelton.

The theatre said that the union had accepted an interim agreement covering the National's move from the Old Vic in Waterloo Road, while a full agreement was worked out. A conciliation board on which two union executive members sat had decided unanimously that work should continue.

Stage hands are picketing the theatre entrances. Chief steward Mr. Konrad Fredricks said that the move to a theatre with three auditoria meant the whole agreement had to be changed.

As soon as the ten suspended stage hands were reinstated, performances would start again.

The stage hands earn between £90 and £120 a week, depending on overtime. Basic pay is £60 a week, said the company.

Honeywell workers drop strike action

BY OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 1,400 hourly-paid employees at Honeywell's three Scottish factories in Lanarkshire, who have been on strike since last Wednesday, agreed at mass meetings yesterday to return to work to-day after settlement of their pay claim.

The workers, mainly women, will receive a 5 per cent. increase from August 11 under a compromise formula agreed at talks in London involving the TUC and Department of Employment.

Designed

The strike began when 200 skilled employees were told they could not expect a rise until January because their last £6 increase had been paid in two instalments, the larger in January this year. This conflicted with pay limit guidelines that no pay rise should be granted less than a year from the last increase.

By averaging last year's increases, the formula is designed to bring the settlement within the pay guidelines. Final approval by the Department of Employment is still awaited, but neither side expects any problem.

About 1,200 hourly-paid workers at Massey-Ferguson's Kilmarnock combine harvester factory returned to worke yesterday to allow negotiations to proceed on a manning dispute.

The men, mainly AUEW members, have been out twice for a total of seven working days in support of setters in the machine shop. The setters failed to reach agreement with the company on manning levels for new index-auto machine tools being installed as part of the company's £11m. U.K. investment programme.

The seven-day-old strike and factory occupation by 465 wokers at Rolls-Royce's Blantyre works continued yesterday in protest at the company's plan to run down and close the plant by next summer and transfer work to the main Scottish factory at Hillington.

Rolls-Royce's other 5,000 Scottish employees have been operating an overtime ban for three months in support of the Blantyre workers, who are due to meet to-morrow.

Support vote

SOUTH SHIELDS members of the National Union of Seamen voted yesterday to support "any industrial action the executive may decide upon" in the union's fight to have payment of its next wage increase brought forward.

£300 extra offered to dockers

By Ian Hargreaves, Labour Staff

LONDON PORT employers have increased the cash incentive being offered to dock workers to move from up-river jobs to Tilbury by £300 to £1,000 a man.

Unions demanded £1,500 and will disclose at a meeting with the employers to-morrow whether the new offer is acceptable.

The employers have also modified their proposal that the scheme should apply to all men working outside Tilbury in the face of union insistence that it should apply only to men displaced from the West India and Millwall docks, whose future is the subject of discussions within the Port of London Authority.

The employers' latest position is that only men from West India, Millwall and the Royal group of docks would be eligible for the payment.

Nine men suspended by Jaguar

THE NINE men involved in the Coventry inter-union dispute at Jaguar Cars have been suspended without pay for two weeks while they decide on an offer of alternative jobs.

The suspensions came after the findings of an inquiry by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but, so far, have brought no reaction from union officials or members involved.

The transfer of the nine men—who work in the company's component-making press shop—from the Transport and General Workers Union to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, brought an allegation of membership poaching and their 80 workmates refused to operate with them.

The 80 went on strike, causing more than 5,000 men, mostly car assembly workers, to be thrown idle for more than five weeks. Production worth £9m. was lost.

R. PATERSON & SONS LTD.

Points from the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement for the year ended 31st March 1976.

Results	1976 £000	1975 £000
Group Turnover	9,635	5,944
Profit before Taxation and Extraordinary Items	433	199
Taxation	213	101
Extraordinary Items net of taxation	23	Nil
Dividends paid and proposed*	94	36
Profit retained	103	62

*The aggregate of dividends waived amounts to £50,547.

These results include share of profits for the 52 weeks ended 3rd January 1976 from Schwartz Spices Ltd, 50% of which is owned by your company.

The year's profits are somewhat less than we had expected when the Directors' Interim Report was issued. Our expectation was that the second half-year's results would be better than the first six months but margins continued to be under pressure caused mainly by the continuing exceptional rise in the price of raw coffee.

Operations and Developments

A considerable amount of development work has taken place during the year across the range of your company's activities. A Wines and Spirits division has been set up and further developments in this division are planned for the current year. Two other areas of operation which have been given high priority by your Directors are new product development within the Group and the further development of integrated systems of distribution of all our products.

Prospects

The continuing fall in the value of the pound brings its own problems for your company. Coffee is still a major part of your company's activities and we have seen dramatic increases in the price of this commodity, in a little over a year. Your company has progressively maintained investment in its various areas of operation. Despite international and national economic pressures your Board are hopeful that further progress will be made in the current year.

Full copies of the Report can be obtained from the Secretary, R. Paterson & Sons Ltd., 77 Charlotte Street, Glasgow, G1 5DJ.

The Technical Page

EDITED BY ARTHUR BENNETT AND TED SCHOETERS

● ELECTRONICS

Ion implantation machine which Lintott Engineering hopes to sell to both the U.S. and Japan.

Ion gun export bid

A BRITISH company is exploiting the £1m. market in high-current ion implantation machines increasingly needed by the world's semiconductor industry.

Lintott Engineering of Horsham, Sussex, has designed a machine costing in the region of £100,000 which is thought to have a price edge of 10 to 15 per cent. on its U.S.-built equivalent. One of the machines, shortly to be installed at Swindon, has been sold to Plessey Semiconductors, and Lintott has also signed agency agreements in the U.S. and Japan, where most of the market lies.

Ion implantations is the "high technology" equivalent of a process known as diffusion in semiconductor manufacture, a fundamental part of which is putting a small number of "impurity" ions (for example boron or phosphorus) into the surface of the ultra-pure silicon wafer so that the devices finally made from it have the needed current-carrying characteristics to perform the desired function.

To date this has been done by carefully heating the silicon in an evacuated oven in which a controlled amount of impurity is present.

The impurity ions diffuse a short distance into the surface, but it has always been difficult to get them to do so in a precise and consistent way.

In ion implantation, they are "shot" at the surface electronically, having been precisely selected and accelerated by powerful magnets and high voltage acceleration "guns." Such controlled and reproducible penetration is increasingly needed in modern device manufacture.

Development of the new machine, called Series III, has been assisted by the Department of Industry and UKAEA Harwell, and it incorporates all that is necessary for implanting on a mass production basis. Throughput is typically 400 two-inch wafers or 200 three-inch wafers per hour and the doping uniformity, wafer to wafer and batch to batch, is better than 1 per cent. at one standard deviation. With an overall energy of 200 keV most industrial requirements are covered and by using doubly charged ions an energy of 400 keV can be obtained at useful current levels.

The machine is largely self-adjusting and self monitoring and, after loading (wafers up to six inches could be accommodated) closing the chamber door initiates the process.

The processor-driven machine makes use of fibre-optic links for servo operation of the various functions and extensive interlocks make the unit completely safe. Horsham 3391.

GEOFFREY CHARLISH

● TRANSPORT

Laing moves into road haulage

COMPETITION IN the general road haulage industry is to be sharpened by the entry of a new major contender for business.

Yesterday, the Laing Group announced the formation of a new company, Laingfreight, which has been given initial financial backing of £½m. with the promise of a further £½m. if the venture augers well and there is a need for expansion. The money will be invested mainly in new road vehicles.

By the end of this year Laingfreight's fleet will include 20 Atkinson 400 series tractors and 30 trailers and the aim is to double the number of vehicles by the end of 1977. The 40 ft (12 metre) trailers will be capable of carrying containers between 20 ft and 40 ft long and also available will be low loaders of 30 and 50 tonne capacities. Trailers for unusual loads are also planned.

The new company is operating from Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hants. and plans to open a second depot at Heywood near Manchester next year.

John Charnley, managing director of the engineering division of John Laing Construction is chairman of the new company and directors are Charles Bowles, John Gingell and Peter Townsend of Laing's plant and transport services.

● MATERIALS

Alloys damp noise and vibration

INTERNATIONAL Copper Research Association (INCRA), of New York, has developed a copper-manganese alloy which is claimed to control noise and vibration in structural components through its high inherent vibration damping properties.

Good mechanical properties enable it to support high stresses in service (strength is said to be similar to steel). Called Incramute, the alloy is available in two forms—one for use at temperatures up to 100 deg. C. and the other (with the addition of a small percentage of tin) for use at higher temperatures. Both alloys are susceptible to stress corrosion cracking in chloride containing environments.

INCRA says that use of the alloys may achieve noise reduction of up to 10 dbA. This was the sort of figure obtained when the alloy was laminated (brazed) to both sides of a circular saw.

Other suggested applications are in office machinery (typewriters, duplicators, copiers and computer printers), domestic machinery (washing machines, mixers), and defence applications such as submarines to reduce noise emission.

Applications will require careful research and planning as the alloys cost about £2/pound.

Details from the Copper Development Association, Orchard House, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar, Herts., EN6 3AP (Potters Bar 50711).

● COMPUTING

Memories programmed on the line

DATA I/O, which makes PROM programmers and automatic integrated circuit handling machines, has announced an interface allowing the two to be used together in a production environment.

The unit consists of a control circuit board, a production sequencer panel (which is mounted on the programmer's front panel in place of the normal interface socket), and the necessary cabling.

Memories to be programmed are loaded into the handler in standard tubes, and rotary switches allow the operator to set in the number of PROMs to be dealt with (up to 999) and the number of PROMs per tube (up to 99).

When the start button is pressed the PROM is loaded into the programming position, the unit performs a continuity check (proper pin contact) and the normal illegal bit check, program and verify sequence is carried out. Subsequent circuits are dealt with automatically the process stopping only if an error is detected, in which case the problem is indicated on a display. More from 11 Duke Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. (0494 22525).

NCR moves the Spirit

NCR HAS extended the SPIRIT system, designed specifically for wholesalers and distributors, for use on its Century 75 and bigger computers.

SPIRIT (Sales Processing Interactive Real-time Inventory Technique) was originally released for use on the 8200 mini-computer.

Order entry and registration, credit authorisation, customer, stock and order status enquiries are made via visual display terminals. Picking lists, despatch documents and invoices printed as required. The s also produces printed repo stock levels and on the sta customers' orders and With instant access to information, management make more informed de on such matters as inv replenishment, storage allocation and price chang NCR, 206, Marylebone London NW7 6LY. 01-72

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Each store module has city of 8192 words of 18 b six check bits, is com with existing interface power supplies, and c plugged into any existin slot of a Molecular 18 co

MOS18 has been d using 4096-bit n-channe random access integrated memory housed in 16-pi in-line packages, so that sulting memory occupies of only 170 x 110 mm. t around the memory an circuits for driving the and data-input lines and ceiving and correcting i sary the data read fr array. Single errors a rected, double errors d More on 0582 38581.

● METALWOR

Joins hos to fittings

A PORTABLE press wire reinforced hose, f to 1¼ inches diameter, t and elbow end-fitting tions has been introc Hi-Flex International, Road, Churchfields, Wilts. (0722 6231), a pany.

Called Flexiforge, used with various types supply. For the low user and for "on site tions there is a quick tegrated handpump, fast high volume p there is a choice of el or pneumatically powe

The press is angled f operation and the die changed in a matter without tools, says th Swageing diameters ar by a dial system. claimed to ensure a swage every time wit need for mandrels.

● AGRICULTURE

Protects trees from birds

A GAME and bird repellent for use on trees, shrubs and crops is being introduced by Duphar-Midox, Smarden, Kent (023377 5411), at the National Forest Machinery Demonstration, Longleat (September 22 to 25).

Called Aaprotect, the product, which has persistent adhesive properties, contains a special formulation of Ziram. It can be used as a paste for painting the trunks of trees; as a concentrated spray for protection of trunks and main branches; as a diluted spray for the protection of fruit buds, field crops and ornamentals.

Used undiluted as a paste, a 5kg pack is stated to be sufficient to protect 400 to 750 trees for about five months. As a diluted spray, two packs will cover one acre of top fruit—one pack £12.50.

● INSTRUMENTS

Tests all types of RT units

TESTING OF vhf and uhf transmitters and receivers used in mobile radio-telephone systems can be achieved with a single, compact unit combining a number of different test and measurement functions. Wilmot Breeden Electronics is to market the new instrument under the Wayne Kerr banner as Teleset C.

The portable unit offers a signal generator covering 25MHz to 500MHz, an audio oscillator covering 30Hz to 30kHz, an rf power meter, and a modulation meter for am and fm.

There also is a frequency counter covering 10Hz to 50MHz, a digital voltmeter and a digital ohmmeter.

Fast, straightforward tests are possible, with all facilities available, after only three panel-sockets are connected. These are rf output, dym/counter input and deviation/power meter input. The tuning scale, the meter scales and the output attenuator control are directly calibrated. Frequency, voltage and resistance values are given on a seven-figure digital display.

Wilmot Breeden Electronics, Durban Road, South Berstead, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO22 9RL. Bognor (02433) 25811.

Lasers from France

AVAILABLE in the U.K. from Specfield of Windsor are a number of portable, robust and accurate lasers made by CILAS, a subsidiary of CGE. They are designed for civil, marine and heavy engineering applications.

There are special versions explosion-proofed for use in mines and petrochemical plant, and other splash-proof models intended for shipbuilding, construction and general industrial use. Mains and battery operated types can be supplied.

Also offered is a wide range of accessories to enable the user to carry out various measurement and alignment tasks, including marking out to 0.5mm over 50m and producing right angles and perpendiculars to better than five seconds of arc.

Apart from the greater accuracy obtainable in comparison with conventional methods, Specfield claims that fewer and less skilled personnel are needed to carry out tasks such as levelling and marking out. More on Windsor 53132.

● RESEARCH

Will aid testing of satellites

A VIBRATION test system has been delivered by British Electronic Controls of Royston, Herts. to the Indian Government. It is expected to be used in the Indian space programme for testing communications satellites.

The system can be used for testing any high performance equipment, such as aircraft and armaments, and bridges and other large structures which may be subject to vibration.

Built by BEC's subsidiary Ling Dynamic Systems at a cost of more than £150,000, the equipment is capable of vibrating a heavy payload to an acceleration level of 100 times the force of gravity.

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The Management Page

EDITED BY JOHN ELLIOTT

David Fishlock talks to the Government scientist concerned with major hazards

Tougher controls to boost safety

ONE OF the things that I never really understood t Britain's attitude towards y is the idea that it is what cissy to take safety n," said Mr. John Dunster. is the scientist who has ntly shouldered responsi- for some of Britain's more y publicised industrial problems, from nuclear tion to asbestos dust and chloride monomer.

t least of his worries is how concile the often highly onal sense of outrage ex- ed by the public towards m kinds of risk, such as ar, with the cavalier—"per- even entrepreneurial"—he finds towards those may be much more real. hey have to be reconciled the one hand, public fears technical progress are to layed, and on the other, ation is to be drafted is adequately protective ut sapping the will of in- y to innovate and explore.

Dunster is a silver-haired cist of 53 with a world- reputation in formulating rds of protection against hazards of nuclear radi- A significant part of his ation rests on the fact he can be highly artic- and witty in demolishing nore irrational arguments ose who oppose nuclear y. He combines a rate elivery rivalling that of k Moore with a neat way ning his critics' points to wn advantage.

sponsibility

r months ago he became y director-general of the h and Safety Executive responsibility for the ar Installations Inspec- (the Government's chief ar inspector reports to as well as for potential industrial disasters, chemicals and industrial pollution.

Dunster has just made first public statements tightening control over trial hazards in Britain already is impressing hall with his crisp veness about contentious ical issues.

a paper given at a Financial Times conference on nuclear energy and the public interest last month, John Dunster acknowledged that the public "seems to have shown a more consistent interest in radiation than in almost any other danger to man's health." In Britain's case, the response to this interest has been no fewer than three Government bodies concerned wholly with nuclear risks: the National Radiological Protection Board (of which he was a member until April), the Medical Research Council's Committee on Protection against Ionising Radiation, and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Mr. John Dunster, the physicist who is deputy director-general of the Health and Safety Executive.

This amount of effort was "somewhat unexpected," he said cautiously, since no deaths from radiation had ever been established in the U.K., and injuries were extremely rare. "Part of the reason for this emphasis is undoubtedly irrational, but part of it may lie in the extent of our knowledge of the potential dangers of ionising radiation."

For the past 30 years there have been follow-up studies on about 80,000 survivors from the Japanese atomic bombs and on patients who have deliberately been given large doses of radiation for therapeutic reasons. Data from these sources provides a vast amount of information.

But one thing all this data shows is that it is remarkably difficult to detect the long-term consequences of even high exposure to radiation. It has thrown up no evidence of effects on unborn generations, and no proof that the chance of death from disease, other than cancer, is heightened with increasing radiation treatment.

The more intriguing question now is whether *small* doses of radiation cause any increase in health risk. Toxicologists accept that there are levels at which a dose of such chemical poisons as chlorine or fluorine are harmless, and thus have no qualms about recommending their use below those levels in drinking water. But they are not willing to claim that there is a threshold below which radiation is harmless.

"In all normal circumstances this risk is small—for members of the public whose exposure is little different from that in nature, the risk is exceedingly small. But if there is no threshold, the risk is not zero," says Dunster.

Current thinking in the Health and Safety Commission assumes that there is no threshold for other carcinogenic (cancer-causing) agents. Not least of the problems, however, lies in recognising that a substance may be a carcinogen—or the cause of some other serious health problem—and in establishing the kind of foreknowledge which is available to the nuclear industry, before the chemical is ever brought into general use.

What the Health and Safety Executive—the operational arm of the Commission—wants to see is a notification scheme for any "new substance" that comes on to the market. Provision has already been made in section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act, which Dunster considers to be "a very tough clause." The next step is to develop ways of spelling out the onus on innovators and emphasising the penalties they could incur.

But his staff has to be able to advise managements on what is "reasonably practicable" or the "best practicable means"—phrases that have been severely criticised by some eager to see much tougher restrictions imposed on working conditions and effluent standards. These people see such qualitative judgments as loopholes through which canny employers can escape from their obligations. But in Dunster's view, such qualitative judgments can be "very powerful phrases indeed" when correctly applied and supported by quantitative standards. And the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution has recently lent its support to this view.

The philosophy embodied in such phrases as "best practicable means" is already finding its way into the thinking of the factory inspectors, he says. They are increasingly involved in making judgments about the quality of management.

Dunster expects that during the next twelve months he will be taking a fresh look at priorities in his areas of responsibility. Already there has been some redistribution of effort—for instance, to bring more attention to asbestos, now attracting more notice than any other dust hazard. And there remain some uncertainties, such as whether the Alkali Inspectorate—which deals with emissions and effluents of industry—should remain with the Health and Safety Executive, or should be hived off to the Department of the Environment, as the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution has proposed. Dunster's personal view, shared by his colleagues, is that leaving it where it is means that its decisions and actions are taken on the same basis as those of the Factory Inspectorate, and it therefore makes better use of national resources.

On what some will see as his most controversial responsibility, namely nuclear inspection, he says he sees his function as looking ten years ahead "to see whether the pragmatic methods, developed over the last 17 years will still be satisfactory." He adds however that he is "very happy" with what is happening now.

Two problems

His two long-term nuclear problems consist of the fast reactor, so much quicker to respond to a malfunction than present-day reactors, and the "ultimate" disposal of highly radioactive nuclear wastes. Although he acknowledges that the fast reactor has the potential for worse accidents than present-day reactors, "that does not mean that we are not happy to license one." He accepts the argument that a big demonstration would give his nuclear inspectors the opportunity to resolve many of the present uncertainties before the U.K. launched a programme of fast reactor construction.

As for the ultimate disposal of nuclear wastes, where the prime concern is with damage to the environment and the public, Dunster believes that a bigger technical effort is needed—not on the part of the Health and Safety Executive, but from the nuclear industry and the Department of Energy on behalf of the electricity industry. But he believes that the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, in its forthcoming report on nuclear power and the environment, will be making a mistake if it says—as its chairman has already indicated—that there are no satisfactory methods.

With all the confidence of a man who is very sure of his ground, John Dunster maintains that there are ultimate methods of disposal already available—such as rocket-assisted schemes for driving the solidified waste deep into the ocean bed—although they have yet to be demonstrated.

BUSINESS LAW

Bank secrets and the tax man

BY A. H. HERMANN

MUCH ANXIETY has been created by the power which the 1976 Finance Act gives to the Inland Revenue to require businesses, including banks, to produce documents to be used for the assessment of a taxpayer's income and other financial gains.

Those spending any untaxed income may, however, be immediately assured that the tax inspectors will not be able *to issue notices indiscriminately* requiring the production of relevant documents. They will first have to satisfy the tax commissioners—who are independent of the Inland Revenue and who are supposed to act as umpires between the taxpayer and the inspector—that production of such documents is really necessary.

It may be of some further consolation to the anxious that similar, but wider powers wielded by taxmen in Germany since 1949, have not prevented Germans from dodging taxes on a considerable scale. The German Federal Ministry of Finance estimated recently that the abolition of bank secrecy in tax matter would enable it to bring in an additional Dm1bn. in taxes. The tax-dodging German has, of course, a considerable advantage over his British would-be opposite number. This is because while U.K. banks *report interest credited to* clients to the Inland Revenue, no such routine reports can be asked of banks in Germany.

Though it is now in the process of redrafting its 1949 Bank Directive, the German Ministry of Finance feels that it would be politically impossible to ask for such routine reporting and thus to deprive the taxpayer of a means of avoidance hallowed by long usage.

Safeguard

There is not much difference between Britain and Germany on the position of banks and the supply of evidence in court. English courts view the duty of banks to safeguard the confidentiality of their clients as a result of the contract between the bank and its customer. But the courts may ask banks to *give evidence in both civil and* criminal proceedings. In Germany banks have to give evidence if called on to do so in criminal proceedings. The German Civil Process Code leaves it to the judge to decide whether, on the balance of all interests involved, the bank should be required to provide information about its customer's account in civil litigation.

In Austria, banks have to satisfy the information requirements of tax authorities but they need not supply more information than is fair and reasonable; banks may seek a court ruling on what is fair and reasonable. Belgian banks are compelled by law to provide information to tax authorities and evidence in both civil and *criminal proceedings*. But no statutory regulation of bank secrecy exists in the Netherlands. Dutch tax offices and courts can ask for information but do so only very sparingly, often only after agreement has been reached between the parties about the type of information to be disclosed.

> Other countries have varying experiences of living with the sort of powers given by the 1976 Finance Act for tax inspectors to obtain private information from bank documents

Rules governing bank secrecy in the U.S. differ from one State to another but tax authorities can obtain information from banks throughout the country. The U.S. concept of taxmen's free access to bank accounts and the Swiss concept of bank secrecy clashed in the negotiations preceding the signing of Legal Aid Agreement between the two countries in 1973. In the end the Swiss agreed to lift bank secrecy to the extent that the U.S. authorities required information in tax proceedings in an attempt to combat organised crime. This facility will now be granted by the Swiss authorities to other countries also.

In 1959 a European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters was established to which most European countries (but not the U.K.) are party. Switzerland signed the Convention, but with certain reservations and Swiss banks are required to furnish information for criminal proceedings abroad only if the crime is also indictable in Switzerland. This excludes providing information in connection with offences against currency regulations and most tax offences. No information is provided if the proceedings concern military or political offences.

Moreover, the Swiss insist that the country it supplies with information undertakes not to use it for purposes other than the one for which it was obtained—for example information provided by the Swiss in connection with a common law offence may not be used also in prosecution of tax offences.

Information

Even the information which Swiss authorities are obliged *to provide to other countries* under double-taxation agreements is limited by Swiss law. Under these agreements the Swiss will provide no information in the investigation of suspected tax evasion. They encourage the foreign tax authorities to use the method they themselves employ in such cases: that is to force the taxpayer to produce bank statements by issuing high estimated assessments.

Laws on bank secrecy cover a wide variety of situations in Switzerland, but also vary from *one Canton, or province, to* another. This has led to nearly all the differences on bank secrecy between Switzerland and other countries.

Swiss bank authorities investigating infringements of procedural rules or tax evasion resulting from false returns cannot obtain information from banks if the offence concerns cantonal taxes or the federal income-tax. But the banks are obliged to provide information if such investigations concern other federal taxes—stamp duty and withholding tax for example—and customs duties.

In the case of tax fraud committed by submitting false or forged documents the position of the bank will differ from one Canton to another. Bank secrecy is kept in such cases in Bern, Luzern, Schwyz, Uri Nidwalden, Zug, Ticino, Graubuenden, Valais and Neuchatel where tax *fraud is an administrative* offence. In other Cantons where it is a criminal offence, banks are obliged to provide evidence. Information also has to be provided where there is fraud in connection with most of the federal taxes—except income tax, where bank secrecy seems to be absolute.

BUSINESS PROBLEMS BY OUR LEGAL STAFF

Short interest and deposits

Some finance companies advertise for money deposits and quote interest for 11 months and 364 day terms, rather than the 12 month period.

Could you please explain any significant reason for this?

Except for banks, British companies have to deduct basic rate tax from payments of yearly interest. Short interest, however, is payable in full. The net cost to the company and the net ultimate yield to the depositor is the same, whether tax is deducted at source or not, but the depositor has a cash-flow advantage at the Inland Revenue's expense if interest is payable in full.

Interest on a deposit for 12 months would be yearly interest and therefore be taxed at source, but interest on a deposit for 364 days would be short interest and therefore payable without deduction of tax.

There is no logical basis for the distinction, in these days of electronic calculators, but it originated in the nineteenth century.

Election for valuation

Myself and another were the principal shareholders in a company which went into voluntary liquidation in 1970. Five capital distributions were made to shareholders between 1970-71 and 1973-74. I was advised that an election for valuation at April 6, 1965 should be delayed until after the final distribution was made as only then could a correct assessment for capital gains tax be made, but my tax inspector will not allow this as it was not made within two years of the first distribution. The other principal shareholder who lives elsewhere, also submitted his figures after the final distribution and has been allowed to elect for the 1965 valuation. What please is the position?

It is surprising that you were advised to delay your decision on a Budget-Day-value election (under paragraph 25 of schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1965) until after the liquidation had been completed. Paragraph 5 (1) of schedule 12 to the Finance Act 1968 clearly shows (when read in conjunction with paragraph 3 of schedule 7 and *paragraphs 7 and 25 (4) of schedule 6* to the Finance Act 1965) that the right to make a paragraph 25 election expired on April 5, 1973, for all the shareholders in the company in question. Although the Inland Revenue announced some relaxations of practice relating to liquidation distributions on January 20, 1972, these were restricted to liquidations expected to be completed within two years of the first distribution, and the time limit for paragraph 25 elections was left unaltered.

However, although the notes on the back of the election form CG21 do not say so, the two-year time limit can be extended by the Board of Inland Revenue in particular cases by notice in writing. If your fellow shareholder has in fact received notice in writing that the Board has accepted his late paragraph 25 election, then you will not prejudice his position by inviting the Board to treat the two of you equally. You should explain that your delay was the result of a misunderstanding of the law, giving reasonably full details of how the mistake arose.

No legal responsibility can be accepted by the Financial Times for the answers given in these columns. All inquiries will be answered by post as soon as possible.

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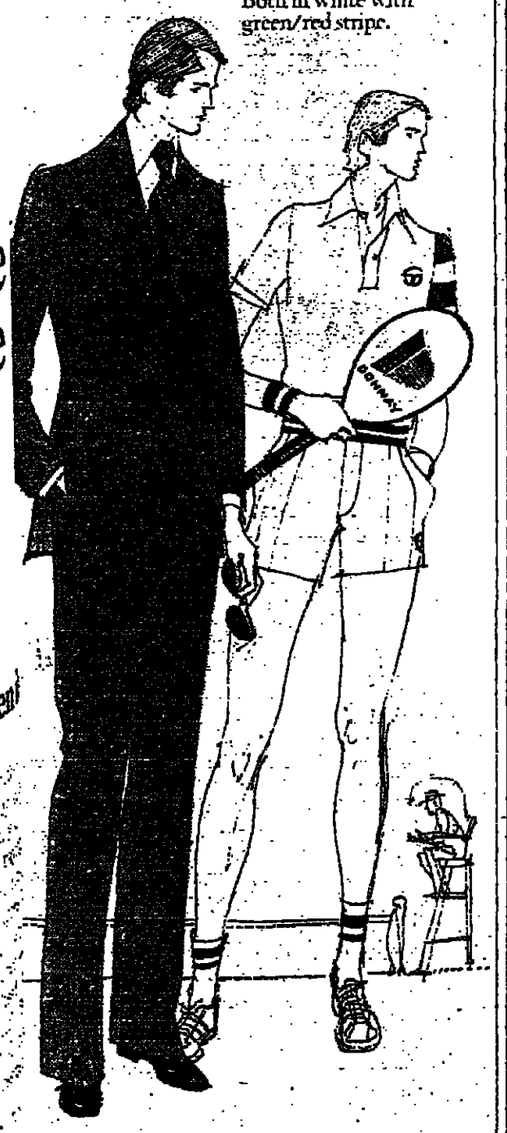

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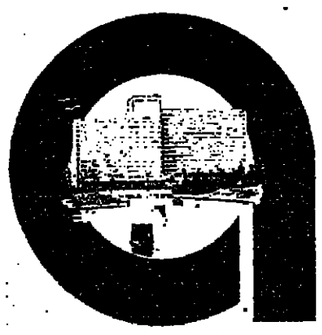

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1976

An unsettled dispute

WHEN announcing his July measures, the Chancellor gave as one important reason for the proposed cuts in public expenditure the fact that the growth of the economy during 1976-77 was now expected to be somewhat faster than he had expected at the time of the Budget. When the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development brought out a report soon afterwards in which it put the prospective growth of the U.K. economy markedly lower than the Chancellor's figure, he was quick to repudiate it. Yet, despite continued reports of optimism from industry, especially as regards exports, the official statistics have not provided an unambiguous picture of steady growth and it is difficult to be sure exactly how the economy is behaving.

The publication of the official estimate of gross domestic product for the second quarter of the year, therefore, might seem an occasion for taking new bearings about the situation. Admittedly it is already somewhat out of date, but it presumably includes the factors on which the Chancellor's July measures were based. It shows that national output was ¾ per cent. higher in the second quarter than in the first—a rate of increase which is quite compatible with the forecasts published at the time of the Budget and one which does not suggest that any important acceleration took place between April and July.

Three measures

But it is important to be clear what this index of our GDP measures and how it goes about measuring it. There are three different methods of measuring GDP, based on income, expenditure and output. In theory these should coincide. In practice they do not, though the discrepancy between them varies considerably, and it is common practice to take the average of them as an estimate of GDP: this compromise estimate is the one given in the Budget forecast. But the information needed to produce the different estimates and draw a compromise between them is not yet all available; the detailed estimates will be published next month.

The index published yesterday is a preliminary estimate based on production data. The Central Statistical Office claims that the output-based estimate is usually considered to be the most reliable measure of short-term movements. But it will be remembered that the index of industrial production for June published last week showed a marked drop in output and that the CSO itself did *not take the figure too seriously*. The drop might be partly genuine. It held, if the hot weather had caused a drop in overtime, or a rise in absenteeism, or simply a slower rate of working. Of more importance, however, were two purely statistical potential sources of error. One lay in the fact that the pattern of holidays may have changed in a way which the seasonal corrections do not yet take into account; the other lay in the fact that the production index is partly based on *deliveries* of goods rather than actual output of them.

Fine tuning

If the production index is suspect, an estimate of GDP which is largely based upon it must be similarly suspect: and it is doubtful if next month's fuller figures will provide much greater certainty unless the alternative measures come unusually close together. One may argue that if there had not been a post-Budget reaction in consumer expenditure and if the weather had not been so hot in June, the GDP Index would have come out somewhat higher. But the fact of the matter is that there is no certainty about the way in which the economy was behaving in the second quarter and that the present time, with summer holidays in full swing and drought beginning to affect production, is perhaps the worst possible for guessing at its position on the charts. That in itself is no great loss. When one considers the margin of error surrounding these statistics, however, the Chancellor's claim last month that he was seeking to fine-tune the growth of the economy to within ½ per cent. begins to look rather absurd.

Benefit of the doubt in Spain

WHEN King Juan Carlos of Spain dismissed Sr. Carlos Arias Navarro as Prime Minister last June, the natural conclusion was that the King was asserting himself as a liberal reformer. Sr. Arias was, after all, the Prime Minister, inherited from General Franco. His approach to reform was cautious and he did not seem to have any particular rapport with his senior ministers—Sr. Areilza at the Foreign Ministry and Sr. Fraga at the Interior, both of whom had expressed themselves in favour of a faster pace of change.

Trust

The conclusion became questionable, however, when Sr. Arias was replaced by neither of these ministers, both of whom had a claim to the succession, but by Sr. Adolfo Suarez, a man scarcely known outside the country and known even inside it mainly for his association with the National Movement, the only permitted political organisation in General Franco's Spain. The doubts were reinforced when both Sr. Areilza and Sr. Fraga declined to serve in the new cabinet.

Nearly two months later, the doubts look less than justified. *There is still a formidable array* of problems to be resolved before Spain becomes a democracy, and it is by no means certain that a solution will be found, but the commitment of Sr. Suarez to try is beginning to look convincing. Many of the problems are economic: they would exist if the Government were not at the same time trying to introduce a programme of political reform. Indeed in a way the economic problems become more difficult precisely because of the desire to liberalise the political system. The Franco regime, or a regime committed to the old ways, could have used strong arm methods *against strikers. For the present* Government to do so, however, is to risk charges of repression and resorting to the old methods. And yet if the Government does not deal effectively with the economic situation it is hard to see it having much political success.

It is therefore going to be a question of establishing sufficient trust among a sufficient part of the population that the Government is acting in good faith. The confines are very narrow. On the one hand, there is the far Right which is still influential in the Cortes and parts of the military and which appears at times to oppose any reform at all. On the other, there is the far Left, which probably does not want a democracy, and the Spanish Communist Party, which says it does but only if it is allowed to participate. The strength of the Right is such that it does not seem likely that the Government will risk picking a fight with it for the sake of legalising the Communist Party.

Cortes

The Government's most immediate test will probably come with the reform of the Cortes itself. Sr. Arias when he was Prime Minister rather ducked the issue with his cryptic remark about there being "no reform without continuity and no continuity without reform." What he presumably meant was that reform had to be approved in order to be legitimate by the institutions inherited from General Franco. In this way the Cortes would have to agree to vote itself out of existence so that it could be replaced by something else. But it might very well come to the point where the Cortes refuses to do so. It is this possibility for which the Government must now be prepared. Rather than water down legislation, as Sr. Arias was inclined to do, in order to get it through, the King must be ready to rule by decree. It may seem a strange way of approaching democracy, but it stands a better chance of success than bowing to the present Cortes.

An ambivalent France, and U.S. domination, make EEC collaboration difficult. **Reginald Dale** report

Weaknesses in Europe's high technology

JUST over 3½ years ago, when Britain joined the Common Market, the EEC Commission was busily studying a series of industrial policy proposals the main drift of which was that West Europe's high technology industries should regroup at Community level. The Commission's thinking was based on the conviction that it was only by pooling its resources that Western Europe could stand up to the American challenge and ensure an independent future for its advanced technology industries. Even at the time, many people thought the Commission's proposals, with their somewhat "idealistic" overtones, were unrealistic. If anything, the events of the past few years, leading up to last week's French decision to co-operate with the American giant McDonnell Douglas on the Mercure 200 airliner, have tended to cast further doubt on the viability of the approach.

In practice it has often been the French Government that has appeared to undermine efforts at technological collaboration, despite its public professions that it is the most "European" of all the Nine—France, for instance, roundly condemned Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway for their lack of "Europeanism" in buying American aircraft in the "arms deal of the century" in preference to French Mirages. But France is the only major Community aircraft producer to have stayed out of the Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA) *project, in which Britain*, Germany and Italy are participating; France was responsible for the collapse of the Unidata computer group, linking the French CII with the German Siemens and the Dutch Philips; and the decision to go ahead with the Mercure 200, a larger version of the unsuccessful Mercure 100, with McDonnell Douglas is regarded, at least in British circles, as a further threat to European co-operation on civil aircraft.

Inside France, the Left and the trade unions are already showing signs of concern that the deal with McDonnell Douglas will increase the threat of American dominance over French industry — despite Government assurances to the contrary. In fact, Paris has over the past few years been following a consistent policy of trying to assure a maximum of French control, not only vis-a-vis the U.S., but also with regard to European companies with whom it does business. One of the main reasons for the French withdrawal from Unidata seems to have been unhappiness over the dominant role of Siemens, with a computer division twice the size of CII and a greater amount of new technology. In exchanging Unidata for the link with the American Honeywell in CII Honeywell Bull, Paris at least secured nominal French control over the new company.

There are plenty of other examples. Westinghouse has been required to reduce its stake in the French nuclear company Framatome; in return for a lucrative telephone exchange contract, Ericsson of Sweden and the American ITT were induced to cede majority interests in their French subsidiaries to French control, and there is now an attempt underway to persuade the Swiss Brown Boveri to do the same in exchange for a power station contract. The McDonnell Douglas share in the Mercure 200 project is only 15 per cent., and one reason why the deal has been preferred to co-operation with Boeing on a smaller versi of the European Airbus may well have been that Boeing's participation would have been higher. As with Honeywell-Bull, the French aim appears to be to secure American technology, with the possible additional hope of a market in the U.S., while maintaining national control.

Glen Ca

The Airbus A300 B2.

The deal with McDonnell Douglas must further seriously weaken the prospects for future European collaboration as envisaged in Brussels. The Commission seems still to believe that it only needs political courage to reorganise the European aircraft industry through a common programme of projects and the centralising of financing and decision-making. It has shelved an earlier fanciful suggestion that the industry's resources should be pooled under Commission control, on the same lines as the European Coal and Steel Community, but it still believes that decisions should be taken at Community level. In particular the Commission believes that Europe could beat the Americans by up to two years if the EEC manufacturers co-operated in launching a new version of the Airbus, the so-called B10 version of the A300.

But Britain is already making it clear that the French move means that it is now virtually impossible to establish any firm plans for U.K. participation in the Airbus, despite British enthusiasm to rejoin the project, at least until France has provided much clearer details of the implications of the link with McDonnell Douglas. One consequence could well be a new move by the other European producers, and particularly the U.K., to collaborate with Boeing. There are, in any case, an increasing number of people in the British industry who believe that the future must lie in co-operation with the Americans rather than the EEC, although the Commission claims that its plans are broadly supported by the industry itself, and only opposed by Governments.

There are strong practical arguments in favour of trans-Atlantic links. Part of the background to the French decision is said to be impatience with the lack of progress by the so-called "Group of Seven," a collection of European aircraft builders that are trying to agree on a family of airliners for the future. The U.S. is by far the largest world market and American airlines have never shown much interest in aircraft produced in Europe. Europe's two leading engine producers are already involved with American companies with the French SNECMA in partnership with General Electric and Rolls Royce planning a joint engine development with Pratt and Whitney. The main counter-argument is that trans-Atlantic collaboration would inevitably lead to the European industry being reduced to the status of sub-contractor, with all technological innovation centred in the U.S.

Certainly, the breakdown of European collaboration on computers does not seem to have done anyone serious harm. There are considerable doubts about the long-term benefits that France will derive from the link with Honeywell, in view of the likelihood that the American company will continue to regard the U.S. as its main market and develop most of its technology on the other side of the Atlantic. But Siemens seems to be doing reasonably well on its own, as does Britain's ICL. The policy of both companies is now to form limited links with a wide range of other companies—ICL, for example, has set up a joint subsidiary with the American Control Data, to manufacture peripheral equipment in the U.K., and Siemens has had talks, so far inconclusive, with the Japanese.

Where the Europeans are making a more comprehensive effort to get together to meet American competition is in the fast-growing field of micro-electronics, in which U.S. companies already dominate the European market. With the speed of the development of integrated circuits, the Europeans are rapidly becoming aware that whole sections of their industry, ranging from television sets to cars, could become dependent on American components unless they combine to meet the challenge. In Britain, Plessey and Ferranti, together with the Department of Industry and the National Enterprises Board, are nearing a decision on whether the two companies' micro-electronics subsidiaries should be merged, possibly with Government financial help.

At European level, the leading semi-conductor manufacturers from the U.K., Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands, plus the nine EEC Governments and the Commission, have started exploratory talks. But here again the discussion is not concentrating on mergers but on the possibility of specific co-operation deals between companies and the *co-ordination of national programmes*. The market is sufficiently fast-growing for there to be scope for the Europeans to respond to the challenge if they can organise themselves in time. But it will be difficult without the aid of American technology. Philips has already bought Signetics, one of the medium-sized U.S. companies in the field, and both Siemens and Plessey have bilateral links with American companies for certain products. One of the major unsolved issues of the talks at European level is the future of these links if the Europeans are to collaborate more closely among themselves.

But perhaps the best pr for European collaborati in the nuclear field, and cularly that of fast reacto one major area where E is maintaining a tenuou over American technolog many and Italy already h stake in the French phenix programme, and t question here is whether E will join in, as she has invited to do. The costs project are enormous, p equalling those of the Con Like the Concorde, the environmental objections one main reason for F keenness to share the is undoubtedly the mor well as the financial s that other Governments provide. Britain's decisi been promised for the ab and although the Gover could still conceivably go deal with the U.S. if more likely to take the pean option.

Technological Europe entirely dead. What does clear is that future operation will be on a meal, *ad hoc* basis, rathe the broad sweep original visaged by the Comm There are signs that the mission itself now realise particularly with the dep of the idealistic Snr. A Spinelli, formerly Commis for Industry, now a Comm member of the Italian F ment. There are also frameworks for co-ope besides the EEC, for ex in the new International E Agency, where a joint German-American fu combustion project has launched that could be o siderable interest to the But there are few are which Europe has much of going it alone witho help from the U.S.

RECENT FRENCH/U.S. DEALS

Industry	Principal French companies	Principal U.S. companies	Nature of Agreement
Nuclear Power	Framatome	Westinghouse	Licensing agreement for pressurised water reactors (to end in 1982)
Computers	C.I.I.	Honeywell	Merger
Aero-engines	SNECMA	General Electric	Co-operation on engine production
Airframes	Aerospatiale Dassault-Breguet	McDonnell Douglas	Co-operation on aircraft production
Telecommunications	Thomson-Brandt	ITT*	French takeover

* Also takeover of French subsidiary of Ericsson of Sweden.

MEN AND MATTERS

Alice in Savings land

Next week sees the first meeting of a working party whose members will start the process by which the National Savings Committee, the promotional and educational side of the Savings movement, must decide how to put together some new form of administration. For the Government has decided as part of its public expenditure cuts to withdraw the 580 civil servants who currently work for the otherwise voluntary organisation.

In a somewhat delphic statement, the Government has said it will continue some form of "financial support" and has asked the Committee to come up with ideas on how it will be run in future. The cost of providing civil service support is currently put at £1.9m. a year. The Committee realises it will have to spend less than this, but, in a classic chicken-and-egg dilemma, wonders how it is to present proposals to Government when it does not know how much money will be available. Chairman of the working party is Italo Radice, who retired earlier this year as Comptroller General of the National Debt Office. "We are obviously going to have to cut through this vicious circle somehow," he says.

The "operational" end of the movement is the Department for National Savings. There, it is intended that the number of civil servants by early 1978 will be about 650 less than earlier estimates. The same date is the target for withdrawing the Committee's 580 staff, who include district commissioners.

This is National Savings *Jubilee year, but there has been* precious little atmosphere of celebration. As Radice says, there have been a "succession of hammer blows on the movement." Critics may feel that some were justified, in view of the continuing controversy over the movement's worth first stirred up by the Page Committee's report. This 60th year *sees the Savings Stamp* abolished, the raising of the minimum purchase of premium bonds to five (though of course top prizes continue to rise), and a lower interest rate offered by the Jubilee Bond (a name that understandably galls Savings people) compared with its predecessor the British Savings Bond.

Now, there is the administration problem. At least one important aspect of the Savings Committee's work—publicity—looks as though it could fall into limbo for rather more than a year. The public relations officer, seconded from an outside firm in 1973 to the annoy*ance of the civil service unions*, is Desmond Ashton-Jones, who under the cuts is due to lose his job at the end of this year. Among other things, this would remove the editor of National Savings' two magazines with no prospect at present of a replacement arriving before 1978.

Some worries have already been expressed that Radice's group might tend to take a worthy, rather old-fashioned Savings line rather than display the toughness the Committee probably needs to survive. The whole question, as a prominent National Savings man put it, has "a touch of the Alice in Wonderlands."

Honest?

Company nicknames are part of life, but I do like the irony of the two senior executives in the same company — one called "Fluffy" and the other called "Turgid." "Fluffy" got his because the chief executive described his latest memo in those terms. "Turgid" got his for the same reason—but all he had done (he claims) was to submit the minutes of the last Board meeting.

Frank?

Guernsey's Post Office, which has made over £1m. from the sale of stamps since going independent of the U.K. in 1969, yesterday took the unprecedented step of disclosing that the worldwide sales of its recent first Europa stamp issue now totals 1,185,014 sets. These are two stamps with face values of 10p and 35p which were issued in "mini sheets" of nine instead of the usual 25.

Long before the issue, the philatelic scene was alive with rumours that insufficient stamps were being printed to meet the anticipated demand . . . rumours *which the Guernsey Post Office* tried very hard to quash. Its efforts were not helped by the fact that less than a week after issue, the stamps became unobtainable across local Post Office counters.

The Post Office hopes that the disclosure, revealing sales figures well above the usual 400,000 sets, will end the non-stop pounding it has been taking in the international philatelic press and perhaps bring down the retail prices of the stamps to collectors. These are currently £2 for a mint set, around £15 for a pair of the mini-sheets, and over £25 for a presentation pack.

However, initial reaction from the trade is that because the figure is a sales total rather than a print total, the news will have little effect. It is pointed out that many collectors want the unusual mini-sheets, which takes a whole set out of circulation at a time.

Nuts

While many American eyes are on the Republicans in Kansas City, the Democratic Presidential candidate is up to his ears in peanuts. Jimmy Carter is, of course, only too happy to let the world know he's a humble peanut farmer but his fans seem to think he hasn't had enough of peanuts in his life. They have been sending him pseudo peanuts of every description—plaster ones, wood ones, brass ones, copper ones and many other types.

Since Carter has a firm policy that "absolutely no gifts of value should ever again be permitted to a public official," these gifts present a problem: is it really worth spending campaign funds returning plastic peanuts?

Stir

I'm not sure what we've done now, but a book arrived at the FT the other day addressed to Mr. . . . (Commotion Department).

Observer

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'Till taught by pain man knows not what good water's worth': Byron's line is echoed by the news that London faces a ten per cent. water cut. A wider view by **Donald Maclean.**

The lessons of the drought

E EVER-RISING surfeit of ny weather has not only ught the country's worst ught in 250 years of records, has also thrown into promin- e an old, but recently re- ed, debate over how the ter industry in England and les should be organised.

Within just over two years of major reorganisation in the ing of 1974, another impor- t development is now plan- l by the Government. The is to strengthen central trol of the industry by giv- wider powers to the tional Water Council, which rently acts as a co-ordinating ly for ten largely independ- regions. A consultative ument on this was issued in spring.

he fundamental question is to organise the water in- try in such a way that sup- s keep pace with changes in ulation distribution and ris- living standards and that no ts of the country are vulner- to the sort of crisis which occurred this year.

nderlying the crisis is the that while many areas have e than enough water, there others which are under- plied—for example, regions Anglia, S.E. Wales, Wessex, England and parts of York- e. But the longer the ught continues, the greater danger of other areas being ed to the list.

he long-term plans being for- ated tackle the problem n two directions. On the hand they propose better s of storing and distributing er, and on the other they certain schemes for ricting water waste.

he supply plans include the ing up of a national water grid, the construction of estuary barrages to prevent water running out to sea and the covering of reservoirs to prevent loss through evaporation.

The age-old idea of desalinating sea water is being given a new lease of life. Also, Wessex Water Authority is operating mobile plants to purify river water. At the same time, the possibility of industry swinging more heavily to recycling of the water it requires for various processes, using similar methods of purification, has come up for fresh examination.

Work on new reservoirs, including those at Empingham in Rutland and the Kielder in the North-East, has been continuing. Reservoir schemes tend to provoke widespread local objection, but the recent spell of dry weather has probably led to a readier acceptance of change—if the recent speeches by MPs during the Commons debate on the Drought Act are anything to go by.

None of these measures—the creation of new reservoirs, covered or not, the setting up of a system by which water can flow from well-watered parts of the country to the dry areas, and a system of estuary barrages similar to one recently completed in the Wash — can be implemented quickly enough to deal with the present drought.

With industry facing short-term working, and possibly total shut-downs in certain areas, and with fish and cattle dying, harvests falling far below expectations and domestic butter production perhaps being cut off in a matter of weeks, non-essential consumption of water has to be curtailed: this is the main ingredient in the industry's short-term programme to deal with the crisis and the object of the new Drought Act is to give local authorities the necessary powers to cut water usage.

The Act provides for unlimited fines on indictment (and up to £400 on summary conviction), and gives powers to restrict the watering of

parks, gardens, sports grounds of various kinds, the filling of swimming pools, the use of mechanical car washes and the washing of road vehicles except for safety reasons, the cleaning of buildings, the operation of fountains and the automatic flushing of cisterns in buildings at times when they are not in substantial use.

At the same time the water authorities are looking for short-term schemes for increasing supplies. Some of these schemes are enough to make a naiad turn in her muddied bed. They include putting a plastic "sausage" in the Hampshire Avon to act as a dam to maintain supplies of water for Bournemouth and—perhaps the most ingenious of all—plans to make the Great Ouse run uphill to provide supplies for Northampton.

The Anglian region is one of the worst sufferers of the drought and the Northampton district is among its most badly hit areas. Not only is it a part of the country where there is substantial growth in housing but one which has a relatively low rainfall. On the other hand, it is fairly flat, so that reversing the natural course of a river is apparently possible by pumping water backwards over a few locks. The idea is still being examined by the regional authority.

Other schemes in the area are already working. These include piping water a few miles overland in a temporary system from one river to another to supply South Lincolnshire, and using a set of gravel pits as a natural filter for water pumped out of the Empingham reservoir, where there is as yet no treatment plant, and then after final treatment, pumping it into the supply pipes.

The shorter-term ideas now operating of switching water flows from one river to another are mirrored in the longer-term projects—such as that to feed the badly hit area of South-East Wales by transferring water from the Wye to the Usk, and by a scheme to run water from the Severn into the Thames river basin.

Inevitably the drought has raised questions about the efficiency of the water industry—should it have been better prepared for the emergency and has the recent reorganisation helped or hindered matters?

Apart from the water industry itself, numerous other bodies are involved—the local authorities, for example, and the Inland Waterways Association. There are political arguments over such issues as the exporting of water from Wales to England and the proposal to charge for domestic water supplies on a metered basis. There are questions over what priority should be given to racecourses, bowling greens, the pitch at Lords and the grass courts at Wimbledon.

The 1974 reorganisation of the industry was based on the hydrological cycle—air-land-river-sea-air—and on the river basin structure of England and Wales.

Capital works

With the National Water Council co-ordinating, ten authorities were set up in the two countries, each with basic control of both the supply of fresh water and the disposal of sewage.

They also inherited a substantial programme of capital works aimed at restoring run-down equipment, repairing not only leaking underground pipes (substantial amounts of clean water are lost in this way) but restoring antiquated sewerage systems where there are not even maps of the sewers to work from.

The scale of the operations involved can be measured from a recent report that suggests it might cost £30bn. to replace the mains and sewers if necessary, and that maintenance alone requires the spending of £330m. a year. In 1974-75, the industry — which has initially been required to run on a non-profit/non-loss basis — had a current expenditure of £620m., while capital expenditure was £420m.

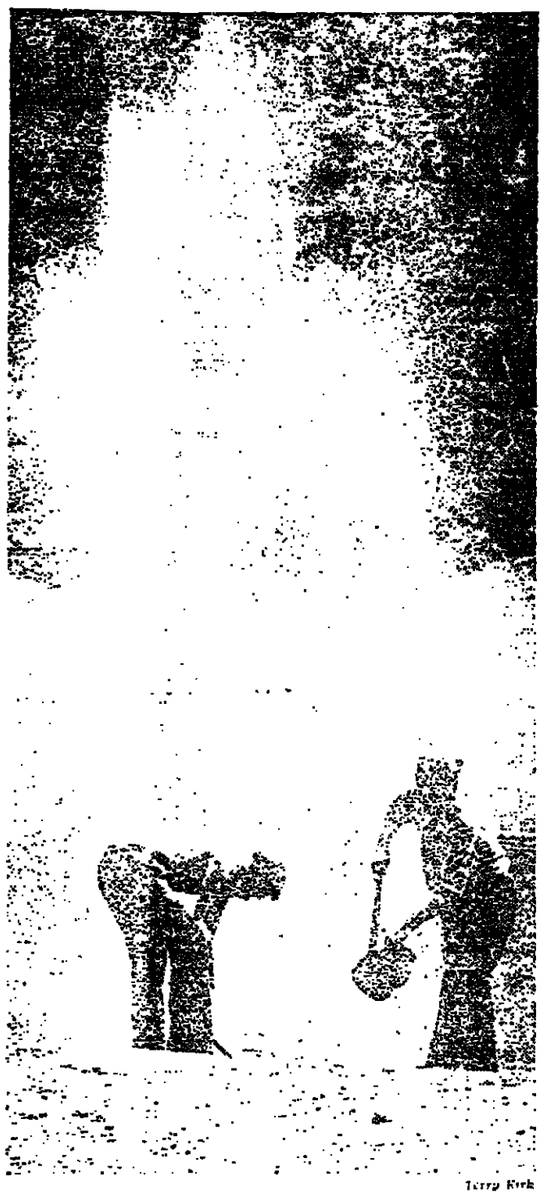
But the financial problem is a growing one. For 1976-77 capital expenditure of £620m. had been budgeted for—some £350m. being allocated to sewage treatment, which includes processes enabling water to be used more than once.

With sums like these, it is no surprise that the National Water Council has emerged as a major borrower in the Euro-currency market. As recently as June it arranged a loan of £170m. from international banks, under Government guarantee, at a fluctuating rate of interest.

This follows the arranging of loans totalling $800m. (about £450m. at the current exchange rate) from Iran, and other smaller loans from the European Investment Bank.

If, as some academics have suggested, there is a basic change of climate taking place which will reduce the country's water supplies on a long-term basis, the investment programme of the water industry may need to be even larger.

What is quite clear is that after the experience of 1976 water consumers, both domestic and industrial, will be taking a much keener interest in where their supplies are coming from and whether the structure and development plans of the water industry will be capable of preventing a similar crisis.



Terry Kirk

The shape of droughts to come? With hoses in the Royal Parks turned off, gardeners in St. James's Park fill their cans from the lake.

Letters to the Editor

Wages and inflation

From Mr T. Burns.

r.—In the absence of sub- tial structural changes to the economy I am surprised Wynne Godley (August 10) grees so strongly with uel Brittan's claim that the stainable *unemployment rate* w which wages and prices accelerating is about 1m." I aware that he disagrees with implied mechanism but the all result seems to be consis- with his own work.

e standard monetarists' ood of calculating the ural rate of unemployment is stimate what they call an ectations augmented *Phillips* ve (that is one in which in- onary expectations affect the e bargain with an impact of for-one, in addition to the nal unemployment factor) to infer the unemployment at which the gap between e and productivity growth remain constant. For a ety of reasons it has become cult to estimate stable wage tions of this type. Periodic mes policies have shifted e awards from one period to her and blurred whatever tionships exist.

though some progress has made there are severe prac- difficulties in obtaining table estimates of infla- ry expectations. There is derable suspicion that for mber of reasons, the so- l "natural" rate of unem- ent has been rising and difficult to allow for this than by extremely simple ptions. Because the wage ion is relatively unstable not possible to obtain an rate measure of the sustain- unemployment rate and Mr. y has stressed some of the ical failures of the work so far.

wage function however, the only evidence we can upon to assess the infla- ry implications of alterna- unemployment rates. At al levels of world activity nemployment rate consis- with overseas balance h might be called "the ce of payments rate of un- yment") is a useful in- of the unemployment below which inflationary res are likely to increase. effort to reduce unemploy- below this rate by fiscal onetary policy will lead to ak external position, a ing exchange rate and a rate of inflation than in countries.

hermore as the inflation el larger and larger injec- of purchasing power will essary to maintain unem- ent at the lower rate and ot difficult to imagine the on rate getting progres- faster (that is the price accelerating). Mr. Godley's vidence supports the view n existing policies the un- yment rate consistent with al balance has been rising now in excess of 1m., and 0 on his figures it will be 1.5m. Our own work ts that it is very unlikely unemployment can be t below the 1m. mark n now, and 1980 other y expansionary policies ll almost certainly lead to kening of the external , a sharp deterioration in change rate and substan- flationary pressures. Of if the "natural" rate of loyment was very far this balance of payments d prices and wages were ntly flexible they would until the external position balance at the "natural" unemployment.

ly we can and do dis- agree about the appropriate structural changes that are necessary. Mr. Godley's analysis concentrates upon direct action to the balance of payments combined with a phased reduction in the budget deficit. Others concentrate upon the need to increase the efficiency of the labour market and goods market in order to allocate more resources to those industries whose products have the best chance of competing in the world market. The underlying unemployment rate has clearly been rising for many years now as the economy has failed to adapt itself to the changing patterns of world demand and supply. In large measure this has been because of the rigidities introduced into our markets during the many mistaken attempts to protect existing employment in particular industries regardless of world demand conditions. This deterioration in our employment position has crept up on us over at least two decades and is unlikely to vanish overnight.

Terry Burns.
Senior Lecturer in Economics,
London Graduate School of Business Studies,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Innovation and introduction

From Mr. D. St. George.

Sir,—The recent BBC 1 investigation into marketing disappointments, "The risk business goes to market," gave an excellent exposition on the rise and possible demise of the Dunlop "Denovo" tyre.

This tyre was intended to be not only a significant technical breakthrough but also a highly attractive marketing proposition. Not only could it be driven on even after a puncture, it could enable motorists to do without spare wheels. Recent discussions with fitters at local tyre depots has revealed some interesting points which are unlikely to have been raised in pre-launch research.

Although the idea of this tyre was attractive, the realisation that this was an extra cost and on non-standard rims put many people off. People quite frankly do not believe that one can dispense with a spare. Up to 20 minutes to repair a tyre does not make commercial sense for a car tyre. Women especially drove on the tyre for a long time after puncturing. There was a belief that this was perfectly all right as the advertising suggested this. Naturally, tyres were ruined and had to be replaced at considerable expense and hostile annoyance by the customer.

I wish Dunlop well with this excellent idea and suggest it gives far more help to the trade in educating the public and convince its own staff of the benefits.

D. A. B. St. George.
24 Lancaster Close,
Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

Sell in hard currency

From the Chairman,
A. Monnickendam.

Sir,—Mr. Bonham Carter (August 14) seems to have missed the main argument in my letter of August 10 by failing to comment on the objections raised by the U.S. Government and the EEC Commission in regard to the new Export Credits Guarantee Department scheme to safeguard exporters against possible currency losses. This scheme would appear to infringe upon the articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—an issue being raised by the Americans at the world trade negotiations in Geneva. It is most important that this country should be seen to honour its pledges in international trade treaties and should not look for ways to circumvent such agreements, especially as in my view there is no advantage to be gained.

I am pleased to see that Mr. Bonham Carter agrees with me regarding selling in foreign currency—our difference of opinion stems from the fact that I see no necessity for paying insurance premiums against the risk involved in selling forward strong foreign currencies where he advocates the introduction of such a scheme which may well interfere with existing international agreements. The loss in currency would only come into effect when a buyer defaults but since according to ECGD statistics, only 1 per cent. of the total of buyers default, the loss of such foreign exchange would be negligible.

A. Monnickendam.
66, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

Flashing hazard

From Mr. W. Courcouf.

Sir,—I wonder whether the four-way flashing hazard warning problem outlined by Mr. Wagner (August 13) might be solved by flashing the brake lights rather than the direction indicator lights. This would prevent the ambiguity arising when only one light is visible. That there would consequently be no flashes from the front of a parked vehicle I consider a gain to all concerned.

W. J. Courcouf.
Newleaf, Westhumble,
Dorking, Surrey.

Save water–save money

From Mr. D. Passey.

Sir,—Professor E. Wilson's letter (August 16) raises again the question of the accountability of public monoliths. He reports water authorities as claiming that the cost of meters exceeds the saving, but who has seen the arithmetic and subjected it to critical analysis?

If a saving, mentioned in his letter, of 20 per cent. on consumption is possible, then the capital expansion programme for most authorities could be stopped forthwith. Even if the charge for installing meters was debited against this saving, there would be an immediate net advantage.

I write as a domestic consumer who is forced to have a meter, but has to pay the higher of the rateable or actual consumption charge. What an incentive to economy since I only use 60 per cent. of the consumption charge figure!

D. A. Passey.
8, Logan Place, W.8.

Disincentive to investment

From Mr. R. Irwin-Brown.

Sir,—Whatever the outcome of the Government's loud exhortations to invest, it seems to me that much more would be achieved if the 15 per cent. impost on so-called unearned income were abolished.

This is a direct disincentive to invest and is completely contradictory to the policy that this Government is now trying to develop. Incidentally I think it high time that the emotive phrase "unearned income" was also scrapped. It seems to me wholly misleading to suggest that interest received in retirement or unemployment from a nest egg prudently built up in a working life should be so termed and discriminated against.

It is equally outrageous that interest derived from the investment of capital sums awarded for personal injury should be classified as "unearned" and taxed accordingly.

Ralph Irwin-Brown.
Hunters, Grayshott, Surrey.

Withdrawal symptoms

From Dr. G. Wood.

Sir,—The letter from Mr. Empson (August 14) on the withdrawal of the private investor from the Stock Market is surely incorrect in attributing it to the prevailing high interest rates. Surely no one in this present climate is so stupid as to purchase stocks and shares on borrowed money; there is no more certain way to loss and disaster.

The real reasons are: (1) the penal rate of the investment income surcharge; (2) the doubling of the stamp duty and the increased rate of S.E. commission charged.

A recent transaction of mine may be of interest to you and your readers.

August 7, 1975: Purchase of 20 Suez Canal shares at £40. Cost £813.26.

November 12, 1975: Sale of 20 Suez Canal shares at £46.25. Consideration £925.00.

Less commission £13.88. Plus VAT £1.11. Less adjustment for forfeit of 25 per cent. dollar premium currency £90.75.

Profit to myself £5.70. Profit to Inland Revenue £90.75.

What is the sense of buying more shares under present conditions? It only adds to one's liability to investment income surcharge. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer may have learnt something since quite early on he made his notorious "howls of anguish and pipsqueak" oration but he has done nothing to encourage the genuine private investor (large or small)—rather the reverse; he has doubled the stamp duty and raised the forfeit on sales of foreign investments to 25 per cent. of so-called dollar premium currency.

It is really quite remarkable that our Stock Market has held up so well.

G. H. Wood.
1, D'Abernon Drive,
Cobham, Surrey.

Public sector NI exemption

From Mr. P. Griffiths

Sir,—Mr. Michael Garratt's suggestion (August 14) that public sector salaries should be fixed net of tax and be linked to a code appropriate to the employee's family circumstances has certain superficial attractions from the point of view of cutting Government expenditure. The chief objection is that the code would have to take into account the employee's other income for purposes of taxation at the higher rates. In this respect the existing method is better than that suggested by Mr. Garratt.

There is however a case for exempting employees in the public sector from paying National Insurance contributions for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Garratt. The problem here is one of convincing employees in the private sector that they are not being unfairly treated.

P. L. Griffiths.
41, Gloucester Place, W.1.

To-day's Events

Republican presidential nomination, Kansas City.

Department of Employment issues figures of basic wage rates and normal weekly hours (July); and monthly index of average earnings (June).

Son et lumière on life of Sir Winston Churchill, written and narrated by John Julius Norwich, Chartwell, Westerham, Kent, 9.30 p.m.

COMPANY RESULTS

Acrow (full year). J. Bibby and Sons (half-year). Britannic Assurance (half-year). Bernard Sunley Investment Trust (full year). Tube Investments (half-year). Unilever (half-year). United Dominions Trust (full year). F. W. Woolworth (half-year).

COMPANY MEETINGS

Cox (H.) (Plant Hire), Winchester House, E.C., 12. E. R. F. (Holdings), Sandbach, Cheshire, 12. Fodens, Sandbach, Cheshire, 3. General Engineering (Radcliffe), Radcliffe, 12. L.C.P. Holdings, Birmingham, 12. Mercury Securities, 30, Gresham Street, E.C., 12. Moss (Robert), Oxford, 3.30. Somic, 21, Tothill Street, S.W., 11.30. Watson (R. K.), Stockport, 12.

OPERA

English National Opera production of The Magic Flute, Coliseum Theatre, W.C.2, 7.30 p.m.

BALLET

London Festival Ballet dance Spectre de la Rose, and Giselle, Royal Festival Hall, S.E.1, 7.30 p.m.

Dance Theatre of Harlem perform Holberg Suite, Don Quixote, Bugaku, Romeo and Juliet, and Forces of Rhythm, Sadler's Wells Theatre, E.C.1, 7.30 p.m.

London Ballet Theatre in Ancient Voices of Children, Quintet, Spotlight, and 'Passquinade, Collegiate Theatre, W.C.1, 8 p.m.

MUSIC

London Sinfonietta, conductor Gary Bertini, play works by Stravinsky, Berio and Dallapiccola, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7, 7.30 p.m.

Vermeer String Quartet play music by Schumann and Mendelssohn, Queen Elizabeth Hall, S.E.1, 7.45 p.m.

Lecture-Recital Talking Point: Anthony Rooley and the Consort of Musicke pay tribute on 350th anniversary of John Dowland's death, Purcell Room, S.E.1, 3 p.m.

SPORT

Cricket: West Indies v Worcester. Golf: Boys' championships, Sunningdale: Double Diamond tournament, Gleneagles:

KSB

Market flexibility and effective cost cutting helped to master a difficult 1975

Against a background of world-wide recession KSB managed to strenghten its position thanks to intensified efforts. *This satisfactory progress was the result* of previous investments, a tightening up of the production programme and outstanding successes in individual areas such as the technical sector.

The sales achieved by KSB AG in 1975 amounted to DM 729 million. An increase of 16% compared with the year before. A 'world' turnover figure in excess of DM 1,000 million was attained for the first time with a workforce of more than 12,000. Orders received went up by 15% to DM 871 million, and the percentage of export orders in hand went up to 54% (compared with 49% in the previous year).

KSB operates world-wide in the following fields:

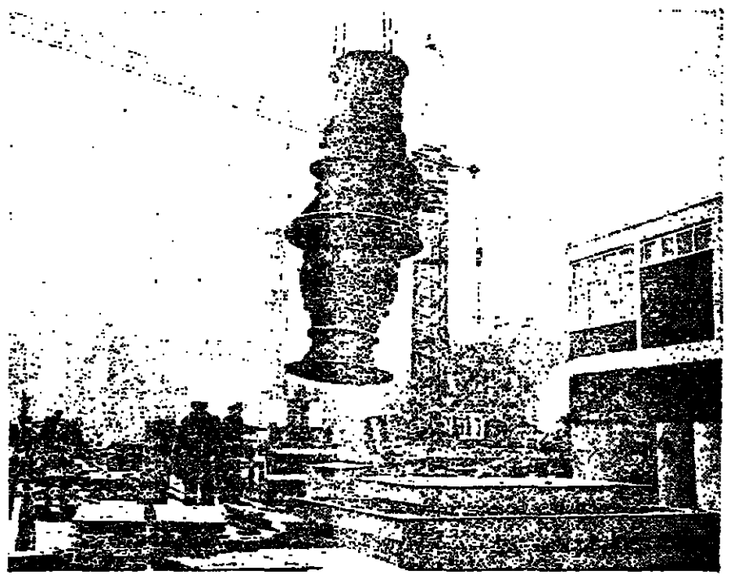
- domestic and industrial
- water engineering
- process industries
- power generation
- marine and offshore engineering, transportation.

The domestic and industrial business largely depends on a thriving building industry. In 1975, low building activity and a reduction in industrial investments adversely affected this sector.

At the same time our water engineering division was increasingly involved in large comprehensive contracts mainly from OPEC countries but also from Mexico thus highlighting the growing proportion of this business covered by large plant construction. Downward trends in the process industries in Germany were offset by noteworthy orders for pumps, compressors and valves from the Eastern Bloc countries and India.

In 1975, KSB achieved continued success in the pump and valve sectors thanks to its experience in the power station field. Prominent among these were large contracts for main coolant pumps for light water reactors as well as for a heavy water reactor in India. Large orders were received from both national and foreign companies for the supply of reactor valves for nuclear power stations.

The world-wide crisis in the shipbuilding sector seriously affected our marine products division and, consequently, the sales of pumps and valves. It should be



stressed, however, that offshore technology has acquired a growing importance resulting in the obtaining of large orders.

KSB world-wide

KSB, which is represented in more than 100 countries through a network of manufacturing and trading companies, managed also in 1975, in the face of keen competition, to score more success thanks to its technological competence. Besides pumps, valves and compressors for power stations and the process industries KSB also provided water supply pumps for the Montreal Olympic village and submersible sewage pumps to Chicago (the largest of their kind). Furthermore, KSB played a vital part in safeguarding the supply of drinking water in Morocco.

Outlook

As a result of the recent upswing in the economy KSB anticipates that in 1976 there will be a slight rise in order input and turnover.

Further particulars of KSB activities and information concerning specific markets can be obtained from any of the following associates:

Argentina: Cia. Sudamericana de Bombas S.A.I.C. yF., Buenos Aires. Bangladesh: KSB Pumps Co. Ltd., Tongi. Brazil: KSB do Brasil Indústria de Bombas Hidraulicas S.A., São Paulo. France: Compagnie Breguet-KSB, Paris-Cedex 11. Greece: KSB-VIOSEN Pumpenfabrik, Aktiengesellschaft, Patras. **Great-Britain: KSB Manufacturing Co. (Gravesend), Ltd., Gravesend, Kent.** India: Factory of KSB Pumps Ltd., Pimpri. Italy: Anonima Lombarda Costruzione Pompe, Milano-Precotto. Japan: Torishima-Pump Mfg. Co. Ltd., Takatsuki-Shi/Osaka. Luxembourg: Fonderie et Ateliers de Mersch S.A., Mersch. Mexico: KSB Mexicana S.A., Leon/Guanajuato. Pakistan: KSB Pumps Co. Ltd., Lahore. Republic of South Africa: KSB Pumps (S.A.) Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg. Spain: El Material Industrial C.A., Burcena-Baracaldo, Bilbao. Venezuela: KSB Venezolana C.A., Caracas-Boleita.

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COMPANY NEWS + COMMENT

TDG first half expansion to £6.96m.

FIRST HALF 1976 turnover of Transport Development Group increased from £61.87m. to £72.71m., and pre-tax profit advanced from £5.8m. to £6.96m. For the year 1975 turnover was £129.35m. and profit £12.12m.

So far second-half results have continued the pattern established in the first six months. A number of operating companies are reporting increasing activity which gives encouragement in the short term, however uncertain the long-term outlook for the U.K. economy may still appear to be, the directors state.

Earnings per 25p share for the first half increased from 2.13p to 2.64p and the interim dividend is effectively raised from 0.8523p to 1p net. Last year's total was equal to 2.504p.

Of the pre-tax profit £5,628,000 (£4,577,000) was derived in the U.K. and the balance of £1,336,000 (£1,027,000) overseas.

In the U.K., since the end of the half-year, a successful offer has been made to acquire the outstanding share capital of H. Cox and Son (Plant Hire), as a result of which 92 per cent. of the capital is now held.

In Western Germany, holding companies are being established to facilitate acquisitions in that part of Europe. In Australia, a small Sydney based transport company, Nield Transport Services, was acquired in April. There are now increasingly favourable opportunities for growth by the acquisition of sound and well managed businesses, the directors state.

● comment

Transport Development Group's sensitivity to short-term fluctuations in the economic cycle is amply demonstrated by the 24 per cent. growth in pre-tax profits at the interim stage on the back of a 17 per cent. rise in sales.

A slight upturn in the U.K. economy has shown through dramatically on the haulage side (principally via higher margins) with a two-thirds rise in profits to £3.2m., accounting for 90 per cent. of the growth for TDG as a whole. The continental operations, which had been suffering from over-competition, have also improved markedly—in line with the European recovery.

Against this, the much more profitable storage interests, which normally contribute just under half total profits, have had a dull time, with dry goods warehouses suffering from client destocking. The other casualty of the economic cycle is the low-margin exhibition and reinforcement interests and as yet there is no sign of any real improvement here; but with continued substantial growth in haulage profits and signs of renewed stockbuilding in the storage subsidiaries, pre-tax profits of £14.0-£15m. look on the cards for the full year. The shares closed 2p higher at 54p, where they yield 8.0 per cent.

Clayton Dewandre upturn

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT manufacturers, etc., Clayton Dewandre Holdings report first-half 1976 sales up from £18.66m. to £19.67m. and a profit of £1,590,769, against £1,570,689, subject to tax of £840,000, compared with £830,000.

The interim dividend is lifted from 1.707p to 1.9p net per 25p share. Last year's total was 5.718p from profits of £2.8m.

Against a background of depressed economic conditions which led to short-time working during the half-year, the directors regard the results as satisfactory.

The predicted upturn in the economy is now reflected in the forward schedules of main customers. But their effect will only be apparent during the last quarter of 1976, the directors state.

Subsidiaries in Belgium and Brazil have been formed and several other overseas projects are being negotiated.

● comment

Considering that Clayton Dewandre suffered a significant fall in sales volume during the first half, which necessitated about three months of short-time working, the marginal rise in pre-tax profits seems fair enough. The group is concentrating on building up exports but has not progressed quite so far in this direction as many of its competitors (last year these accounted for only 11 per cent. of sales). The second six months should see some increase in the growth rate, since it will compare with a less buoyant period than the first half, but any significant improvement will probably have to wait until well into next year. In the meantime, the balance sheet remains strong and the shares at 79p are well supported by a yield of 11.89 per cent.

INDEX TO COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

Negretti has better second half

THE YEAR ended March 31, 1976 at Negretti and Zambra sees pre-tax profits 3 per cent. ahead from £262,105 to £270,515 after being down from £90,888 to £76,338 at midway.

Turnover for the 12 months amounted to £7.17m. compared with £6.16m., an advance of 16 per cent. Direct exports were up 49 per cent. at £1.43m.

Earnings per 25p share improved from 6.8p to 9.9p and the dividend payment is raised from 2.65845p to 2.9573p net.

Mr. R. E. Ford, in his first annual statement as chairman, reports that overall figures, with record levels of turnover and trading profit, disguise the effects which last year's recession had on the individual sections of the group. While the two main U.K. operations—both improved their performance significantly, a number of the smaller operations including the overseas companies showed a decline in their level of activity. An exception was V. A. T. Microfilm, acquired in February 1975, which more than doubled its turnover and profit in its first full year within the group.

In the year under review two unprofitable activities, the retail shop in Bond Street, and a small subsidiary company in Belgium, were closed.

A number of promising new products have been introduced and the acquisition of the U.K. Kollsman aviation instrument range, has been successfully completed.

The outlook for the group depends very much on there being a sustained recovery of confidence in the U.K. economy. After a depressed first half, due to the general decline in order intake experienced during 1975, Mr. Ford is cautiously optimistic that with a continuation and extension of the trends of the last few months, the second half of the current year will again see an improvement *in the group's performance.*

● comment

This year's pre-tax rise of only 3 per cent. is no real reversal of a deteriorating trend at Negretti and Zambra: liquidity and stock turnover have fallen, while borrowings have risen from £0.4m. in 1973 to £1.5m. this March. This is worrying because the return on capital employed is only about 10 per cent. and the current cost of borrowed capital is nearer 13 or 14 per cent. However a new chairman has recently taken over and re-organised the company. With good demand being shown for the new MPC microprocessor, the company has the chance to reverse its decline. At 47p, the shares yield 10.3 per cent., covered 3.3 times, and the p/e is 4.4.

E. Ireland accounts qualified

For the second year running the accounts of Ernest Ireland are qualified by the auditors. They say that the accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention and on a going concern basis which assumes that adequate finance will be provided by the group's bankers. Specific confirmation of such support has not been received.

Development land and property has been valued by the directors at December 31, at £6.28m. which in their opinion is the lower of cost including attributable interest and net realisable value. In addition certain freehold and leasehold properties are included in fixed assets at valuations made on various dates.

In the absence of a current professional valuation and in the light of present market conditions, the auditors are unable to confirm that £3.9m. of the development land and property is stated in accordance with the accounting policy and that the freehold and leasehold properties in the respective balance sheets are stated at an amount which takes account of any permanent loss in value which might have occurred since the valuation dates.

At the date of the audit no assignment with regard to the Hammersmith Office Development had taken place and the auditors are not therefore able to satisfy themselves that the asset of £300,000 is correctly stated in the accounts and that no provision should be made for the liability to pay ground rent.

With regard to Ernest Ireland Properties (Europe). In the absence of a current professional valuation and any sales of the properties owned by that company the auditors are unable to satisfy themselves that the provision of £1.1m. is either sufficient or excessive.

Stock and work-in-progress of one subsidiary is stated at £213,830 after provision of £46,647. In view of the present low demand for this company's products the auditors are of the opinion that a substantial loss in excess of the provisions may result from the disposal of its stocks and work-in-progress.

The balance sheet at December 31, 1975, shows funds attributed to Ordinary holders of £0.28m. (£3.13m.), loans of £2.9m. (£7.33m.), bank overdrafts of £5.78m. (£5.96m.) and net current assets of £0.35m. (£8.12m.).

Meeting, Bath, on September 9 at 11.30 a.m.

Brent Walker confident

THE PERFORMANCE in the current year of leisure group, Brent Walker, is more than satisfactory, says the managing director and chief executive, Mr. G. A. Walker.

And he is confident that the results for the year will place the group back on its expansion path.

Amplifying this the chairman, Mr. L. A. Curtis, says in 1976 with new activities, particularly the Westcliff Leisure, Sporting and Country Club now making a useful contribution the directors look forward with great confidence to a substantial increase in profits.

"We have further ideas and plans for leisure operations at home and abroad: with the moneys realised from the sale of our share of the Brent Cross Development we now have a strong liquidity position and our existing trading activities in the U.K. are performing most satisfactorily," he adds.

A circular relating to the sale of the holding in Brent Cross Development disclosed that expenses and cost of the issue of the circular are estimated to amount to £825,000.

Proceedings have been commenced against G. and W. Walker by Rush and Tompkins for £274,000 alleged to be due for the construction of the leisure centre at Westcliff-on-Sea. G. and W. Walker is opposing the proceedings on the grounds that any claim should be referred to arbitration and that G. and W. Walker seeks to set off and counter-claim a sum in excess of the claim against it. On July 23, G. and W. Walker's claim that the proceedings be stayed pending arbitration was upheld in the High Court, and the dispute is now subject to arbitration.

As reported on August 11 group pre-tax profit for 1975 slumped from £629,171 to £194,046. The dividend is raised from 0.936257p to 1.0153857p net.

Meeting, 23 Tower Place, Tower Hill, E.C., September 9 at 4.30 p.m.

● comment

After conference with tax counsel, Brent Walker believes it can avoid taxation on the profit made in selling its interest in the Brent Cross Development for £3.7m. This means that the net tangible assets are now all of 126p per share, compared to a 1974 figure of 39p (which included, even then, some element of revaluation). Earnings should now move smartly ahead. In 1975 they were depressed by the reorganisation which involved losses on the turnround situations which have been acquired. The move away from small units to big leisure complexes seems to be going well and trading profits could well be doubled. A contribution from the £2½m. on deposit would come on top of that. The small yield of 3.2 per cent. at 49p is a drawback. But a discount of 39 per cent. on net tangible assets makes the shares seem conservatively valued.

Ofrex 18% up after six months

TAXABLE profit of Ofrex Group increased by 18 per cent. from £1.02m. to £1.2m. on a 12.6 per cent. increase in sales from £11.02m. to £12.41m. for the first half of 1976. And with margins improving from 9.2 per cent. to 9.7 per cent. of sales chairman Mr. G. Drexler says the outlook is "more optimistic."

The interim dividend per 20p share is increased from 1.05p to 1.15p net. Last year's total payment was 2.88p from profits of £1.69m.

After taxation up from £560,000 to £585,000 net profit for the six months advanced from £460,000 to £619,000 and profit retained from £326,000 to £472,000.

Both the Australian and the Canadian companies increased sales and profits and the new U.S. company is moving into profit after inaugural losses, Mr. Drexler says.

While the two principal manufacturing companies operated at a loss during the period, order books are recovering and the slimmed-down manufacturing units should be able to achieve better financial results in the second half thus adding strength to the overall picture, he adds.

He feels that the effect of the changes made to cope with the climate of business at present will *prove to be beneficial.*

The group manufactures and markets internationally office supplies, stationery, educational supplies and equipment, paper handling and shredding machines, industrial fastenings, markings and non-metallic strapping equipment and supplies.

● comment

Ofrex has put its profits back on the upward trend in the current year. First half profits are 18 per cent. up on the corresponding period and almost 75 per cent. ahead of the depressed level of the previous six months. Losses at the two main manufacturing companies worsened significantly during the first half. But the group was able to achieve a turnround to profits, worth maybe £50,000, at its U.S. operation, as well as some substantial cost savings in the U.K. Volume growth is taking rather longer to pick up which means that the chances of a full recovery to the £2.68m. level of 1974 are slight. Even so the group appears capable of doubling its half-time profits in the full year and that would cover a maximum dividend yielding 7¼ per cent., at 68p, 2.8 times.

BUILDING SOCIETIES MERGE

Directors of the Bede Permanent Building Society are recommending to their members a merger with the Sunderland and Shields Building Society.

Bede Permanent whose head office is in Jarrow, was established in 1862, has a membership of 1,300 and assets of £1.35m. The Sunderland and Shields, established in 1838, has a membership of over 55,000 and assets exceeding £68m.

A meeting of members of the BPBS will be held on September 7 to consider the recommendation.

Meat Trade marginally down

IN THE YEAR to April 3, 1976, pre-tax profit of Meat Trade Suppliers contracted from £451,814 to £425,514 on turnover up from £6.9m. to £8.71m. At mid-day the profit decline was from £214,356 to £202,013.

Yearly earnings per 25p share are stated at 8.7p against 9.5p net, the final dividend is 3.65p net, maintaining the total payment at 7.15p. The chairman Mr. W. C. Anstis and others have waived dividends on 0.91m. shares.

Tax for the 12 months totalled £197,362 (£194,654) including transfer to deferred tax £57,983 (£24,959) and an adjustment for over-provision in previous periods of £19,713 (nil).

The company manufactures and supplies sausage casings and butchers' equipment.

COVENTRY GEN. INVESTMENT

The listing of Coventry General Investment has been temporarily suspended at the company's request pending reorganisation particulars.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

	Current payment	Date of payment	Corresponding div.	Total for year	Total last year
Abwood Machine Tools	0.25	—	0.2	0.35	0.2
American Trust ....int.	0.42	Oct. 4	0.42	—(b)	1.35
Assocd. Tooling	1.06	—	0.94	2.06	1.91
ECA ....int.	0.56	Sept. 24	0.56	—	2.03
Bishopsgate Platinum	2.2(c)	—	nil	8.7(d)	3.1
Peter Brotherhood	4.06	Sept. 24	4.06	5.69	5.69
Capital & National Trust	2.5	Nov. 26	2.25	3.5	3.25
Capital & National Trust int.	1.0	April 8	1.0	—	3.5
Clayton Dewandre ...int.	1.9	Oct. 19	1.71	—	3.72
W. Crowther	2.34	Oct. 1	2.31	4.04	3.71
First Scot. American ...int.	0.7	Oct. 1	0.7	—	2.3
Samuel Heath	2.6	Sept. 23	2.37	3.6	3.37
Heron Motor	1.48	Oct. 1	1.35	2.89	2.63
Lambert Howarth ....int.	0.9	Oct. 1	0.85	—	2.51
Makum (Assam) Tea	5.36	Sept. 30	4.88	5.36	4.88
Meat Trade Suppliers	3.65	—	7.15	7.15	7.15
Mercantile Trust ....int.	0.3	Sept. 30	0.44	—	1.81
Negretti & Zambra	2.96	Oct. 1	2.69	2.96	2.69
Nottingham Manufacturing ....int.	0.83	Dec. 1	0.75	—	2.64
Ofrex ....int.	1.15	Oct. 30	1.03	—	2.38
Sedgwick Forbes ....int.	3.5	Oct. 4	3	—(a)	7.81
Transport Development int.	1.0	Nov. 8	0.85*	—	2.39*
Wiggins Construct	0.74	Oct. 7	0.64	1.35	1.25
Winchmore Trust ....int.	0.35	Sept. 28	0.33	—	1.55

Dividends shown pence per share net except where otherwise stated.
* Equivalent after allowing for scrip issue. † On capital increased by rights and/or acquisition issues. (a) Final 5.09p foreseen. (b) Total of 1p intimated. (c) South African cents. (d) For 18 months.

ISSUE NEWS AND COMMENT

Whatlings £0.3m. rights and forecast

Whatlings, a civil engineering and building contractor, is raising £300,000 by way of a rights issue of three 5p shares for every five held at par. The shares closed a ½p higher in the market yesterday at 9p.

For the current year to September 30, the directors forecast that pre-tax profits will not be less than £400,000 against £233,080. On this basis they expect to pay a final dividend of 0.375p per share on the increased capital making a total of 0.575p per share. This represents an increase of 28.7 per cent.

Giving their reasons for the issue the directors state that the proceeds will increase the equity base of the group and provide for an increase in working capital. In addition the company is currently considering enlarging its workload overseas.

The issue has been underwritten by Minster Trust. An EGM is called for Friday, September 3, in order to consider an increase in the authorised capital to permit the issue. Dealings will commence on September 6.

● comment

Whatlings' backs up its rights call with a forecast of a 72 per cent. jump in pre-tax profits this year to a record £400,000. However, this picture is distorted by losses on a couple of fixed-price contracts the previous year which held profits growth down to a mere 8 per cent. The volume of orders is relatively buoyant (turnover this year will be up by a quarter to £20m.) because of work associated with the oil industry and the rehabilitation of regions of Scotland. The rights proceeds will wipe out the current overdraft of £½m. (admittedly at a seasonal low) and allow Whatlings that extra bit of "elbow room" to finance its hoped-for expansion into the Middle East. The issue is opportunistic, but at 9p the forecast dividend gives an ex-rights yield of 11.8 per cent., which is double the sector average—and that for a group that seems to have missed the worst problems of the industry.

LOVELL RIGHTS

The foreshadowed rights issue by Y. J. Lovell (Holdings), a construction and timber group, has materialised as a one-for-eight issue at 40p per share to raise £282,000. The shares closed higher at 53p in the market.

Treasury consent has been given to an increase in the dividend from 2.11p to 3.48p for the year to September 30, 1976.

The issue is underwritten by Joseph Sebag and Company.

Hicking Pentecost placing

Textile group Hicking Pentecost is proposing to raise £247,000 by way of a placing of 423,000 ordinary 50p shares at 62p per share. The shares closed 1p lower in market at 68p.

Proceeds of the placing will be used to finance part of the capital expenditure required for implementing expansion projects in the company's subsidiaries.

The major project is to extend the dyeing and finishing works of G. and W. N. Hicking by building a 13,000 square feet extension to the factory and installing modern machinery. The total capital expenditure on these projects is estimated to be in the region of £450,000.

Directors state that the placing arranged through Antony Gold and Sons, is preferable to a rights issue because it enables the company to obtain more funds at a smaller discount to the market price and on a more economic basis.

It is their intention to recommend total dividends of 6.6p per stock for the year ended March 1977, representing an increase of 15 per cent. over the 5.549p paid for the year to March 1976.

The report and accounts show that at last March 31 the bank overdraft was down to £[illegible] against £246,004 a year before but as at July 30, 1976 the group had bank loans and overdrafts amounting to £459,280 in addition to the £300,000 of debenture stock.

The annual meeting and EGM to consider an increase in the authorised capital are called for Thursday, September 9.

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The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. Chemical Bank Citibank, N.A. Commerzbank International S.A.
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG Crédit Lyonnais Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Société Générale
Union Bank of Switzerland *London Branch*

The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company The First National Bank of Chicago
National Westminster Bank Group Security Pacific Bank

Banco de Bilbao Banco Central S.A. Banco Español de Crédito S.A.—BANESTO Banco Hispano Americano
Banco Popular Español Banco de Santander Banco Urquijo S.A. Banco de Vizcaya
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amex Bank Limited, London Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. The Fidelity Bank
Irving Trust Company Marine Midland Bank RBC Finance B.V. United California Bank
Allied Bank International (Guernsey) Limited American Security and Trust Company, N.A. Banco do Brasil S.A. *London Branch*
Bank Mees en Hope N.V. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Harris Trust & Savings Bank
International Commercial Bank Limited Lloyds Bank International Limited Midland Bank Limited
National Bank of North America *Nassau Branch* Toronto Dominion Bank Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited Banc Internacional S.A. *Principat d'Andorra* Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank of Scotland Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
BHF-BANK-DG International Crédit Suisse Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. First National Bank in Dallas *Paris Branch*
Investitions-und Handels-Bank AG *London Branch* Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit *Nassau Branch* Österreichische Länderbank

August, 1976

Ericsson hit by big losses in Brazil

BY JOHN WALKER — STOCKHOLM, August 17.

M. ERICSSON, the Swedish communications group, state the report for the first half of year that unrealised foreign hange losses amounted to 181m. of which a substantial ount was due to losses in the cern's Brazilian operations. group pre-tax profit unted to Kr.173m. compared n Kr.304m. in the first half of 5, corresponding to 4.4 per

rcus Wallenberg, Ericsson chairman.

and 9.4 per cent. respec- y of sales. Sales increased 1 per cent. to Kr.3.9bn. cluding the unrealised ex- ge losses, income before ial adjustments and taxes nted to Kr.173m., compared Kr.304m. last year, giving adjusted net income per share of Kr4.30 compared with Kr.7.95 last year.

The margin, being the difference between sales and manufacturing costs, improved by 2 per cent. which contributed to an increase in income from operations of Kr.91m., after deduction of general expenses and depreciation. The excess of interest expense — including realised foreign exchange losses —over interest income increased by Kr.55m.

Orders received by the group during the first six months of 1976 amounted to Kr.3.9bn. which was virtually unchanged from that of the corresponding period in 1975 at Kr.4.0bn.

Efforts to improve the profitability of the Brazilian subsidiary led to a significant increase in local production with the result that the need for expensive imports could be further reduced. The company's results from operations before financial income and expense items improved significantly. Major increases in interest expenses and most of all, exchange losses in foreign currency debt, because of the rapid fall in the value of the cruzeiro, offset the benefits obtained and the company reported further losses.

The group forecast for the whole of this year is that sales are expected to increase by about 20 per cent. assuming no serious disturbance in the labour or foreign exchange markets.

Under the present circumstances it is difficult to determine the outcome of many factors that affect the annual result. A decrease of about 30 per cent. in income after charging unrealised exchange losses but before special adjustments and taxes, as compared with 1975 appears likely, the report states.

Buoyant profit trend in South Africa

BY RICHARD ROLFE — JOHANNESBURG, August 17.

SPITE THE continuing weak- of the Johannesburg market, strial companies are gener- reporting buoyant profit res and in a large number of s raising their dividends too. ns the yield and pe pattern ecoming increasingly favour- except in the case of groups heavy gold exposure. This ies to the batch of results llowing through from com- es with June 30 year or half r ends and includes a number very general interests ch should in theory have ponded already to economic wdown.

he moral seems to be that voluntary price control aims e anti-inflation campaign are e honoured at least as much e breach as the observance that labour forces are being ned down. The next six ths will probably present a rent picture however: at . That is what the stock et is signalling.

ger Oats, for the six months me 30, showed a big rise in ver from R154m. to R188m. earnings were up from n. to R9m., or from 68c to per share. The interim end on this blue chip group, interest through food, feeds lshing, has been raised 1.5c lc and the chances of an ice in the final, 41c last are fair. The shares yield er cent.

conglomerate Calan, is a case of a high-flier which rned into a solid performer, adverse economic condi- lts interests are spread through pipes, plastics, lighting and consumer goods, and turnover rose from R78m. to R97m. for the year to June 30. Earnings per share picked up from 70c to 81c and the dividend was raised 2c to 30c, so that at 280c the shares yield 10.7 per cent.

One of the Republic's biggest building companies, Schachat, which is controlled by the Sage group, raised attributable profits from R1.2m. to R1.3m. for the six months to June 30 and on earnings up from 10.4c to 11.7c over the half year, the dividend was up 0.5c to 5c at the halfway stage.

Schachat is one of the few housebuilders in the republic whose profits are still rising and this is due largely to the financial muscle of its parent Sage and to its marketing policy, which has been aimed at tailoring cost of houses sold to market needs.

Finally Protea Assurance has shown a welcome recovery in the first half of its financial year, with a big rise in operating profits from R0.2m. to R0.5m. reflecting improved margins in the short term end of the insurance market.

Overall earnings are up from 1c to 5c and the dividend is maintained at 3.25c, rather better covered this time. The board says it achieved a small underwriting surplus but warns that "it would be dangerous to assume that short term insurance business will show a similar level of profits in the second half year"—possibly a reference to the township riots and ensuing claims.

Jacques Borel

Big Bourse comeback for Borel

By Rupert Cornwell

PARIS, August 17.

SHARES in Jacques Borel International, the aggressive French catering and hotel group, staged a vigorous recovery on the Paris Bourse, after a decline which had cut the value of the stock by 32 per cent. in four weeks. After closing on Friday at Frs.248 a piece, compared with Frs.365 on July 22, the shares jumped over 11 per cent. during to-day's trading session to Frs.277, in part as speculators hastened to cover their positions ahead of the closure of the monthly trading account.

The abrupt loss of favour in Borel, hitherto one of the Bourse's handful of glamour stocks, had flowed from the announcement by ebullient chief executive M. Jacques Borel of a Frs.13.9m. group loss for the first quarter, against Frs.2m. profit in the same period of 1975. Since then matters have improved with the return of the key hotel subsidiary, Sofitel, to the black and the second quarter is expected to show a consolidated profit.

The recovery unquestionably has also been stimulated by the typically energetic lobbying of M. Borel himself. On Friday, in the midst of the shares' misery he appeared at the Bourse in person, to drum up support. Nonetheless, the slide has been a real setback for a group which has grown at breakneck pace over the last few years to boast sales of over Frs.1bn.

Thin year for Woolworth

FRANKFURT, August 17.

F. W. WOOLWORTH'S West German subsidiary fared somewhat thinly in 1975, writes Guy Hawtin. Turnover increased at about the Federal Republic's retailing average but sales per square metre of selling space showed a small decline. Net profits at DM73.5m (£16.2m.) were slightly above the previous year's rather disappointing level. The statement on the year, published to-day, says that profits were, above all, negatively influenced by "unsatisfactory inventory differences."

Turnover totalled DM1.298bn. (£284m.)—up 7.58 per cent. on the previous year against an average West German retailing growth of 7.6 per cent.

Atlas margins fall

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17.

THE PRETAX profit of the Atlas Group for the first six months of this year showed a reduction of 2.5 per cent. to Kr.200m. (£25m.) compared with the same period in 1975, according to the interim report. Sales during the same period amounted to Kr.1.8bn. (£230m.) compared with Kr.1.6bn. last year, equal to a rise of 14 per cent. for which approximately 10 per cent. represents estimated overall price increases.

KENNECOTT PEABODY DIVESTITURE

On the horns of a dilemma

BY STEWART FLEMING, NEW YORK AUGUST 17

HARASSED executives of Kennecott Copper, the country's leading copper producer, over the coming weeks will be hastily trying to conclude the biggest Government enforced divestiture by a U.S. corporation. After buying Peabody Coal in 1968 for just over $500m., Kennecott is now desperately trying to sell it, having in the meantime invested another $500m. in what was already the biggest coal company in the United States. Peabody accounts for $914m. of Kennecott's $2.3bn. of total assets.

The urgency stems from a move by the Federal Trade Commission, the Government anti-monopoly organisation which initiated the divestiture proceedings almost before Kennecott had completed the purchase.

The FTC has petitioned a Federal court to cite Kennecott for contempt at having not already sold Peabody, and the court could levy fines of over $0.1m. a day on Kennecott directors until the sale is made.

Kennecott's anxious executives might sleep a little easier if they could believe that once the sale is completed their troubles might be substantially reduced. But this is unlikely. For without Peabody, Kennecott becomes either an undercapitalised, overgeared international mining company facing a hard time raising new funds, or alternatively a cash rich but not very profitable concern with a non-too-impressive profits record and a lot of ground to make up in the copper businesses.

Which of these alternatives Kennecott becomes depends on how divestiture is accomplished. If it succeeds in selling Peabody for cash as a unit, the divestiture would bring in close to $1bn. If alternatively it sells about 20 per cent. of Peabody stock to an investor and distributes the remainder around its shareholders (the other plan known to be under consideration) it will not pull in enough cash to repair fully its heavily borrowed finances.

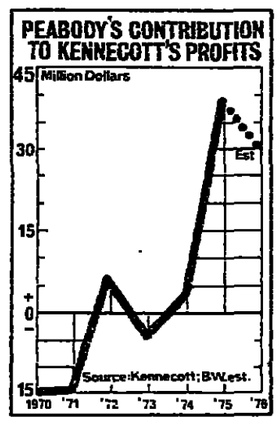
Vulnerable

In either case Kennecott looks to be one of the most vulnerable of the giant U.S. corporations to a takeover attempt. There is little doubt that the company's top executives are aware of this, and insiders concede that it is highly likely that analysts somewhere—perhaps almost everywhere—are poring over its accounts and thinking about taking an interest.

Natural resources is one of the sectors which is attracting new investment. It is for example a prime area for oil company diversification (Atlantic Richfield the big oil company, has already announced its intention to buy one of Kennecott's competitors, Anaconda) and other businesses including the conglomerates such as International Telephone and Telegraph and Gulf and Western Industries are rumoured to be showing a greater interest in the field. Gulf and Western incidentally already has some joint ventures with Kennecott.

All this must be particularly galling to Peabody executives when they look around at the way the industrial structure in the U.S. has developed since the bitterly contested divestiture order was first laid upon them back in 1968. The logic of that decision was that since Kennecott was a "potential" entrant into coal mining in any case, by buying Peabody (the biggest in the industry) it was diminishing potential competition—at that time the potential competition criterion was a relatively new one for Federal anti-trust agencies.

The Government's case was also based on the presupposition



that there was a tendency towards concentration in coal which would continue and that coal was a market in itself and not part of a wider energy market. Since 1968 many of these forecasts have had to be modified as new entrants, particularly oil companies such as Exxon and Atlantic Richfield, have either appeared in the coal industry or rapidly expanded their potential capacity.

In the face of these changes in the structure of the coal industry, Kennecott's management has appealed against the divestiture through the courts and back to the FTC commissioners, but without success. On the last appeal to the FTC, however, the commissioners split three to two in favour of maintaining the divestiture order. But the FTC maintains now that there is no published information on the factors that influenced the majority to stick to the original decision.

Unhappy detour

It is hard to believe however that Kennecott's directors are not looking ruefully at the sight of Atlantic Richfield, one of the oil companies building a very strong position in the coal industry, this year buying its rival Anaconda while Kennecott is being forced to sell its coal interests.

The cost of Kennecott's unhappy detour into the coal industry is, in the eyes of one insider "inestimable" in terms of the dissipation of management effort. It has had more concrete manifestation in the diversion of resources. While investing those $500m. in Peabody, Kennecott has not been developing its copper interests. Currently its copper capacity at around 450,000 tons a year is some 25 per cent. down on what it was when it bought Peabody—that is approximately 525,000 tons and it may well end up lacking the capital to make up the lost resources. Making them up will in any case take time. Even if Peabody is sold to one of the prospective purchasers who have been studying the situation for several months.

Kennecott is also now suffering from its eight-year struggle to keep Peabody, for Peabody's earnings this year do not look like matching last year's and the outlook for the coal industry is now more uncertain. The slow recovery in the U.S. economy has meant that the demand from both the major users of coal, the steel and electricity industries, has not picked up quickly and the industry is suffering from overcapacity. Things would look better if the Government were to press ahead with a programme to substitute coal for oil in some power stations, but this programme has stalled. Thus, over past months the value of Peabody has been slipping, except perhaps to purchases with steel or electricity supply interests who are seeking to secure their own coal supplies.

Caution

However the divestiture is completed, whether by the sale of Peabody as a unit or by spinning off the bulk of its stock to shareholders, it will remain as a caution to U.S business on the pitfalls of acquisition based on expansion at a time when merger activity is increasing. This is especially true at present for there appears to be considerable uncertainty about the guidelines which the Federal Trade Commission and the justice department will apply in deciding whether to attack an acquisition and the extent to which the concept of the concentration of economic power will stir the regulators into action.

Substantial second quarter profit gains for Philips

BY MICHAEL VAN OS — AMSTERDAM, August 17.

PHILIPS, the large Dutch-based electrical and electronics company, to-day reported substantial increases in trading profits and net profits for the second quarter. These results tend to confirm that recovery is now well under way. Philips has maintained its earlier sales volume forecast for the full year and, as for profits, it was stated to-day that they may be "slightly higher" than was first anticipated.

To-day's financial statement shows that net profits amounted to Fls.128m. in the second quarter, compared with Fls.26m. in the same period last year, bringing the six-months profits up to Fls.232m., which is almost treble that of the same 1975 half-year (Fls.86m.).

The quarter's sales have risen to Fls.7.16bn., which is up 15 per cent., and the January-June sales figures is brought up to Fls.14.09bn., which is 17 per cent. above last year's comparable period.

The Philips second quarter trading profit amounted to Fls.491m. (Fls.253m.) and Fls.896m. (Fls.566m.) in the first half. Though still relatively low, the trading profit as a percentage of sales improved to 6.9 per cent. in the second quarter (4.1 per cent.) and to 6.4 per cent. in the first half (4.7 per cent.).

Sales increases had been achieved in virtually all product sectors—consumer products, industrial supplies, professional equipment and the "other" sectors. Considered geographically, sales showed most pronounced rises in the Western Hemisphere, with Europe trailing somewhat.

Trading profits went well in all sectors except "other products," compared with the first half of last year, and in the consumer products sector, trading profits rose "considerably."

Mr. Spinosa Cattela said that the Philips group were able to maintain its estimated volume sales forecast for the whole of this year—a 7 per cent. increase, compared with a comparable increase of only 2 per cent. last year. He said that the value of first half sales had been up 17 per cent., and out of this new consolidations accounted for 2 per cent. with currency exchange fluctuations having virtually no effect on the development of net guilder sales. Compared with 1975, profits would show an "improvement," said the Philips Board, after having talked of a "slight improvement" in May.

Discussing the Philips activities in Holland, Mr Spinosa Cattela said that although turnover was considered satisfactory here, exporting from the country was becoming "more and more of a problem." He mentioned, besides the still relatively strong Dutch currency, the rapid rise in labour costs.

The Board said that this year's investments would about equal those of last year, which amounted to some Fls.1.4bn. Borrowing in the first half had been restricted to re-financing redemptions, it was stated. The increase in the rate of capital turnover and the decrease of the average interest-bearing capital had the effect of easing the cost of financing.

At the end of June stocks, as a percentage of sales in the last 12 months, fell to 32 per cent. from 39 per cent. the same time last year. The average credit period for trade debtors was 2.6 months (2.7 months). Total liabilities as a percentage of total capital employed were unchanged at 63 per cent.

Procter and Gamble earnings increase

BY STEWART FLEMING — NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

PROCTER AND GAMBLE, the leading U.S. soap and detergent manufacturer, has announced an increase in net earnings for its fiscal year to June 30, 1976 of 20 per cent. to $401m. from $334m.

Sales for the year increased by 7 per cent. from $6.08bn. to $6.51bn. In the fourth quarter of the year the company experienced an increase in sales of 9 per cent and a gain in earnings of 33 per cent.

For the fourth quarter earnings per share were $1.04, compared with 79 cents in the fourth quarter of last year. For the year as a whole earnings per share were $4.86 compared with $4.05.

The company said to-day that the reason for the improved earnings position, which is much in line with what share analysts had been forecasting, was a recovery in profit margins. This the company attributed to higher unit volume, particularly in the United States, and to lower costs of raw materials as well as economies in running the business. It said that in general it had been able to slow down the rate of price increase on its products, and some price levels had been maintained while others have been reduced.

The performance of the company's substantial overseas interests—the company is strong in the U.K. and European markets—has lagged behind that of its U.S. operations.

Thus, net earnings from overseas come out at $77m. compared with $75.3m. in its 1975 fiscal year. Procter and Gamble explained that overseas operations had been affected by the slower rate of recovery from recession in these countries.

The company is planning to spend the same amounts approximately on research and development and capital expenditure in the coming year as in the 1975 fiscal period. Capital spending in 1975 totalled $275m., down from $310m. in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

German stock market to benefit from tax change

BY PAULINE CLARK

THE introduction of an imputation system of taxation for German corporations next year could increase the size and importance of the stock market with more private companies seeking quotations, more rights issues and better yields for shareholders.

These are the chief conclusions reached by London brokers, Vickers, da Costa, in an assessment of the corporation tax reforms to come into effect in West Germany from January 1 next year. The new rules will apply to all companies whose financial years end after that date.

The main features of the reform include the removal of the double taxation on dividend income. Under the new system shareholders will be able to impute the corporation tax (already paid by the company) against his personal income-tax liability by means of a tax credit representing the corporation tax paid.

The tax rates for the companies themselves, meanwhile, go up from around 52½ per cent. to 56 per cent. on retained profits and from 24½ per cent. to 36 per cent. on distributed profits. In addition wider ownership of shares is expected to be encouraged by removal of discrimination between large and small shareholders so that no advantage will remain in having a 25 per cent. or more holding in a company.

The brokers point out that assuming dividends are maintained the net yields for shareholders entitled to the credit will be significantly higher. And at the same time higher taxes for the companies and lower self-financing capability will probably lead to greater calls on shareholders for equity funds.

The brokers conclude that removal of the tax advantages of companies not incorporating is likely in the longer term to persuade some of the vast German partnerships, such as the Flick Group, to come to the equity market.

SELECTED EURODOLLAR BOND PRICES
MID-DAY INDICATIONS

STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
Alcan 9½pc 1988	103	104
Aquitaine 10pc 1985 ...	101½	103½
Bowater 9½pc 1986	101½	102½
Caisse National Autoroute 9pc 1986	99½	100½
C.N.E 9½pc 1985	101½	102½
E.C.S 9½pc 1986	101½	102½
E I B 9½pc 1985	103½	104
Erap 9½pc 1985	102½	103½
Esso 8pc 1986 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½pc 1985	100½	101
Grange 9½pc 1985	102½	103½
I.S.E. Canada 9½pc 1986	102½	103½
Massey Ferguson 9½pc 1991	101	102½
Michelin 9½pc 1986	100½	101½
Modo 9½pc 1985	102½	103½
National Westminster 9pc 1986	100	100½
Norsk Hydro 9½pc 1986	101½	102
Oslo 9pc 1985	100½	101½
Pacific Light 8pc 1985	95½	96
Peter Dredge 8½pc 1984	101½	102
Sandvik 9½pc 1986	102½	103
Swedroll 8½pc 1985	99½	100½
S.K.F. 9pc 1987	100½	101½
Shell 8pc 1985	101	101½
Standard Oil Ind 8½pc '98	103½	104
Svenska Handels 8½pc 1986	101½	102½
Volvo 8½pc 1985	103½	104½

CONVERTIBLES	Bid	Offer
American Express 4½pc '87	98	99
Ashland 5pc 1988	85½	87½
Beatrice Foods 4½pc 1992	99	101
Beatrice Foods 4½pc 1992	117	119
Borden 5pc 1992	100	102
Broadway Hale 4½pc 1987	77	79
Canon Camera 7½pc 1989	147	—
Carnation 4½pc 1987	94½	96½
Chevron 5pc 1988	118½	120½
Dart 4½pc 1987	92	94
Eastman Kodak 4½pc 1988	114	116
Economic Labs 4½pc 1987	75	77
Fed Dept Stores 4½pc '88	109	111
Firestone 5pc 1988	89	91
Ford 5pc 1986	97	99½
Ford 5pc 1988	97	99
General Electric 4½pc 1987	85½	87½
GTE 4½pc 1987	75½	77½
Gould 5pc 1987	100	102
Gulf and Western 5pc 1988	97½	99½
Harris 5pc 1992	94½	96½
Honeywell 6pc 1986	95	97
ITT 4½pc 1987	76	78
Kumagai 7½pc 1989	166	170
J. Ray McDermott 4½pc '87	143	145½
Mitsubishi Elec 7½pc 1991	104½	106
Mitsui 7½pc 1990	104	105½
J. P. Morgan 4½pc 1987	109	111
Nabisco 5½pc 1988	94	96
Owens Illinois 4½pc 1987	99	101
J. C. Penney 4½pc 1987	79	81
Pioneer 6½pc 1989	240	—
Raymond 5½pc 1988	101½	102½
Revlon 4½pc 1987	108½	110½
Reynolds Metals 5pc 1988	94	96
Sperry Rand 4½pc 1987	88	90
Symbo 4½pc 1987	77	79
Texaco 4½pc 1988	79	81
Toshiba 6½pc 1990	109	110½
Union Carbide 4½pc 1982	115½	117½
Warner Lambert 4½pc 1987	90½	92½
Warner Lambert 4½pc 1988	88½	89½
Xerox 5pc 1988	88	90

NOTES: Bank of Tokyo 8½pc 1981 — 101 / 101½; Barclays 9½pc 1982 — 103½ / 104; British Gas 9pc 1981 — 100 / 100½; Charbonnages France 8½pc 1981 — 100 / 100½; Denmark Mort Bk 9pc '83 — 101½ / 102; E.C.S 9½pc 1981 — 101 / 101½; E.E.C 8½pc 1982 — 97½ / 98½; Montreal Urban 8½pc 1984 — 98½ / 99; National Financiers 10pc 1981 — 103½ / 104; National Coal Board 8½pc 1981 — 99½ / 99½; New Brunswick Prov. 8½pc 1983 — 101½ / 102½; Sonneran 9pc 1988 — 102 / 103.

Source: White Weld Securities, London. Source: Kidder Peabody Securities.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

MEPC

MEPC LIMITED

US $38,000,000
Medium-Term Loan

managed by

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

and provided by

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Bank of Montreal
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Midland Bank Limited
National Westminster Bank Group

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

The Government of The Republic of Indonesia
U.S. $14,200,000
floating rate loan

managed by
Grindlay Brandts Limited

and provided by
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)
BCCI Finance International Ltd. (Hong Kong)
Grindlays Bank Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited (Singapore Branch)

Agent
Grindlay Brandts Limited

Nottingham Mfg. up £1.24m. halfway

ON TURNOVER of £41.87m. against £35.93m., pre-tax profit of Nottingham Manufacturing Co. expanded from £2.33m. to £3.57m. in the first half of 1976. Profit for the last full year was £7.43m. and the directors point out that turnover and profit for the first six months are normally, due to seasonal factors, less than those for the second.

The interim dividend per 25p share is stepped up from 0.75375p to 0.829125p net at a cost of £429,000. Last year's total dividend payment was 2.640275p.

	Six months 1976 £000	1975 £000	Year 1975 £000
Turnover	41,867	35,929	87,212
Trading profit	3,050	2,150	7,428
Interest and inv.	880	550	1,324
Loan stk int.	360	366	728
Pre-tax profit	3,570	2,334	8,024
Tax	1,856	1,214	4,076
Net profit	1,714	1,120	3,948

● comment

Nottingham Manufacturing is probably going to get close to profits of £10m. pre-tax this year. After six months a sales gain of 16 per cent. implies some modest volume growth. And with the competitive impact of low-priced imports from South-East Asia presumably being held in check by the current quota arrangements, NM is likely to experience good trading in the seasonally high second half-year. The signs are that Marks and Spencer—which takes some 60 per cent. or so of NM's knitted garment production—is over its de-stocking phase; while in carpets NM claims to be trading comfortably despite weak demand and retailing price wars. At 69p, the prospective yield is 6¼ per cent. and likely to be covered over three times.

Demand fall hits Assocd. Tooling

A decline in demand in the year to February 29, 1976 is reflected in the turnover fall from £2.03m. to £1.49m. at Associated Tooling Industries and this resulted in a decline in pre-tax profits from last year's record £260,108 to £215,296. The fall at halfway was from £147,923 to £104,786.

Basic yearly earnings per 25p share are 5.4p (6.7p) and a final dividend of 1.06437p net raises the total from 1.905625p to 2.06437p.

	1974-75 £	1973-74 £
Turnover	1,488,338	2,028,840
Trading profit	337,115	465,283
Depreciation	94,327	98,467
Interest	27,292	32,908
Profit before taxation	215,296	260,108
Taxation	120,151	145,184
Net profit	95,115	114,914
Interim dividend	17,471	16,625
Final	15,399	16,299
To deb reserves	3,300	3,300
Prior years' tax adjts.	7,426	—
Forward	215,988	167,662

BOARD MEETINGS

The following companies have notified dates of Board meetings to the Stock Exchange. Such meetings are usually held for the purpose of considering dividends. Official indications are not available whether dividends concerned are interims or finals and the sub-divisions shown below are based mainly on last year's timetable.

TO-DAY

Interims: Ault and Wiborg, J. Bibby, Britannic Assurance, British Aluminium, Cornell Dresses, Dreamland Electrical, Edinburgh and Dundee Investment, International Investment Trust, Investment Trust of Guernsey, Tube Investments, F. W. Woolworth.

Finals: Acrow, Cooper Industries, Cowan De Groot, Crouch Group, Ellis and Co. (Richmond), Group Investors, Melody Mills, Bernard Sunley Investment Trust, Suter Electrical, United Dominions Trust.

FUTURE DATES

Interims—

Anglo-Imntnl. Invest. Trust	Aug. 19
Associated Portland Cement	Aug. 26
Bestobell	Sept. 3
Brittains	Aug. 27
House of Fraser	Aug. 30
Manchester Liners	*Sept. 8
Prudential Assurance	Sept. 16
Queens Moat Houses	Aug. 26
Royal Worcester	Aug. 23
Spencer (George)	Aug. 26
Stone Platt Industries	Sept. 16
Taverner Rutledge	Sept. 2
Finals—	
Notton Estates	Aug. 19
Worthington (A. J.)	Aug. 19

* Amended.

W. Crowther turns in £1.01m.

ON A TURNOVER of £4.73m., against £4.96m., profit of W. Crowther and Sons was little changed at £1,008,238 for the year to March 31, 1976, compared with £1,015,926 for the previous year, subject to a reduced tax charge of £433,550 (£512,890).

At halfway pre-tax profit was down from £443,000 to £424,000.

Earnings per 10p share for the year advanced from 22p to 26p, and the dividend is stepped up from 3.71284p to 4.03815p net with a final of 2.54412p. Crowther, an investment holding company, is a subsidiary of British Land company.

Samuel Heath upsurge to £297,800

The improved profit forecast by Samuel Heath and Sons turns out to be £297,800, pre-tax, for the year to March 31, 1976, compared with £143,021 for the previous year. At halfway it was up from £50,600 to £81,500.

The dividend is raised from 2.363p to 2.6015p net per 50p share.

The company, which is close, manufactures brass, copper, chrome and silverware etc.

	1975-76 £	1974-75 £
Pre-tax profits	297,800	143,021
Taxation	173,500	62,300
From deferred tax	20,000	13,700
Balance	144,300	68,521

Brotherhood tops profit forecast

MACHINERY and power plant manufacturers, Peter Brotherhood reports profits for the 53 weeks ended April 2, 1976, before tax and before deduction of an extra-ordinary item, of £1,541,473. This compares with a forecast of £1,400,000 and with £439,098 for the previous year.

The tax charge, consisting of a transfer of £1,422,972 to deferred tax—£1,157,455 being an adjustment of previous years' provision—less corporation tax of £454,080 over-provided, consequent upon a decision to claim stock appreciation relief, absorbs £968,892 (£221,483), leaving a net profit of £572,581 (£217,613).

The directors consider it prudent to utilise £380,000 of this to write down the value of the investment in an associate.

As forecast the final dividend is 4.0625p making 5.6875p net (same).

Ordinary and Preference dividends absorb £185,509 (same), leaving profit retained £7,072 (£32,104).

Glynwed expands in Iran

Glynwed, the Midlands metals group, has formed a company in Iran with local interests to market bathroom, kitchen and plumbing equipment. A showroom in the business centre of Tehran and a warehouse five miles from the city will be opened soon.

The company, Irano-British Building Products, capitalised at 25m. Rials (£200,000), is 49 per cent. owned by Glynwed and 51 per cent. by three leading Iranian businessmen.

In addition to Glynwed brands like Vogue, Leisure and Flavel, the company will be supplying non-competing goods, including lighting, sanitaryware and fittings, made by other British firms. Glynwed exports to Iran currently run at around £500,000 and Irano-British is aiming for a turnover of £2m.-£3m. in the first year.

Recovery at Wiggins Construct

On turnover ahead from £10.91m. to £13.4m., profits of building contractors, property owners, and estate developers, Wiggins Construct advanced from £151,237 to £229,522 in the year to March 31, 1976, subject to tax of £126,078 compared with £70,204. At half way profits had fallen from £109,005 to £68,996.

The final dividend is 0.7375p net per 10p share, lifting the total from 1.2495p to 1.35p.

Mercantile Investment

GROSS INCOME for the half year to July 31, 1976 of The Mercantile Investment Trust increased from £2.56m. to £2.62m. and the net taxed balance was up from £0.72m. to £0.79m. Net revenue for the year to January 31, 1976 contracted from £2.24m. to £1.25m.

As forecast last March the interim dividend is reduced from 0.4375p to 0.3p net per 25p share. At that time the directors foreshadowed a total down from 1.61p to 0.8p.

	Half-year 1976 £	1975 £
Franked income	1,110,732	1,057,906
Other income	1,504,298	1,483,038
Total	2,615,030	2,540,944
Management expenses	187,363	174,705
Deb. etc. int.	1,243,564	1,221,486
Taxation	394,361	443,638
Available	787,442	721,105
Preference div.	66,734	66,734
Interim Ord. shares	402,491	394,932

Total net assets at valuation including dollar premium at July 31 was £90.41m. (£94.11m. at Jan. 31, 1976).

Net asset value per Ordinary share (assuming conversion of Convertible Debenture stock) after deducting prior charges at redemption prices was 39½p (43½p) after prior charges at market prices 43½p (47½p).

During the half-year repayments, totalling $3.08m. were made in respect of certain foreign currency loans. The loss of 25 per cent. of the dollar premium, which would arise on the disposal of those securities to which it applies, would reduce the net asset value by ½p (1½p) per share.

LOCAL LOANS

This week's batch of local authority yearlings bonds carry a coupon of 11¾ per cent. and are placed at par. The bonds are due on August 24, 1977.

The issues are:— Allerdale District Council (£½m.), London Borough of Hillingdon (£1m.), Greater London Council (£2½m.), City of Liverpool (£2½m.), Huntingdon District Council (£1m.), South Northamptonshire District Council (£½m.), Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council (£½m.), Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (£½m.), South Ribble Borough Council (£½m.), Hereford and Worcester County Council (£½m.), Dyfed County Council (£½m.), Lincolnshire County Council (£½m.), City of Coventry (£½m.), South Herefordshire District Council (£½m.), St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council (£½m.), Kennet District Council (£½m.), Forest Heath District Council (£½m.), Northampton Borough Council (£½m.), St. Albans District Council (£½m.), City of Stoke-on-Trent (£1m.), South Pembrokeshire District Council (£1m.), Tewkesbury Regional Council (£1m.), Lothian Regional Council (£½m.), Preseli District Council (£½m.), Three Rivers District Council (£½m.), City of Durham (£½m.), Borough of Blaenau Gwent (£½m.), Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council (£½m.).

Heron Motor profits exceed £1m.

ON A TURNOVER up from £75.35m. to £82.9m. pre-tax profits of Heron Motor Group expanded from £0.75m. to £1.02m. in the year to March 31, 1976, after an advance from £0.45m. to £0.54m. at half-way.

And the chief executive, Mr. P. S. Reynolds, reports that the current year, has started well—trading shows "an encouraging uplift in profitability."

Basic earnings per 25p share for the past year increased from 2.9p to 3.36p and diluted from 2.9p to 3.29p. A final dividend of 1.482p lifts the net total from 2.828p to 2.89p.

	1975-76 £000	1974-75 £000
External turnover*	82,898	75,345
Trading profit	1,658	1,953
Interest payable	1,036	1,201
Profit before tax	1,020	754
Taxation	377	401
Net profit	443	353
Extraordinary credits†	20	343
Dividends	386	328
Retained	77	378

* Excluding car tax and VAT. † Profit on sale surplus properties £20,000 (£273,000) plus £70,000 surplus deferred tax provision). Trading profit is struck after directors' emoluments which include £7,000 compensation for loss of office.

It was not an easy year for the motor distribution sector. Almost all profit was derived from trading. The main rationalisation of group properties having taken place in the previous two years, there were insignificant sales of property during the year, says Mr. Reynolds.

As to the future, he says, new models from Leyland Cars, and continually improving versions of the established Rolls-Royce range, should ensure good results from new car sales. The market in used cars is strong. In the coming months there should be an upturn in the truck business where the group has a major investment. The group is also beginning to produce profits from the truck and van rental company which was set up recently.

It is proposed to increase the authorised capital by 4m. shares to 20m. shares because the directors believe that the time may soon be right to seek opportunities to enlarge the extent and scope of the company's present activities.

At July 17, 1976, Heron Corporation held 75.02 per cent. of the Ordinary and 23.53 per cent. of the loan stock.

Mr. Angus Grossart, managing director of Noble Grossart, merchant bankers to Heron Motor Group, has accepted an invitation to join the Board as non-executive chairman, following the forthcoming retirement of Mr. N. Osborne who has been chairman since 1972.

Meeting, The White House, Regents Park, September 9, noon.

● comment

Though trading profits at Heron Motor are only up by 5 per cent. (on a 10 per cent. increase in sales), lower interest charges result in a 35 per cent. jump at the pre-tax level. Borrowings are £1½m. lower than a year ago and at £7.17m. make up 79 per cent. of shareholders' funds, against 103 per cent. the year before. Turning to the current year, trading is evidently brisker with fleet operators coming back to the market—so far this year orders from this sector are double the value of those in the comparable period—and the group looks set for further growth. Perhaps one cause for concern is the fact that British Leyland is losing its market share, but Heron does hint that it is intending to spread its wings by acquisition. At 33p the p/e of 9.6 on basic earnings leans towards the top end of the sector though this is suported by a yield of 14.1 per cent. covered 1.14 times.

Progress at Sedgwick Forbes

IN HIS interim statement, the chairman of insurance brokers and underwriting agents Sedgwick Forbes Holdings, Mr. L. H. Finlay, says that a continuing good growth in income, both at home and overseas, assisted by the movement of exchange rates so far this year, coupled with stability of expense ratios, bears out his previous forecast that prospects for 1976 are good.

An interim dividend of 3.5p net per 10p share is announced for 1976 and assuming that the total will be limited to an increase of 10 per cent. the Board would propose in the absence of unforeseen circumstances to recommend a final dividend of 5.09p (4.81p) following the year-end results.

Lambert Howarth standstill

With turnover up from £4.53m. to £5.2m. in the 26 weeks to June 19, 1976, shoe and slipper manufacturers, Lambert Howarth Group reports little change in pre-tax profits, with £245,614 against £243,495 for the corresponding period.

The interim dividend is lifted from 0.85p to 0.9p net per 20p share at a cost of £27,000 (£25,500). Last year's total payment was 2.61p.

First-half profit is after depreciation of £93,285 (£84,129) and includes investment income of £6,048 (£5,603). Tax takes £106,000 (same) leaving the net balance at £139,614 (£137,495).

Chairman Mr. C. L. Howarth explains that the sales improvement mentioned in the early part of the year was maintained but increases in costs and pressure on margins resulted in similar interim profits.

Capital expenditure amounting to approximately 150,000 on modern injection moulding plant has recently been authorised by the directors, for delivery towards the end of the year. This plant will not affect production levels this year but will add to trading potential in 1977.

American Trust sees 1p total

PRE-TAX REVENUE of American Trust Company slipped from £756,165 to £725,005 in the half year to July 31, 1976, and after U.K. tax of £219,733 against £254,741, overseas tax of £61,584 against £47,314, and minorities, net revenue attributable is down slightly from £453,856 to £443,688.

The interim dividend is held at 0.42p net per 25p share. As forecast the final dividend for the year is to be reduced and a total of 1p (1.23p) is intimated. Last year's pre-tax revenue was £1.37m.

The net asset value per share was 45.5p (38.3p). Results of Sub-Crescent Life Assurance—for the half year to June 30, 1976 are included.

Move to oust Belgrave Assets managers fails

A resolution by dissident shareholders (representing 18.3 per cent. of the equity) in Belgrave Assets to force the Board to terminate the investment management contract between the company and Standard Guarantee was defeated at an extraordinary meeting held yesterday.

The move to change the investment management comes after an attempt last month to have the trust unitised—that is transformed into an open-ended authorised unit trust—which also failed. The shareholders are led by Mr. Mark Stewart, a private shareholder.

R. Paterson expansion

The chairman of R. Paterson and Sons, Mr. W. Armstrong, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the group was extending the range of its food products to meet home and overseas demand, and that despite national and international economic pressures the group's investment programme was being maintained.

MINING NEWS

Australia sees the way ahead

BY KENNETH MARSTON, MINING EDITOR

CAUTIOUSLY, Australia's Liberal Government is gradually repairing the damage done to the country's mining potential by the repressive policies of the previous Labor administration. Already, the Minister for National Resources, Mr. Doug Anthony, has displayed a flexible approach regarding the investment guideline whereby a 50 per cent. Australian ownership is required for new mineral projects.

As earlier reported, Government approval has been given for development to proceed at the Selection Trust-RTZ Holdings Agnew nickel deposit where the present overseas ownership is in the region of 70 per cent.; a final go-ahead decision for Agnew on the part of the companies is expected within a month or so.

Now comes news of mining tax concessions worth $60m. (£42m.) in a full year. Yesterday's Federal budget has reduced the mine-life perod for calculating depreciation from 25 years to five years and has given the choice of either a 10-year or 20-year write-off period for capital spending on transport facilities which will include port development; the latter concession will have a significant bearing on the economics of projected iron ore developments.

It is also proposed to soften the levy of $6 (£4.19) per tonne on coal exports which was introduced by the Labor Government last year. It is to be removed from non-coking coal and reduced to $4.50 for high quality coal and to $1.50 for the lower grades.

Hopes were that the levy would have been removed altogether. But, at least, a reduction is a step in the right direction for companies such as the Utah group which is aiming to go ahead with the $240m. (£167m.) Norwich Park coking coal development in Queensland and Conzinc Riotinto of Australia with its big Hail Creek coal venture there. In a generally cheerful Australian mining share market yesterday Utah Mining Australia rose 10p to 400p.

COMALCO AND PALABORA

The Rio Tinto-Zinc group's Australian aluminium producer, Comalco, reports a half-year net profit of $8.46m. (£5.91m.) compared with $4.35m. in the same period of 1975. But Comalco points out that the latest profit is only 3 per cent. above the adjusted figure for the first half of 1974 and "does not represent a satisfactory return on investment." An interim is declared of 2.75 cents (1.92p) which compares with 1.25 cents a year ago and the subsequent final of 1.5 cents.

From South Africa RTZ's copper-producing Palabora mine announces a half-year net profit of R11.6m. (£7.5m.), or 41 cents per share, which compares with R9.8m. a year ago and the 1975 total of R18.6m. As already announced, Palabora has just declared a second quarterly dividend of 15 cents following a first quarter payment of 12.5 cents. Four dividends, each of 12.5 cents, were paid for 1975.

A reduction in copper output and sales in the past half-year has resulted from the planned shut-down of the smelter for maintenance. Increased sales are expected in the current six months. The expansion of facilities to raise production by some 30,000 tonnes of copper a year on schedule and should be completed by next March. Palabora were 640p yesterday.

Botswana RST £162m. debt

THE total indebtedness of Botswana RST has increased to R251m. (£162m.) at June 30 and it is stated, progress continues to be made in discussions regarding the financial restructuring of the company. Talks have also taken place with Amax and Tribal Fertiliser in connection with claims outstanding by those companies.

However, the struggling Botswana mine managed to boost production and sales in the months to June 30, sales of copper having risen to 4,132 tonnes (of nickel to 4,548 tonnes; respective totals for the full year to last December were 4,[illegible] tonnes and 3,931 tonnes.

The mine came near to break even on an operating basis—after allowing for loan interest Botswana RST ended the half-year with a loss of R12.6m. (£8.1[illegible]) which brought the accumulated loss to R47.2m., compared with R34.6m. at end-December.

Amax and the Anglo American Charter group each hold 30 per cent. of Botswana RST. The latter named owns 85 per cent. of the operating company and the remaining 15 per cent. is held by the Botswana Government. Botswana-RST were 45p yesterday.

SHARPLY HIGHER LOSS AT KLV

The sorry state of West Australia's gold-mining industry following the setback in the bullion price and which is now faced with the phasing-out of 1980 of special taxation concessions, is underlined by the year's figures from Kingsgate Lake View. The company's loss in the year to last June of $[illegible] (£3.8m.) compares with a loss of $750,000 for 1974-75. Again no dividend is declared.

America's Homestake Mining intends to inject up to $[illegible] (£4.5m. into KLV in return for a 48 per cent. stake in the latter's operations although it is thought that the Federal Government decision to phase out tax rebates might cause Homestake to reconsider its move.

Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie, which has a 47 per cent. stake in KLV equity along with Poseidon which has a similar holding, Western Mining having the remaining 6 per cent., reports that its own loss in the year to last June increased to $9[illegible] (£67,500) from $85,000 previously. GMK were 30p yesterday.

MINING BRIEFS

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC—

Risdon Works	Four weeks ended July 25 '76 (Figures in tons)
Zinc	13,082
West Coast Mines	
Ore treated	48,712
Lead concentrate	543
Zinc concentrate	9,186
Copper concentrate	2,454

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Issue Price p	Amount Paid Up	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price p	+ or −	Div. Amount	Times covered	Gross Yield	P/E Ratio
—	F.P.	—	10½	8½	Automated Sec. Ire.	9½	−½	0.65	4.5	10.3	5.9
—	F.P.		£26¼	£21½	Berry Pacific Fd. US$1	£24¾	+½	40	—		0.8
80p	F.P.	17.9	70	65	Borthwick (Thos.) 60p	68		65.5	2.0	12.3	6.2
—	F.P.	—	£31⅛	£23½	E-mark $1	£25¼	+¾	Q1.52	—	3.5	—
235	F.P.	15.9	235	204	Humber Life Assur.	206		15.75	—	10.3	
—	F.P.	20.8	62	50	Leech (Wm.) Builders	52		25	2.1	12.6	5.9
120	F.P.	23.9	111	104	Mellis	109	+1	16.5	2.4	9.2	6.9
US$2.06	F.P.	—	$2.25	$2	Renown Inc. Y50	$2.22		Q 15%	—	0.8	
—	F.P.	—	112	96	Tolux S.A. 11	110	−2				

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Issue Price	Amount Paid up	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price	+ or −
£100	F.P.	—	100	100	Agricultural Mortgage 13% Bond 1979	100	
£99	F.P.	26.8	99	97½	Birmingham City 15% Red. Stock 1983	99	
£10	—	—	10	9⅞	G.T. Asia (Sterling) Fd. Prf. Red. Prf. (1p)	10	
**£98	£10	3.9	10½	10	Mid Kent Water 6% Red. Prf. 1981	10	
US$98	F.P.	—	$99	$99	Nat. Coal Board 8¾% Guar. Notes 1981	$99	
US$100	—	—	$105½	$100½	New Brunswick (Province of) 8%	$100	
††£100	£10	1.10	10	10	Portsmouth Water 6% Red. Prf. Stk. 1981	10	
US$100	Nil	12.11	99¾	99¼	Royal Tst. Mort. 8¾% Bnd. 1982	99¼	
£97.5	£50	30.7	50½	44¼	Sandwell (Mrt. Borough) 15% Red. Stock 1982	50⅛	

"RIGHTS" OFFERS

Issue Price p	Amount Paid up	Latest Renunc. Date	1976 High	1976 Low	Stock	Closing Price p	+ or −
115	F.P.	9.7	13	13	L.O. VAR	139	
20p	F.P.	—	48	42	Attic Inds.	42	
70p	F.P.	30.7	27.8	138	Allied Colloids	138	−2
15	Nil	—	—	2¼	Avins Secs.	2¼pm	
52	F.P.	13.8	10.9	67	Brain, Leslie	67	
38	F.P.	19.7	27.8	44	Charterhouse Grp.	43	
14	F.P.	16.6	30.7	17½	Coalite & Chemical	16½	
13	F.P.	10.8	17.9	18¼	Dawes (George)	17	−1
118p	Nil	26.8	24.9	31	Hogg Robinson	30pm	
25	F.P.	15.8	10.9	34½	Kwik Fit (Tyres + Ex.)	31pm	
183	Nil	19.8	24.9	34	National Westminster	34pm	+5
21	F.P.	22.6	20.8	24½	Press (William)	24½	−½
22½	F.P.	26.7	8.9	7¼	Resilient Inv.	26½	
200	Nil	19.8	1.10	31	Reed Intl.	31pm	+1
178	F.P.	6.8	3.9	224	Rountree Mackintosh	208	
24p	Nil	2.8	8.10	28	Second City Prop.	24	
58	F.P.	19.7	27.8	74	Sears Group	74	+½
20	F.P.	10.8	2.9	33½	Vernon Fashions	29	
81.29	F.P.	18.6	—	140	Western Mining	134	+2
60	F.P.	9.7	20.8	102	W.G.I.	92	
76	F.P.	17.8	1.10	97	Whitecroft Ind.	95	−1
70	F.P.			81	Wiseman (Jermyn)	81	−4

Renunciation date usually last day for dealing free of stamp duty. a Placing price to public. b Figures based on prospectus estimate. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part capital, cover based on dividend on full capital. p Pence unless otherwise indicated. s Forecast dividend, cover based on previous year's earnings. y Figures based on prospectus or other official estimate for 1976. † Figures assumed. * Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividends. ** Issued by tender. ‡ Offered to holders of Ordinary shares as a "rights". ‖ 290 $ Air cents. ¶ Rights by way of capitalisation. †† Tender allotment price. ◆ Reintroduced. ΣΣ Issued in connection with reorganisation, merger or take-over. ♣ Introduction. ♦ Issued to former Preference holders. ‡ Allotment letters (or fully-paid). ‡ Provisional or partly-paid allotment letters. ⚡ With warrants. ♦ After suspension.

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

For the six months August 18, 1976 to February 18, 1977 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

Listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Principal Paying Agent: European-American Bank & Trust Company, 10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

BIDS AND DEALS

Reckitt's £7m. counter offer for Winsor & Newton

Reckitt and Colman has put in an agreed counter-bid, worth £7.3m., for artist materials group Winsor and Newton. Shareholders are being offered 125p in cash for each share, which compares with the share offer made by Letraset a fortnight previously worth (at last night's prices) around 102p per share. The Letraset bid followed the purchase of a 20.6 per cent. stake "at prices of up to 100p."

The latest offer has the approval of the Winsor and Newton Board, who will be accepting the bid on their own behalf. Winsor and Newton shares ended unchanged last night at 103p, while Reckitt and Colman lost 6p at 329p ahead of its half-yearly results to-day.

Reckitt already owns the Reeves group. However, it is pointed out these two businesses would be complementary if the Reckitt bid succeeded, with Reeves specialising in supplying educational establishments and Winsor and Newton concentrating on artists. It is expected that a combination of effort on a worldwide scale, plus Colman's overseas organisation, "should accelerate the development of both." Winsor and Newton's employees have been given assurances that their interests would be safeguarded.

S. G. Warburg, which is advising Reckitt and Colman, is expected shortly to send out the offer document. Merchant bankers Hill Samuel is advising Winsor and Newton.

See Lex

RANK HAS 38% OF H. A. O'CONNOR

A spokesman for the Rank Organisation yesterday confirmed that Rank owns 38.37 per cent. of H. A. O'Connor, the Singapore photographic and electrical equipment concern which has now had three rival takeover bids.

The latest offer comes, as reported yesterday, from Hutchison International, which is offering (Singapore) $110 for each of the 75,000 shares in O'Connor.

The spokesman declined to say at this stage whether or not Rank would be accepting this, but he indicated that the U.K. group was unlikely to mount any rival offer of its own.

The Hutchison bid values the Rank share stake at around £700,000.

IC WINS CONTROL OF METROPOLE

International Combustion Holdings has won control of Metropole Industries but at the cost of raising its equity cash offer by over 25 per cent. to 63.5p, valuing Metropole total share capital at £1.2m.

A holding of 7.4 per cent. in Metropole was acquired from a pension fund at the higher price to give IC 51.1 per cent. of the company. Newman Industries, which has a 29 per cent. holding, has not yet accepted.

The offer of 90p in cash for each Metropole Preference share is unchanged—IC has acquired or received acceptances for 98 per cent. so far.

The offers, which have now gone unconditional, will remain open for acceptance until September 2.

NCI OFFER FOR BEYER WILL NOT BE RAISED

The chairman of National Chemical Industries, Sheik Mohamed Al Bedrawi, has made it quite clear to Beyer Peacock shareholders that his cash offer of 25p a share will not be increased, a statement which under Takeover Panel rules is binding.

In a letter to shareholders he says that the Beyer rejection document—which included a set of doubled profit figures for the past financial year, a more than eightfold increase in dividend and unaudited first quarter profits only a fifth less than for the whole of the previous year—gives no justification for raising the offer, "bearing in mind in particular the actual outcome after some of your Board's previous optimistic statements."

Mr. Bedrawi reminds shareholders that NCI, currently holding 40 per cent. of Beyer, seeks control of their company to improve management and marketing and "to assure ourselves as best we can of the company's ability to supply NCI's needs on schedule." He adds that in the event of acceptances falling below 100 per cent., a share listing would be maintained.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell, advisers to NCI, suggested yesterday that 65 per cent. of Beyer's first quarter sales were due to NCI orders to the Space Decks subsidiary and that there were no more orders outstanding to them.

He also thought it "a strong possibility" that if the bid failed NCI would "consider" disposing of its present shareholding.

Mr. Christopher Bland, managing director of Beyer Peacock, replied yesterday that the 65 per cent. estimate was "wrong" and more like 50 per cent. He explained that other orders had been pushed into the second quarter in order to meet NCI's need for quick deliveries and the present order book at Space Decks stood at about £1m. even without NCI.

Mr. Bland reiterated his view that Beyer was not dependent for its future on NCI and thought that the implied threat that orders would be withdrawn and the share stake sold "incredible."

The offer closes for acceptance on August 24.

Yesterday the Beyer share bid closed ½p lower at 25½p.

ARMITAGE

Armitage Brothers has acquired R. Aitchison and Co. for £32,344 cash.

PLANTATION HLDGS.

Consumer and Video Holdings, a subsidiary of Plantation Holdings, has acquired the remaining 25 per cent. holding in Superswitch Electric Appliances from London Marketing Services.

CRYSTALATE

Crystalate (Holdings), manufacturers of electronic components and plastic mouldings, has subscribed £20,000 to acquire Aljac Engineering of Petersfield. On completion of the deal on September 30, 1976, following an audit, part of the funds will be used to acquire up to 51 per cent. of the Aljac shares based on the net tangible assets of the company. The remainder will be in the form of a term loan, with interest at commercial rates.

AGAR CROSS—NEWMAN INDS.

Referring to Newman Industries' intention to make an offer for the capital of Agar Cross and Co. not already owned, Mr. A. F. Bartlett, the AC chairman, announces the appointment of Charterhouse Japhet to advise in this matter and preliminary discussions have taken place.

However, it has been agreed by both sides that no formal offer should be made until the audited group accounts of the company for the year to March 31, 1976, are available. The company is still awaiting completion of the audit of the Nigerian subsidiary which constitutes the main trading activity of your company.

NO PROBES

The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission. They are Tanganyika Holdings (Investments) / Elbar Industrial; McKechnie Brothers/Ideal Cosements (Reading); and National Enterprise Board/one-third holding in Twinlock.

INTERIM STATEMENTS

Ofrex Group Limited

Sales up—12.6%
Profit up—18%

Sales at £12,405,000 showed an increase of 12.6% over the comparable period of 1975, whilst pre-tax profit at £1,204,000 represents an improvement of 18%. Margins have gone up from 9.2% of sales to 9.7%. In view of the better results, an interim dividend of 1.15p per share is being paid, the full 10% increase.

The general outlook seems to be more optimistic than it was this time last year, and the effect of the changes made to cope with the present climate of business will prove beneficial.

Interim report available from:
The Secretary
Ofrex Group Limited, Ofrex House
Stephen Street, London W1A 1EA

THE NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

Interim Report for the six months ended 30th June 1976

Group Profit (unaudited) for the six months ended 30th June 1976 is as follows:

	6 months 1976	6 months 1975	Year 1975
Turnover	£41,867,000	£35,929,000	£87,212,000
Profit before taxation			
Profit on trading	£3,050,000	£2,150,000	£7,428,000
Interest receivable and income from Quoted Investments	880,000	550,000	1,324,000
	3,930,000	2,700,000	8,752,000
Less: Interest on 6½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1993/98	360,000	366,000	728,000
	£3,570,000	£2,334,000	£8,024,000
Profit after Taxation at 52%	£1,714,000	£1,120,000	£3,948,000

Turnover and profit for the first six months of the year are normally, due to seasonal factors, less than those of the second six months.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 3.3165% (.829125p per share) which with the associated tax credit of 1.78581% (.446452p per share) amounts to 5.10231% against a comparable rate of 4.63846% as an Interim Dividend for 1975. The Interim Dividend, requiring £429,900, is payable on 1st December 1976 to shareholders on the register on 1st November 1976.

17th August 1976.

Entertainment Guide

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Guyana: a wary eye on the neighbours

BY OUR GEORGETOWN CORRESPONDENT

THE recent visit to Brazil by Mr. Fred Wills, Guyana's Foreign Minister, has served to highlight the tricky relations between Britain's former South American colony and its non-English-speaking neighbours. A week after he returned to Georgetown in mid-July from a four-day official stay in Brasilia, Mr. Wills was able to say that his mission had succeeded in its "*limited objective*" *of opening* up communication channels and re-invigorating "the desire of neighbours to live in peace." He was notably cautious, however, when he said that tension had been relieved "to some extent" *only and that the* climate had been created for better Brazilian understanding of Guyana's Socialist direction.

Guyana will, of course, want to have friendly relations with its giant neighbour to the south/south-west, in spite of opposing ideologies. Venezuela, to the west, maintains a claim to two-thirds of Guyana's 83,000 square miles. It will not hurt Guyana's cause to have a big brother next door just in case the Venezuelans begin provocation.

Further, Brazil will hardly think twice about despatching an expeditionary force into Guyana if it has reason to believe that the country's left-ward swing means it is a haven for revolution-thirsty Cuban guerillas, as some Brazilian newspapers have warned.

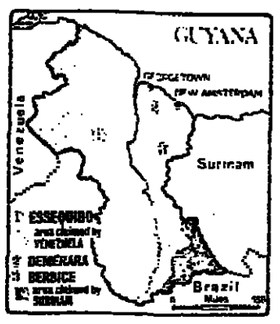
Towards the end of last year it seemed that the Brazilians were starting to nurture just such a belief. "Controlled border violations" made the Guyanese authorities rather jittery.

When the Brazilians sent Guyana a note in January requesting an inspection of the boundary markers, many Guyanese officials privately felt that this was the prelude to the big military act. It has now *emerged that Brazil had made* similar requests to the eight other countries with which it shares borders, and that it was not necessarily inspired by any sinister motive against the Guyanese people.

But that matter drew attention to the deep suspicion which already affected Guyana-Brazil relations. Brazil appeared to give credence to reports in its own Press that Guyana was providing an interior base for the training of thousands of Cuban and Chinese troops for a Communist offensive against Latin America. Guyana felt that Brazilians knew such reports were patently false, and were merely using them as an excuse to pave the way for action to crush Guyana's socialist tendencies through force of arms.

Tension was heightened by other unnerving reports reaching Georgetown, which alleged that Brazil had massed 160,000 troops on the Guyana border.

It was in that atmosphere that Mr. Wills undertook his mission, and it is evident that he and Sr Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, his Brazilian opposite number, made strenuous efforts to provide assurances of good *neighbourly intentions.*



The Brazilians were apparently keen to deny that they have any hostile intentions towards their small neighbour or that they have any troop concentrations on the border — although they made it clear that socialism is not their favourite political philosophy.

They told Mr. Wills that since their army numbered only 240,000, it was ridiculous for anyone to suggest that they would deploy more than half on the border with Guyana when they have eight other borders to watch.

When it came to his turn, Mr. Wills used the opportunity to dispell fears of foreign troops being in Guyana. He explained that Guyana, like Latin America, recognised a distinction between a Cuban military presence and diplomatic presence, "and what we have in Guyana is a Cuban diplomatic presence."

It is very likely too that Mr. Wills took care to point out that although some of Guyana's foreign policy positions seemed to coincide with those of Cuba and Russia, this was not due to satellitism but to Guyana's "traumatic anti-apartheid stand," as the Foreign Minister likes to put it.

The main achievement of the visit therefore was that it took place at all, and that high level contact was established between the two governments to clear the air of potentially explosive misunderstandings.

But a subtle diplomatic success was recorded when Mr. Wills got the Brazilians to recognise Guyana's existing boundaries with it. The relevant paragraph in the joint end-of-visit communiqué, in dealing with "the territorial integrity of states and the inviolability of their boundaries as legally recognised by international treaties and agreements," said: "In this respect the Foreign Ministers of Brazil and Guyana, having recalled that the boundary between their two countries was settled and demarcated in 1926 and 1938, respectively, agreed to discuss at a time convenient to their governments, the desirability of an inspection of the condition of the markers."

The significance here is that Brazil's boundary with Guyana is shared to the west by Venezuela and to the south-east by Surinam, both of which are challenging the demarcation of their borders with Guyana.

Venezuela's claim nearly sparked off a war in 1966 when Venezuela seized half of the disputed Ankoko Island and militarised it. It nearly happened again in 1970 when Venezuela's unofficial hand was suspected in a pocket revolt in the Guyana hinterland.

Better sense prevailed on both occasions, and in 1970 the two countries entered into the Protocol of Port of Spain in Trinidad under the chairmanship of Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of that state.

The Protocol put the dispute in cold storage for 12 years—until 1982—and although it has not been ratified yet by the Venezuelan Parliament to make it binding, Guyana is not unduly worried, especially since President Carlos Andrés Pérez has made apparently genuinely friendly overtures to the country. Relations have been strengthened since the visit to Caracas last year by Mr. Forbes Burnham, Guyana's Prime Minister.

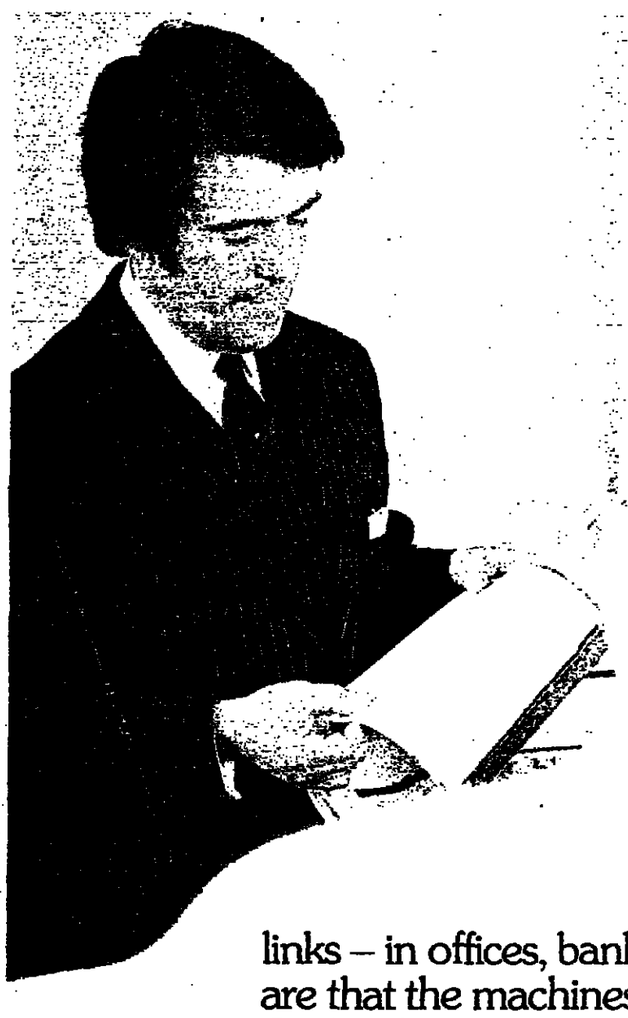
So, re-establishing the Brazilian connection gives Guyana breathing space to turn its attention to the smaller but equally serious problem developing to the east where Surinam is claiming a 6,000 square miles area known as the New River Triangle.

Surinam has a similar claim to a larger piece of French Guiana, in an area lying between the Lawa and the Tapahony rivers. At one time it was felt that the Surinamers were anxious to settle both issues speedily rather than inherit them with independence. It was further felt that they would be prepared to drop the claim on Guyana territory if the one with France was resolved.

It seems that the New River claim is founded on much more than mere newly awakened Surinamese nationalism. Surinam wants to increase its hydro-power capacity, and the waters of the New River, like those of the Corentyne (the undisputed boundary marker with Guyana and which belongs to Surinam), are vitally important to such plans. It is also reported that strategic minerals, including uranium, have been discovered close to the disputed area.

Guyana has made it clear that it does not recognise any claims to its territory. It has also stated that it is prepared to defend such a position. Guyanese policemen twice ejected Dutch Surinam soldiers from the New River area, in 1966 and 1969.

It is easy to see that such a situation could grow from a minor diplomatic irritant to a dangerous incident. While the overwhelming imbalance between Guyana and either Brazil or Venezuela militate against an armed confrontation, such a constraint does not exist in Guyana-Surinam relative strengths.



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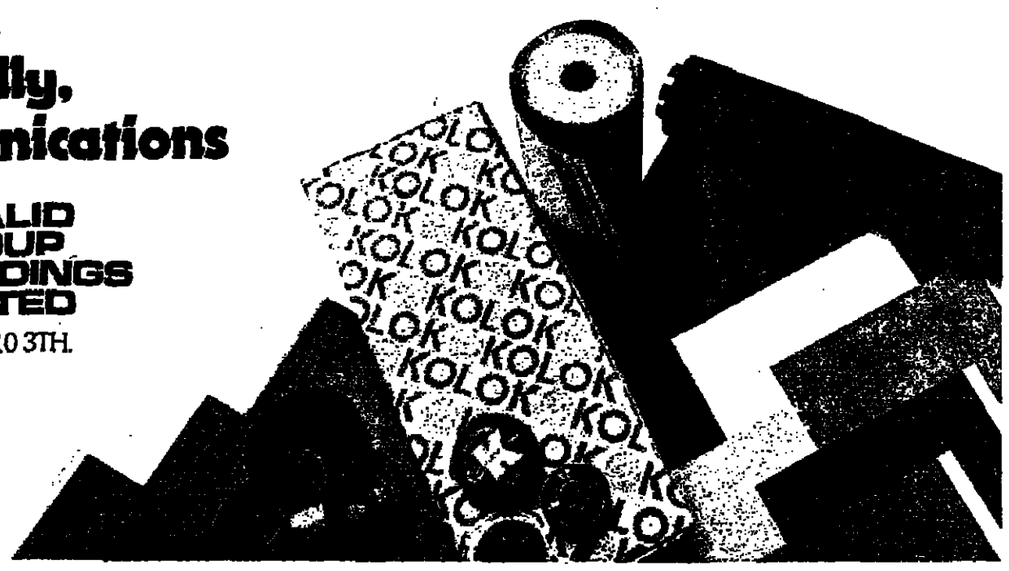

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WALL STREET + OVERSEAS MARKETS + CLOSING PRICES

Rise gathers momentum: up 6.57

BY OUR WALL STREET CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, August 17.

THE RECENT UPWARD trend gathered momentum on Wall Street to-day, following reports by the three U.S. TV networks that President Ford had the votes he needs for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average moved up 6.57 to 999.34—its best level of the day—and the NYSE All Common Index gained a further 19 cents to $55.98, while rises outpaced falls by 750-to-644. Trading volume further expanded 2.29m. shares to 18.5m.

Brokers said many investors were awaiting several key economic reports, due in the next few days.

The U.S. Commerce Department reported that Housing Starts in July fell 9 per cent. from the revised June rate but were up 15 per cent. from a year earlier.

Michigan Seamless Tube, however, were off $1⅞ to $18⅜ on lower July quarter net earnings.

Southern Co. firmed $¼ to $15⅝—a block of 250,000 shares traded at $15⅝.

Dillon moved ahead $1⅞ to $33⅜ on its raised quarterly dividend to 27 (24) cents per share, a 7 per cent. stock dividend, plus 14 weeks net of 75 (65) cents a share.

J. C. Penney rose $½ to $49⅛ on higher July quarter net earnings.

Honeywell rose $¼ to $47½—it raised its quarterly dividend to 40 (35) cents per share.

Xerox were active and ahead $⅝ to $66⅛—a block of 125,000 shares traded at $66.

Procter & Gamble improved $1⅜ to $96, following higher fourth quarter net earnings.

Bemis put on $1½ to $19¾—it plans to repurchase up to 300,000 of its Common shares.

THE AMERICAN SE Market Value Index fell 0.15 to 103.74, while declines led advances by 328-to-263.

Resorts International "A," the most active issue, rose $¾ to $7⅞ on a volume of 69,400 shares.

Houston Oil and Mineral were lifted $3 to $58½, Crutcher Resources were up $½ to $10½, La Quinta Motor Inns, $¼ to $7½, and Rust Craft Greeting Cards, $¾ to $8¾.

TUESDAY'S ACTIVE STOCKS

	Stocks traded	Closing price	Change on day
Southern Co.	457,500	15⅝	+¼
Xerox	328,600	66⅛	+⅝
Inter. Tel. Tel.	187,000	31¾	+⅛
Ryder Systems	185,600	14¾	+½
Pittston	176,900	41⅝	+¼
Dow Chemical	176,500	45½	+⅝
Amer. Airlines	171,900	14½	−½
Howard Johnson	170,700	11⅜	−⅛
Texaco	167,200	27	−⅛
Amer. Tel. Tel.	155,700	60⅝	+½

Canada firm

Canadian Stock Markets were firm in light trading yesterday.

The Industrial Share Index rose 0.63 to 189.13, Base Metals 0.15 to 92.37, Western Oils 1.34 to 239.54, Utilities 1.22 to 146.03, Banks 1.42 to 51.68 and Papers 0.19 to 119.47. Only Golds, off 1.15 at 234.38, moved against the general trend.

Bank of Nova Scotia rose $½ to $43, but Bank of Montreal shed $⅛ to $15¾ on lower quarter and nine months earnings.

Alberta Gas Trunk "A" were up $½ to $14, as were Westcoast Transmission at $25. Bell Canada gained $⅜ to $48¼, but British Columbia Forest Products declined $¾ to $22.

OTHER MARKETS

PARIS—French shares mainly lost ground in a very quiet post-week-end session, although there were some signs of resistance. The improvement of the French franc in relation to the dollar hadn't managed to dispel the overall lack of enthusiasm.

Borel recovered Frs.17 to 265.

Portfolios, Metals and Chemicals mostly improved, while the majority of Foods, Motors and Textiles declined.

The Foreign sector, generally, was better, with General Motors and ITT gaining in Americans and BASF and Bayer in Germans. Siemens, however, slipped back, as did Philips in Dutch issues.

BRUSSELS—Generally lower in quiet trading.

Steels, however, remained little changed.

Interbrabant were down B.Frs.19 to B.Frs.1,200 and Vieille B.Frs.4,050.

Montagne declined B.Frs.50 to Chemicals eased, Holdings and Oils declined.

Zaire coppers declined, with Union Miniere down B.Frs.14 to B.Frs.1,194. South African Golds slumped again. Vaal Reefs were off B.Frs.37 to B.Frs.445.

Among Americans, IBM rose B.Frs.55 to B.Frs.11,180, General Motors B.Frs.25 to B.Frs.2,745, Union Carbide B.Frs.30 to B.Frs.2,670 and Westinghouse B.Frs.18 to B.Frs.690. But

AMSTERDAM—Prices fell for the second successive session.

Among Internationals, Philips were off Fls.0.80, after the publication of its first six months figures.

Banks, Insurances, Transportations and Dutch Industrials declined sharply over a broad front.

Bond Market losses averaged Fls.1 to Fls.2

SWITZERLAND—Most sectors mixed, ending the recent uptrend.

Swiss issues were generally higher during the day, but many shares eased near the close.

Banks generally improved, while Chemicals were steady. Other sectors were mixed.

MILAN — Again weak, with further losses averaging 1 per cent. Most trading was due to technical factors, also by the suspension of PA Electric shares after the company demanded Commissioner Management.

OSLO—Banks, Shipping, Insurances and Industrials were all a shade easier.

VIENNA — Market fluctuated narrowly, with a slight majority of losses. Bank Preferred stocks continued slightly higher, while Breweries and Constructions were little changed.

COPENHAGEN—Higher in fair dealings.

GERMANY—Mainly higher on foreign buying, prompted by the continued rise of the Deutschemark.

Deutsche Bank advanced DM4.20 to DM295.70, Commerzbank DM2.70 to DM188.50 and Dresdner DM1.70 to DM220.70.

In Electricals, AEG rose DM2.50 to DM89.20.

On the Fixed-Interest Market, the new Federal Bond issue was 0.60 per cent. above its issue price, while older Public Sector issues finished up to 0.20 per cent. higher.

AUSTRALIA—Although trading was erratic and volume low, operators were clearly anticipating a business orientated Budget.

Most Building Materials were bid higher and there was support for Property Developers.

There were some market reservations about Tobaccos, with Rothmans down 15 cents to $A2.20 and Phillip Morris off 10 cents to $A5.70. But Breweries held firm.

HONG KONG—Steady to firmer, with bargain hunters moving in to curb the recent downtrend.

Hong Kong Electric regained 5 cents to $HK4.30, Hong Kong Land rose 5 cents to $HK6.70 and Jardine Matheson 10 cents to $HK19.60.

TOKYO—Generally higher in a volume of 200m. (140m.) shares. Textiles, Speculatives and some Precision Machineries moved up, while Light Electricals and Chemicals were mixed.

Nissan Motor rose Y13 to 585 and Toyota Motor added Y22 at 960—each announced higher production and export totals, with lower domestic registrations, for July.

Among other Motors, Isuzu rose Y9 to 209.

JOHANNESBURG—Gold shares were easier, reflecting a lack of confidence.

Among Gold "heavyweights" Free State Geduld shed R1 to R15, Western Holding 60 cents to R21.00 and St. Helena 25 cents to R16.00.

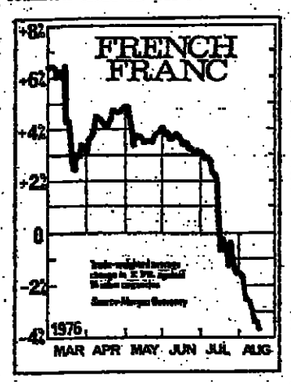
D-mark strong

The West German mark continued to strengthen its position against the U.S. dollar and other currencies in general in the foreign exchange market yesterday. Closing at DM2.50¾ in terms of the dollar against DM2.52¾ on Monday the mark traded on or above its ceiling level within the European "snake." Its trade weighted average appreciation on a Morgan Guaranty basis, improved to 22.46 per cent. from 21.68 per cent. previously. Most continentals registered gains over the dollar, although some measure of speculative pressure returned on the weaker currencies over possible currency re-alignments within the "snake."

The French franc improved to Frs.4.98¾ from Frs.5.00¾ against the dollar on reports that the French finance minister M. Jean Pierre Fourcade would announce measures in the near future, to protect the franc against further erosion. The Japanese yen finished at Y287¾ against Y290½.

Sterling gained ground over the dollar closing ½c better at $1.7860-1.7870. The pound opened at $1.7795-1.7805, and at one stage rose to $1.7885. This mainly reflected the generally weaker position of the dollar since the trade weighted average depreciation of the pound, as calculated by the Bank of England remained unchanged at 39.1 per cent. having been wider at noon and in early dealings at 39.2 per cent. The U.S. dollar came on offer in most financial centres and its depreciation on a Morgan Guaranty basis, using noon rates in New York, widened to 2.22 per cent. from 1.92 per cent. on Monday.

Gold drifted further in nervous conditions to $111¾-112¼, a loss of $1¼. The Krugerrand closed at $114¾-116¾ (£64¼-65¼) for domestic delivery from $116-118 (£65¼-66¼) previously. Its premium over the gold content widened to 3.46 per cent. in domestic dealings, and narrowed to 3.24 per cent. internationally over the previous common close of 3.43 per cent.



SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS RATES

One SDR is equal to	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Sterling	0.645208	0.644608
U.S. dollar	1.14918	1.14637
Belgian franc	44.6828	44.8288
Deutschemark	2.89182	2.90659
French franc	5.72656	—
Italian lira	961.884	961.174
Japanese yen	335.262	332.791
Dutch guilder	3.07061	3.07972
Swedish krone	5.04973	5.06810
Swiss franc	2.84652	2.85733

, Values are for currencies against the SDR as calculated by the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

EXCHANGE CROSS-RATES

Aug. 17	Frankfurt	New York	Paris	Brussels	London	A'sterdam	Zurich
Frnkfu't	—	2.504-508	50.28-32	6.470-473	4.470-475	93.90-95	101.60-60
N. York	39.79-81	—	20.03-06	2.572-582	1.7850-7865	37.28-31	40.49-53
Paris	197.925-325	4.978-988	—	12.515-540	8.871-8895	186.35-75	201.05-45
Brussels	15.44-45	38.84-89	7.78-83	—	69.34-40	14.55-57	15.67-71
London	4.47½-48½	1.786-787	8.90½-91½	69.05-25	—	4.77½-78½	4.40½-41½
Am'rd'm	106.235-225	2.6707-52	53.725-775	6.87½-88½	4.765-770	—	1.7985-975
Zurich	98.38-55	2.4665-85	49.50-68	[illegible]	4.408-414	82.27-42	—

U.S. $ in Montreal. U.S. $=98.76-78 Canadian cents.
Canadian $ in New York. C$=101.30-26 U.S. cents. U.S. $ in Milan 837.0-30.
Sterling in Milan 1492.25-95.25.

EURO-CURRENCY INTEREST RATES*

Aug. 17 1976	Sterling	U.S. Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Dutch Guilder	W. German mark	Swiss franc
Short term†	10¼-10¾	5⅛-5⅜	5⅛-5½	—	3¾-4	½-⅝
7 days notice	11⅜-12¼	5¼-5½	5-10	—	3¾-4	½-⅝
Month	15⅛-15⅝	5¼-5½	5-5¼	—	4⅛-4¼	⅞-1
Three months	15¼-15¾	5⅝-5⅞	5⅛-5⅜	—	4⅛-4⅞	-1⅛
Six months	15½-14	5-5¼	5⅜-5⅝	—	4¼-4⅞	1⅛-2⅛
One year	15¾-14¼	5⅝-5⅞	5⅝-5⅞	—	5⅜-5½	2⅛-2⅜

Euro-French deposit rate: two-day 9¼-9¾ per cent.; seven-day 9¾-10 per cent.; one-month 10¼-10¾ per cent.; three-month 11-11½ per cent.; six-month 11¼-11¾ per cent.; one-year 11¼-11¾ per cent.

Longer-term Eurodollar deposits: two years 7⅞-8 per cent.; three years 8¼-8⅝ per cent.; four years 8½-8⅞ per cent.; five years 8⅝-9 per cent.

The following nominal rates were quoted for London dollar certificates on deposit: one-month 5⁵⁄₁₆-5⁷⁄₁₆ per cent.; three-month 5⁷⁄₁₆-5⁹⁄₁₆ per cent.; six-month 5¾-6 per cent.; one-year 6¼-6½ per cent.

* Rates are nominal closing rates.

† Short-term rates are call for sterling, U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, two days' notice for guilders and Swiss francs.

‡ Rates unavailable due to market fluctuations.

GOLD MARKET

	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Gold Bullion (a fine ounce)		
Close	$111¾-112¼	$112¾-11
Opening	$112¾-113⅛	$113⅛-
Morning fix'g	$112.85 (£63.538)	$113.35 (£63.726)
Afterno'n fix'g	$112.15 (£62.882)	$113.10 (£63.560)
Gold Coins domestically		
Krugerrand	$114¾-116¾ (£64¼-65¼)	$116-118 (£65¼-66
New Sov'r'gns	$40¾-42¾ (£23-24)	$41¼-4 (£23¼-24
Old Sov'r'gns	$39½-41½ (£22¼-23¼)	$39½-41 (£22¼-2
Gold Coins (Intern'naly)		
Krugerrand	$114¾-116¾ (£64-65)	$116-11 (£65¼-6
New Sov'r'gns	$40¾-42¾ (£23-24)	$41-43 (£23-24)
Old Sov'r'gns	$50½-57½ (£30-31)	$50-58 (£30
$20 Eagles	$167½-190½	$168½-1
$10 Eagles	$98-101	$100-10
$5 Eagles	$69-72	$70-73

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Aug. 17 1976	Bank Rates %	Market Rates Day's Spread	Cl
New York	5½	1.7795-1.7885	1.786
Montreal	8½	1.7650-1.7685	1.76
Amsterdam	8½	4.74¼-4.78	4.77¾
Brussels	9	68.90-69.50	69.05
Copenhagen	8½	10.76-10.88	10.76
Frankfurt	3½	4.47-4.51	4.47½
Lisbon	6½	55.55-56.00	55.45
Madrid	7	121.25-122.00	121.45
Milan	12	1,480-1,497	1,494
Oslo	5	9.76-9.77¾	9.86
Paris	9½	8.88-8.93	8.90
Stockholm	6	7.81¼-7.85¼	7.81¼
Tokyo	6½	512-520	515
Vienna	4	31.70-31.95	31.76
Zurich	2	4.40½-4.43¼	4.40½

* Basic discount. † Rates given convertible franc; financial franc 72.10.

OTHER MARKETS

		¶Notes Rates	
♦Argentina	249.72-249.92	Argentina	
Australia	1.4224-1.4386	Austria	
Brazil	19.67-19.87	Belgium	
Finland	6.93-6.95	Brazil	
Greece	64.628-65.186	Canada	
Hong Kong	8.7550-8.78	Denmark	
Iran	124-126	France	
Kuwait	0.517-0.527	Germany	
Luxembg	69.05-69.25	Greece	
Malaysia	4.4545-4.4475	Italy	
N. Zealand	1.7786-1.7888	Japan	
Saudi Arab	6.25-6.35	Nether'ds	
Singapore	4.3795-4.3850	Norway	
S. Africa	1.5556-1.5561	Portugal	
U.S.—		Spain	
Canada		Switz'land	
C$1 —		U.S.	
U.S. cents	101.09-101.12	Yugosla'ia	

* Basic discount. † Given rates dealers. ♦ Rate given is Official BCRA rate 443.75-443.95.

FORWARD RATES

	One month	Three
New York	1.18-1.08c. pm	3.38-3.1
Montreal	0.55-0.45c. pm	1.60-1.5
Amst'dam	4⅜-5⅜ c.dis	4.5-
Brussels	105-125 c.dis	125-145
Cop'nhg'n	2¼-4¼ ore dis	1-3 ore
Frankfurt	3¼-2¼ pf. pm	12-8 pf
Lisbon	Par-100 c.dis	Par-2
Madrid	400-500 c.dis	685-78
Milan	13-18 lire dis	34-40
Oslo	1 ore pm-1 ore dis	3¼-4¼
Paris	2-1 c.pm	5½-4½
Stockh'm	2¼-¼ ore pm	6¼-4¼
Vienna	30-22 gro pm	86-65
Zurich	5-4 c. pm	13¼-12¼

Six-month forward U.S. dollar pm and 12-month 11.40-11.30c.

Indices

NEW YORK DOW JONES

	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	1976 High	1976 Low	Since compilation High	Since compilation Low
Industrial	999.34	992.77	990.19	987.12	986.79	985.45	1,011.21 (12/7)	858.71 (2/1)	1051.70 (11/1/73)	41.22 (2/7/32)
Home Bonds*	87.95	87.84	87.98	87.77	87.75	87.65	87.98 (13/8)	85.68 (13/7)	—	—
Transport	222.24	221.91	222.28	223.58	222.97	222.93	231.27 (14/7)	175.69 (2/1)	279.88 (7/2/69)	13.23 (8/7/32)
Utilities	93.56	93.27	92.98	93.08	93.17	93.40	93.56 (6/8)	84.8 (26/5)	165.32 (20/4/69)	10.58 (28/4/42)
Trading vol. 000's	16,500	16,210	13,950	15,560	16,710	16,690	—	—	—	—

* Basis of index changed from July 1.

	Aug. 13	Aug. 6	July 30	Year ago (approx.)
Ind. div. yield %	3.83	3.83	3.85	4.67

STANDARD AND POORS

	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	1976 High	1976 Low	Since compilat'n High	Since compilat'n Low
*Industrials	117.34	116.88	116.70	116.66	116.48	116.94	119.02 (14/7)	101.64 (2/1)	134.64 (11/1/73)	3.52 (30/6/32)
†Composite	104.80	104.45	104.25	104.22	104.06	104.41	105.95 (14/7)	90.90 (2/1)	120.24 (11/1/73)	4.40 (1/6/32)

	Aug. 11	Aug. 5	July 28	Year ago (approx)
Ind. div. yield %	3.48	3.46	3.47	3.95
Ind. P/E Ratio	12.77	12.83	12.67	10.56
Long Govt. Bond yield	5.34	5.43	5.57	5.56

N.Y. S.E. ALL COMMON

Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	1976 High	1976 Low
55.98	55.79	55.69	55.65	56.54 (12/7/76)	47.06 (2/1/76)

Rises and Falls	Aug. 17
Issues Traded—1,888	Up—750
Down—644	Same—494
New Highs 82	New Lows 22

		Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	1976 High	1976 Low
MONTREAL	Industrial	193.66	193.40	193.05	193.16	207.53 (19/5)	176.82 (2/1)
	Combined	190.54	189.96	189.64	189.66	199.78 (20/5)	175.67 (2/1)
TORONTO	Industrial	189.15	188.50	188.25	188.04	197.43 (20/2)	175.01 (2/1)
JOHANNESBURG	Gold	141.2	147.1	147.8	149.5	226.7 (12/5)	141.2 (17/8)
	Industrials	186.1	187.9	188.2	188.3	215.0 (21/5)	186.1 (17/8)

	Aug. 17	Previous	1976 High	1976 Low
Australia (a)	515.16	515.91	518.5 (12/8)	445.52 (6/1)
Belgium (b)	98.25	99.27	113.12 (5/2)	97.65 (18/6)
Denmark (d)	115.72	115.02	116.26 (10/8)	100.20 (10/3)
France (e)	—	(c)	74.5 (3/5)	62.1 (26/7)
Germany (f)	751.6	744.4	821.7 (17/5)	727.6 (9/8)
Holland (g)	87.3	89.0	106.3 (5/2)	87.3 (17/8)
Hongkong (h)	395.44	394.04	465.53 (17/3)	304.56 (2/1)
Italy (k)	82.64	83.32	91.37 (25/2)	72.30 (4/5)
Japan‡ (m)	357.25	357.01	368.30 (13/8)	326.28 (6/1)
Singapore (n)	261.05	258.37	286.16 (3/2)	236.35 (2/1)
Spain (p)	85.07	86.67	100.79 (7/5)	85.46 (1/4)
Sweden (q)	459.92	465.25	476.96 (10/6)	393.56 (19/1)
Switz'rl'd (r)	286.6	286.0	298.6 (14/5)	275.5 (4/6)

Indices and base dates (all base values 100 except NYSE All Common—50, and Standards and Poors 10): (a) Sydney All Ord. (b) Belgian SE 31/12/63. (d) Copenhagen SE 1/1/73. (e) Paris Bourse 1961. (f) Commerzbank December, 1953. (g) Amsterdam Industrial 1970. (h) Hang Seng Bank 31/7/64. (k) Milan 2/1/73. (m) Tokyo New SE 4/1/68. (n) Straits Times 1966. (p) Madrid SE 31/12/74. (q) Stockholm Industrials 1/1/58. (r) Swiss Bank Corp. 31/12/58. (u) Unavailable. ‡ Excluding bonds. * 400 Industrials. † 400 Inds., 40 Utilities, 40 Finance and 20 Transport. (c) Closed.

OVERSEAS SHARE INFORMATION

Investment premium based on $2.60 per £1—100¼% (97¾%).

NEW YORK

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Abbot Labs	50	49¾
Addressograph	9⅝	9½
Aetna Life & Cas.	32½	33
Air Products	37⅛	37⅜
Airco	32⅝	32⅞
Alcan Aluminium	28¼	28½
Alcoa	58⅛	57¾
Allegheny Ldlm.	35⅛	35⅛
Allegheny Power	19⅝	19⅝
Allied Chemical	40	39⅞
Allied Stores	45⅛	44¾
Allis Chalmers	26⅝	26½
Amax	54⅞	55
Amerada	21⅞	21¾
Amer. Airlines	14½	15
Amer. Brands	41	40¾
Amer. Broadcast	37⅞	37½
Amer. Can	35¼	35¼
Amer. Cyanamid	27¼	27
Amer. Elec. Pow.	22⅝	22½
American Express	41¼	40¾
Amer. Home Prod.	34½	34½
Amer. Medical	10⅝	9⅞
Amer. Motors	4¾	4⅞
Amer. Nat. Gas	37⅛	36⅞
Amer. Standard	27⅝	28
American Stores	30¼	30⅝
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	60⅝	60⅛
AMF	19½	19⅛
Ampex	8⅝	8⅞
Anaconda	28½	28⅝
Anchor Hocking	31⅞	31½
Anheuser Busch	29⅜	28⅞
Armco Steel	33¼	33⅛
A.S.A.	15⅞	17
Asamera Oil	9½	9⅜
Asarco	16⅛	16⅞
Ashland Oil	26¾	27
Atl. Richfield	100	100⅛
AVC	11⅛	11¼
Avco	15⅜	15¼
Avis	11⅜	11⅝
Avon Products	46⅞	48½
Balt. Gas Elect	25⅜	25¼
Bank America	54⅝	54¼
Bankers Tr. N.Y.	35⅞	35⅞
Barber Oil	31⅝	31½
Beatrice Foods	27½	27⅛
Becton Dickinson	39½	39⅛
Bell & Howell	20¾	20½
Bendix	41⅝	41¼
Benguet Cons 'B'	1⅝	1⅝
Bethlehem Steel	39⅝	39½
Black & Decker	19	20
Boeing	42⅛	41⅝
Boise Cascade	25½	25½
Borden	31¾	31
Borg Warner	29⅛	29¼
Braniff Int.	11⅞	12
Brascan 'A'	10⅝	10¾
Bristol Myers	78⅜	78⅞
Brit. Pet ADR	10⅝	10⅝
Brockway Glass	33½	33¼
Brunswick	17½	17⅞
Bucyrus Erie	26¾	26½
Budd	19⅝	19⅝
Bulova Watch	7½	7½
Burlington Nthn	45⅝	44⅝
Burroughs	92⅞	92
Calif Computor	5¼	5⅝
Campbell Soup	32½	33¾
Canadian Pacific	18⅝	18⅝
Canal Randolph	7¾	7¾
Carnation	78¾	79¼
Carrier & General	14½	14¾
Carter Hawley	19	18⅞
Caterpillar Tractr	58⅝	58⅞
CBS	59¼	59⅛
Celanese Corpn.	50⅝	51⅛
Central & S.W.	15⅝	15⅝
Certain Teed	16⅝	16¼
Cessna Aircraft	27⅝	27½
Chase Manhattan	30⅝	30¾
Chemical Bk. NY	41⅝	41¾
Chesebgh Pond	27	26¾
Chessie System	36¼	37¼
Chicago Bridge	69	69
Chromalloy	14⅞	14¾
Chrysler	21⅜	21¾
Cinerama	2⅛	2
Cinc. Milacron	29½	30¼
Citicorp	35¼	35⅛
Cities Service	53⅛	52¾
City Investing	10¼	10⅝
Coca Cola	87¾	87⅝
Colgate Palm	28⅝	28
Collins Aikman	10⅛	10½
Columbia Gas	24⅝	24⅝
Columbia Pict.	5⅜	5½
Com. Ins. Co. of Am	10⅞	10⅞
Combustion Eng.	46⅜	46⅞
Comw'th Edison	29¾	29½
Comw'th Oil Ref.	10⅞	10⅝
Comm. Satellite	26¾	26⅝
Con. Edison N.Y.	19⅛	19¾
Consol Foods	25⅝	25⅞
Consol Nat. Gas	27¾	27⅞
Consumers Power	20⅝	20¾
Continental Group	34¼	33⅞
Continental Oil	37¼	37
Continental Tele.	15	14¾
Control Data	23¾	23⅝
Cooper Indus	39½	38⅝
Copper Range	20¾	20⅞

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Corning Glass	78½	78
CPC Int'nation'l	48½	48½
Crane	28⅞	29
Crocker Nat	25	25¼
Crown Zellerbach	41¾	41⅝
Cummins Engine	40¼	39⅞
Curtiss-Wright	16⅛	16¼
Dana	27	26⅞
Dart Industries	34¾	33⅞
Deere	68½	67¾
Del Monte	27¾	27¾
Deltona	4⅛	4⅛
Detroit Edison	14½	14⅝
Diamond Shamrk	73⅞	73¼
Dictaphone	9⅛	9
Digital Equip.	172⅞	169
Disney (Walt)	50⅛	51⅛
Dover Corpn.	65¾	66½
Dow Chemical	45½	44⅞
Dresser	43¼	44⅝
Du Pont	139¾	137¾
Dymo Industries	9½	9⅜
Eagle Picher	38⅝	38¼
East Air Lines	9⅛	9½
Eastman Kodak	98¾	97⅝
Eaton	43½	43⅞
E.G. & G.	17⅜	17¼
El Paso Nat. Gas	14¾	14⅝
Eltra	31½	31½
Emery Air Fr'ght	41	40½
Emhart	35½	35⅝
E.M.I.	4⅛	4⅛
Engelhard Min.	34¾	34½
Esmark	32⅞	32¾
Ethyl	36¼	36¼
Exxon	52⅞	52½
Fairchild Camera	48¼	48½
Fed. Dept. Stores	44¾	44
Firestone Tire	24	23½
Fst. Nat. Boston	25½	25⅞
Flexi Van	12	11¾
Flintkote	20⅛	19⅞
Florida Power	29⅞	29⅞
Fluor	45⅛	45
F.M.C.	24⅞	24⅞
Ford Motor	56½	56¼
Foremost-Mck.	16¼	16¼
Foxboro	46	45
Franklin Mint	34⅛	33⅞
Freeport Minerals	28⅛	27⅜
Fruehauf	25⅝	26
Fuqua Industries	8⅝	8⅝
G.A.F.	15⅛	15⅛
Gannett	38⅛	38⅛
Gen. Amer. Inv.	10½	10½
G.A.T.X.	29½	29¾
Gen. Cable	11¼	11⅛
Gen. Dynamics	59¾	59⅞
Gen. Electric	56⅛	56⅜
General Foods	32⅛	32¼
General Mills	33⅝	33⅝
General Motors	67¼	68¼
Gen. Pub. Util.	18¼	18
Gen. Signal	50⅛	50
Gen. Tel. Elect.	29⅛	29¾
Gen. Tire	22⅛	23
Genesco	6¼	6⅛
Georgia Pacific	30¾	31
Getty Oil	182	180¾
Gillette	31½	31⅝
Global Marine	8¼	8¼
Goodrich B. F.	28	28
Goodyear Tire	23	23
Gould	37	38⅛
Grace W. R.	26½	26¾
Grand Union	15¼	14⅞
Gt. Atlan Pac Tea	13	12⅞
Grt. North Iron	15¾	15⅞
Greyhound	15⅛	15⅜
Grolier	1¾	1¾
Grumman	17¼	16⅞
Gulf & Western	19	19
Gulf Oil	27	26⅞
Halliburton	64	64¼
Hanna Mining	53¼	53½
Harnischfeger	20¼	20½
Harris Corpn.	55	53⅞
Heinz H. J.	48	48¼
Heller (W.E.)	21⅜	21¼
Heublein	51⅜	51⅛
Hewlett Packard	104⅝	103½
Holiday Inns	13¼	13⅝
Homestake	30½	31½
Honeywell	47½	47¼
Hoover	12½	12⅝
Hutton E.F.	15¾	16
I.C. Industries	20⅝	20¼
INA	45	44½
Ingersoll Rand	83	84⅛
Inland Steel	51¾	51⅜
Insilco	12⅞	13⅛
IBM	280	279.37
Intl. Flavors	24¾	24¾
Intl. Harvester	31⅝	31¼
Intl. Min & Chem	35⅜	34⅝
Int. Multifoods	37⅜	37¼
Inco	34½	34⅛
Intl. Paper	65⅜	65⅛
IPG	23¾	23⅝
Intl. Tel & Tel	31¾	31⅝
Invest	1⅞	1⅞
Iowa Beef	28⅝	28¾
IU International	11⅜	11¾
Jim Walter	30	30⅞

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Johns Manville	29¾	29¾
Johnson Johnson	86	85¾
Johnson Control	21⅝	21⅞
Joy Manufactur'g	46⅞	46⅝
Kaiser Alumin'm	39½	39⅞
Kaiser Industries	15⅞	16
Kaiser Steel	44½	44¾
Kay	4¼	4⅛
Kennecott	32¼	31½
Kerr McGee	72⅞	72
Kidde Walter	32⅛	32¼
Kimberly Clark	39⅛	39½
Koppers	54½	54
Kraftco	44½	44⅝
Kresge	38⅞	37⅞
Kroger Co.	24	24⅛
Levi Strauss	21¾	21⅝
Libbey Ow. Ford	34⅜	34⅛
Liggett Group	33⅝	34
Lily (Eli)	55¼	55⅛
Litton Indust.	15	14¾
Lockheed Aircraft	10⅜	10⅝
Lone Star Inds.	16⅜	16⅛
Long Island Ltg.	17⅛	17
Louisiana Land	28¼	28½
Lubrizol	38⅜	38
Lucky Stores	13¾	13¾
L'kes Youngst'wn	19¾	19½
Mac Millan	6⅝	6⅝
Macy R. H.	29⅛	28¼
Mfrs Hanover	36	36½
Mapco	39	38¾
Marathon Oil	58¼	56⅞
Marine Midland	11⅛	11
Marshall Field	18¼	18⅝
May Dept. Stores	29⅞	29⅜
MCA	30½	30¼
McDermott	49¼	49
McDonnell Doug.	23½	23⅞
McGraw Hill	16	15⅞
Merck	73¾	73⅝
Merrill Lynch	24⅛	24⅝
MGM	13¼	13¼
Minn Min'g & Mfg	64	64
Mobil Corp	57⅜	57⅛
Monsanto	89	88⅝
Morgan J. P.	57	56⅞
Motorola	53⅝	54⅛
Murphy Oil	22⅞	22½
Nabisco	44¾	44¾
Nalco Chemical	32⅞	33¼
National Can	16¼	16⅝
Nat. Distillers	25¾	25¾
Nat. Service Ind.	12⅞	13
National Steel	47⅝	48
Natomas	25	25¼
NCR	34⅜	34
Neptune Intle.	16¼	16¾
New England El.	21⅝	21⅝
New England Tel.	30¼	30½
Niagara Mohawk	13¾	13¾
Niagara Share	11⅞	11⅞
N. L. Industries	20½	20¼
Norfolk & Western	84¼	84⅛
North Nat. Gas	43⅞	44¼
Nthn States Pwr.	27	27⅝
Nthwest Airlines	31⅝	31½
Nthwest Bancorp	52½	53¼
Norton Simon	20⅝	20⅛
Occidental Petrol	18⅞	18¾
Ogilvy Mather	26¾	26¾
Ohio Edison	18⅞	18⅞
Olin	41	41
Otis Elevator	—	48⅝
Overseas Ship.	16	15⅝
Owens-Corning	51¾	52
Owens Illinois	57⅞	57⅛
Pacific Gas	22	21⅞
Pac. Lighting	18	18⅛
Pac. Pwr. & Lt.	21½	21¼
Pan Am World Air	6⅛	6⅛
Parker Hannifin	33⅜	33¼
Peabody Galion	19	18⅞
Penn Pw & Lt.	20½	20⅜
Penney J. C.	49⅛	48⅝
Pennzoil	30⅝	30¾
Peoples Drug	9⅛	9
Peoples Gas	39¼	39⅛
Pepsico	84¼	83¼
Perkin Elmer	21¼	21¼
Pet	30	30⅛
Pfizer	28⅜	28
Phelps Dodge	42¼	42⅛
Philadelphia Elec	17⅛	17⅛
Philip Morris	56	54½
Phillips Petrol'm	60⅛	59½
Pickwick Inter.	19	18¾
Pillsbury	40½	40⅛
Pitney Bowes	15¾	15½
Pittston	41⅝	41⅝
Plessey Ltd ADR	13¼	13½
Polaroid	39	39⅝
Potomac Elec	14⅛	13⅞
PPG Industries	58¼	58
Procter Gamble	96	94⅝
Pub. Serv. Elect.	21½	21¼
Pullman	37⅝	37⅝
Purex	17	17⅛
Quaker Oats	27	27⅛
Rapid American	5½	5½
Raytheon	63	63⅛
RCA	28⅞	28¾

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Republic Steel	36½	36¼
Revlon	86⅝	86
Reynolds Metals	42¼	42
Reynolds R. J.	60	60
Rich'sons Merrel	25⅜	24⅞
Rockwell Inter.	29⅛	29¼
Rohm & Haas	56	56⅛
Royal Dutch	46½	47
Russ Togs	10½	10⅝
Ryder System	14¾	14¼
Safeway Stores	43	43¾
St. Joe Minerals	42	42¾
St. Regis Paper	40⅜	39⅞
Santa Fe Inds.	37⅜	37⅝
Saul Invest	3⅝	3⅝
Saxon Inds	5⅜	5⅜
Schlitz Brewing	21⅛	21
Schlumberger	96⅛	95
SCM	18¾	18⅝
Scott Paper	19⅜	19⅛
Scovill Mfg.	17⅞	18¼
Scudd'r Duo Vest	6¾	7
Sea Containers	31⅝	29⅛
Seagram	23½	23⅞
Searle (G.D.)	13¾	13¾
Sears Roebuck	68⅛	66⅝
SEDCO	27⅞	28⅝
Shell Oil	69¾	69⅛
Shell Transport	30⅛	30
Signal	21⅛	21¼
Signode Corp	40¾	40⅝
Simplicity Pat	13½	13⅝
Singer	20⅞	21⅛
Solitron	2½	2½
Southdown	11⅝	11¾
Southern Cal. Ed	20⅝	20⅞
Southern Co.	15⅝	15¼
Sthn. Nat. Res.	56¼	56¼
Southern Pacific	35¾	35⅝
Southern Railway	62	61½
Southland	25⅛	25¼
Sperry Hutch	15¾	15¾
Sperry Rand	46⅛	46
Squibb	32⅛	31¾
Standard Brands	34½	35⅛
Std. Oil California	38⅛	38⅛
Std. Oil Indiana	51⅜	51⅛
Std. Oil Ohio	67¾	67⅝
Stauff Chemical	45¾	45⅞
Sterling Drug	17⅛	17
Studebaker	59¼	59⅝
Sun Oil	37⅞	37⅞
Sundstrand	34⅞	34⅝
Syntex	27½	27¾
Tandy	30¼	30¾
Technicolor	5½	5½
Tektronix	64	64
Teledyne	74¾	76⅛
Telex	3	3¼
Tenneco	33⅛	33⅜
Tesoro Petroleum	14⅝	14½
Texaco	27	27⅛
Texasgulf	34¾	34⅝
Texas Instm.	114⅝	114¾
Texas Oil & Gas	21⅝	21⅛
Texas Utilities	20¼	20
Time	63¼	63¼
Times Mirror	21½	21⅞
Timken	57⅝	56⅝
Trane	25½	25
Transamerica	13¼	13
Trans Union	34	34⅜
Transway Int'rnl	20¼	20
Trans World Air.	12⅝	13
Travelers	37⅛	36¾
Tri Continental	20⅜	20¼
T.R.W.	36⅛	37⅛
20th Century Fox	10¼	10⅜
UAL	25⅝	25¾
UARCO	20⅞	21
UGI	16⅜	16¼
UOP	14½	14⅞
Unilever Ltd	29⅞	29¾
Unilever NV	44½	44½
Union Bancorp	10½	10⅝
Union Carbide	66⅝	65⅛
Union Commerce	7½	7⅝
Union Oil Cal.	53⅛	52½
Union Pacific	86¾	87
Uniamerica	2	2
Uniroyal	9½	9½
United Brands	8⅜	8⅛
United Corp	9¼	9¼
US. Bancorp	24	24
US. Gypsum	25⅛	25⅛
US. Industries	6⅝	6⅝
US. Shoe	25⅝	25⅜
US. Steel	49⅞	50
U. Technologies	35⅜	35⅝
Utah Int'l	57¼	54⅞
UV Industries	31¼	31¼
Virginia Elect.	14⅜	14¼
Walgreen	15⅞	15⅞
Warner-Commun.	19⅞	19⅞
Warner-Lambert	34⅞	34½
Wells-Fargo	25½	25½
Western Bancorp	24⅝	24⅝
Western N. Amer.	13¼	13⅛
Western Union	18½	18⅞
Westingh's Elect.	17¼	17⅜
Westvaco	37⅝	37¼
Weyerhaeuser	40⅞	40⅛
Whirlpool	25½	25
White Cons. Inds.	22⅞	22¼
Williams Co.	21⅞	21⅞
Wisconsin Elect.	28½	28⅜
Woolworth	22½	22⅛
Wyly	2⅜	2⅜

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Xerox	66⅛	65½
Zapata	13½	13⅝
Zenith Radio	32⅝	32⅝
Chile 3% 1993	90⅛	90⅛
U.S. Treas. 4% 1980	†91	†91
U.S. Treas. 4¼% 75/85	86⅛	86⅛
U.S. 90 days bills	5.13%	5.13%

CANADA

Stock	Aug. 17	Aug. 16
Abbey Glen Prop	6¼	6¼
Abitibi Paper	12⅜	12¼
Agnico Eagle	3.50	3.55
Alcan Aluminium	28	28
Algoma Steel	25¼	25
Asbestos	33	33
Bank Montreal	15¾	15⅞
Bank Nova Scotia	43	42½
Basic Resources	9½	9¾
Bell Telephone	48¼	47⅞
Bow Valley Inds.	26⅞	26¾
BP Canada	9	9
Brascan	10⅝	10½
Brinco	†4.40	†4.00
Calgary Power	29½	29⅜
Canada Cement	9⅝	10
Canada N/W Land	9¼	9
Can Imp Bnk Com	26⅝	26¾
Canada Indus.	22	21¾
Can. Pacific	18⅛	18¼
Can. Pacific Inv.	21⅛	20¾
Can. Super Oil	44¼	44¼
Carling O'Keefe	3.25	3.20
Cassiar Asbestos	6⅜	6⅜
Chieftan Dev.	10⅛	10
Cominco	41⅛	41⅛
Cons. Bathurst	36	36
Consumer Gas	13	13
Costain Rich	10	9⅞
Deeca Resources	7⅛	7¼
Denison Mines	62½	63
Dome Mines	35¼	35½
Dome Petroleum	42	41⅝
Dominion Bridge	39¾	40
Domtar	22½	21⅞
Dupont	14⅛	15
Falcon'ge Nickel	43¼	43
Ford Motor Can.	†89	89
Genstar	21⅞	21½
Giant Yel'wknife	4.60	†4.55
Gulf Oil Canada	28⅝	28⅝
Hawker Sid. Can.	†6	6⅛
Hollinger	†38	38
Home Oil 'A'	27⅝	27½
Hudson Bay Mng	18¾	18⅞
Hudson Bay	17⅜	17⅛
Hudson Oil & Gas	38⅜	38½
I.A.C.	16¾	16¾
Imasco	22¾	22
Imperial Oil	21½	21½
Inco	34⅛	33⅝
Indal	14½	14½
Inland Nat. Gas	9⅛	9
Int'pr'y Pipe Line	15	14⅞
Laurnt'l Fin. Corp	6¼	6⅜
Loblaw Com. 'B'	4.00	†4.00
Mc'mill'm Bloedl.	20⅛	20
Massey Ferguson	28	27¾
McIntyre Porpne	34	35
Moore Corpn.	40⅞	40⅝
Noranda Mines	37⅞	38¼
Norcen Energy	12½	12⅜
Nthn Telecom	38¾	38
Numac Oil & Gas	10	10¼
Oakwood Petr'lm	1.55	1.45
Pacific Copper M.	1.15	†1.25
Pacific Petroleum	27⅞	27⅞
Pan. Can. Pet'l'm	25¼	25⅛
Patino	†14	14
Peoples Dept. S.	3.00	2.95
Place Gas & Oil	0.38	†0.38
Placer Developmt	24⅛	23¾
Power Corporat'n	8¾	8⅜
Price	14⅛	14¼
Quebec Sturgeon	0.65	0.70
Ranger Oil	15½	15¼
Reed Shaw	6¾	6¾
Rio Algom	34½	34½
Royal Bk. of Can	29	29
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅜
Seagrams	23¼	23½
Shell Canada	15⅝	15⅞
Sherritt G. Mines	8	7⅞
Siebens O.G.	14	14
Simpson	6	6⅛
Steel of Canada	26¾	26½
Steep Rock Iron	1.81	†1.81
Sunningdale Oils	17	†16⅞
Talcorp	8⅛	†8½
Texaco Canada	23½	22⅞
Toronto Dom. Bk.	19¾	19½
Trans Can Pipe Ln	12½	12½
Trans Mount Oils	9⅝	9⅜
Trizec	†13¼	†13¼
Union Gas	9	8⅞
United Corpn "B"	12⅜	†12¼
Walker Hiram	30¼	30
West Coast Trans	25	†24½
Western Geo.	14	14⅛

a Asked. * Assented. † Bid. § Traded. ¶ New stock.

GERMANY ♦

Aug. 17	Prices Dm.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
A.E.G.	89.2	+1.5	—	—
Allianz Versich.	426	−2	18	2.1
B.M.W.	237.5	+1.5	18	3.7
B.A.S.F.	156.3	+0.3	14	4.5
Bayer	129.4	+0.5	17	6.1
Bayer Hypo	281	+6	20	3.6
Bayer Vereinsbk.	296	+5	20	2.8
Commerzbank	188.5	+2.7	16	4.9
Contl. Gummi	91	—	—	—
Daimler	348	−1.5	17	2.4
Degussa	254	—	16	3.8
Demag	162.8	−0.2	16	5.0
Deutsche Bank	295.7	+4.2	20	3.4
Dresdner Bank	220.7	+1.7	20	4.5
Dyckerhof Zem't	151.5	—	6	2.0
Gutehoffnung	190	+2	14	3.7
Hapag Lloyd	116.6	−1.0	12	5.2
Harpener (Dm100)	153	−0.5	9	5.8
Hoechst	140.5	—	14	5.0
Hoesch	59.3	+0.4	—	—
Kali Salz (Dm50)	104	−1	7	3.3
Karstadt	379	—	y20	2.6
Kaufhof	242	+2	20	4.2
Klockner (Dm100)	123.5	+1.5	—	—
Klock Humbolt	160	+0.3	10	3.1
Krupp Prf Dm100	120.2	+0.2	—	—
Kundencredit Bk	271	+1	20	3.7
Linde	211.5	+1.5	16	3.6
Lowenbrau DM100	1,620	—	20	1.1
Lufthansa	97.8	−0.4	4	2.0
M.A.N.	171	+1	12	3.5
M'esmann Dm 100	357.5	−1.0	x14	3.9
Metalge'schaft	240	−1	10	—
Munch. Rockvers	425	+5	18	2.1
Neckermann	91	—	y—	—
Preussag Dm. 100	145.8	+0.8	7	4.8
Rhein West Elect.	156.5	−0.7	17	5.1
Schering	343	—	20	2.9
Siemens	264.5	—	16	2.9
Sudzucker	263	−2	19	3.6
Thyssen	125.7	−0.5	14	5.6
Verein & WestBk	310	—	20	2.9

PARIS

Aug. 17	Price Frs.	+ or −	Div. Frs.	Yld. %
Afrique Occid't'le	400	+5	19.8	4.9
Air Liquide	347.4	−0.6	16.5	4.7
Aquitaine	320.3	−1.7	22.5	6.8
Beghin	79	−2	—	—
B.S.N. Gervais	644	+4	37.8	5.9
Carrefour	1,417	−31	57	3.9
Chargeurs Reunis	178.1	+0.1	16.5	9.2
Citroen	52.05	−0.50	y—	—
Cie Bancaire	236	+3	12	5.1
C.G.E.	284.9	+1.9	25.9	8.4
CreditCom Fr'nce	104.9	+1.3	10.9	10.1
Credit Foncier	300.2	+0.2	29¼	9.7
Denai N.E.	95.3	+0.2	18.75	19.5
Fr. Petroles	108.9	—	15.6	14.3
Gal. Lafayette	67	—	—	—
Gen. Occidentale	174.7	−0.5	7.5	3.4
Imetal	120.6	+0.1	4.95	3.7
Lafarge	201	−2.1	15.75	7.8
L'Oreal	921	−16	16	1.7
Machines Bull	33.8	—	1.5	4.5
Michelin "B"	1,319	−6	27¼	2.1
Moet Hennessey	504	−2	11.6	2.3
Paribas	154.8	+0.3	16⅛	10.7
Pechiney	94.1	+0.2	7.5	8.0
Peugeot (Frs.70)	261.2	−3.9	15	5.8
Printemps	53	+0.5	—	—
Redoute	631	—	22.5	3.6
Rhone Poulenc	87.1	−1.4	9	—
Sacilor S.A.	52	—	—	—
Suez	219.5	+3.7	24	10.9
Thomson Brandt	190	−0.9	14.25	6.7
Usinor	56.5	−0.5	—	—

AMSTERDAM

Aug. 17	Price Fls.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Ahold (Fl.20)	100	−2	20	4.0
Akzo (Fl.20)	35.7	−0.8	—	—
Algem Bnk (Fl.100)	282xd	—	21	7.8
AMEV (Fl.10)	54	−1.5	x38	7.0
Amro Bank (Fl.20)	65.9xd	−0.9	21	6.0
Van Berkels (Fl.50)	104	−1	12	7.5
Bijenkort (Fl.20)	94	—	21	4.5
Boka West'm. Fl.10	98.5	−1	57½	5.9
Buhrm-Tetterode	61	−1.8	25	7.5
Elsevier (Fl.20)	248	—	18	1.4
Ennia N.V. Bearer	111	−2.2	28½	5.1
EuroComTst Fl.10	68	—	30.4	4.4
Gist Brocades Fl.20	52	−1.1	14	3.7
Heineken (Fl.25)	140.5	−2.5	14	2.5
Holland Fund	127.5	−1.3	6.98	5.5
Hoogovens (F120)	30.3	−1.2	—	—
H'nte Douglas Fl.	24	—	11	4.5
L.H.C. Holland	18	−0.5	10	5.5
K.L.M. (Fr.100)	116	−3.4	—	—
Int. Muller (Fl.20)	35.8	—	10	5.6
Naarden (Fl.10)	43.4	−1.6	—	—
Nat.Ned. Ins'rnce	79.3	−2.2	20	4.4
NedCredBk (Fl.20)	43	−1.3	18	8.4
Ned Mid Bk (Fl.50)	134	−5	17	6.0
Nefo (Fl.50)	67.1	−1.9	10.5	7.9
Nijverdale T. Cale	42	−1.5	—	—
OCE (Fl.20)	178	−5	28	3.1
Van Ommeren	215	—	10	4.7
Pakhoed (Fl.20)	95	−2	20	4.0
Philips (Fl.10)	28.7	−0.8	14	5.0
Rijnsch Ver Fl.100	100	−3.1	18	18.0
Robeco (Fl.50)	185	−0.5	25.2	6.4
Rolinco (Fl.50)	148	−0.5	5	1.7
Rorento (Fl.50)	113.6	−0.2	x8.5	7.5
Royal Dutch (Fl.20)	124.2	−1.7	43.75	7.1
Slavenburg's Bnk	225	−4	19	8.4
Tokyo PacHlgs $1	100.5	—	$0.5	1.5
Unilever (Fl.20)	117.1	−1.4	38½	6.2
Viking Res. Int. $1	34.3	−0.3	$0.20	1.6
VMF Stork	140	−8	14	10.0

MILAN

Aug. 17	Price Lire	+ or −	Div. Lire	Yld. %
Alitalia Priv.	699	—	—	—
ANIC	551	−15	—	—
Ausonia Fin.	3,480	−19	120	3.7
Bastogi	1,092	−38	70	6.3
Breda	2,210	−37	165	6.8
Burgo	9,493	+40	200	2.1
Cantoni	6,899	−51	—	—
CIGA	2,110	−19	—	—
Cocirini	4,200	−110	225	5.3
Dalmine	684	−7	75	11.1
Erba	2,250	−40	—	—
Fiat	1,760	−21	100	5.7
Do. Priv.	1,062	+8	100	[illegible]
Finsider	461	−8	—	—
Generali	43,210	−90	400	[illegible]
InvestB	2,208	−11	80	3.6
Italcementi	20,540	−265	300	1.5
Italgas	760	−15	—	—
Italsider	406	−7	60	15.5
La Centrale	8,760	−160	400	4.5
Marelli Ercole	455	−5	—	—
Mediobanca	70,100	−890	1,200	1.5
Mondadori Priv.	980	−15	120	12.0
Montedison	422	−4	—	—
Motta	950	+10	—	—
Olivetti Priv.	1,012	−16	70	7.0
Pirelli & C.	1,582	−16	110	6.9
Pirelli Spa	1,232	+2	—	—
RAS	73,100	−500	600	0.8
Rinascenti	62.75	−0.75	—	—
Rumianca	1,906	−9	—	—
S.A.P.F.A.	6,550	−61	200	3.0
S.T.E.T.	1,690	−23	183	1.0
Snia Viscosa	1,437	−30	—	—
Soc. Gen. Immob.	144.25	−1.75	—	—

BRUSSELS/LUXEMBOURG

Aug. 17	Price Frs.	+ or −	Div. Frs. Net	Yld. %
Arbed	3,920	−35	150	3.8
BBL Bq BrxLamb	1,725	—	40	2.3
Bekart "B"	2,095	+10	105	5.0
CBL (CieBrLamb)	1,850	−30	110	5.9
C.B.R. Cement	1,580	−5	75	9.5
Cockerill	302	—	—	—
E.B.E.S.	2,000	−25	161	8.0
Electrobel	5,910	−90	400	6.7
Fabrique Nat.	1,640	−115	—	—
G.B. Inno-Bm.	1,665	−15	70	4.2
Glace St. Roch.	3,935	+130	50	1.2
Hoboken	3,915	−5	110	2.8
Intercom	1,530	−20	129	8.4
Kreditbank	6,150	−60	245	4.0
La Royale Belge	4,545	—	265	5.8
Pan-Holding	2,890	—	120 $2.15	2.9
Petrofina	4,840	−155	170	3.5
Photo Gevaert	1,144	−22	75	6.5
Pieux Frankl	5,060	+50	275	5.5
Soc. Generale	2,275	−15	175	7.0
Soc. Gen. Banque	2,575	−15	175	6.8
Sofina	3,085	−40	195	6.2
Solvay 'A'	2,390	—	170	7.1
Traction Elec.	2,685	−45	150	5.6
U.C.B.	2,255	−30	125	5.6
Un. Min. (1/10th)	793	−15	70	5.8
Vielle Montagne	4,050	−50	150	8.9
Wagon Lits	668	+8	20	5.2

SWITZERLAND ◆

Aug. 17	Price Fr.	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Aluminium	1,505	−5	6	2.0
Bally Hld.	1,725	+5	—	—
BBC 'A'	1,740	+10	10	2.9
Ciba Geigy	1,495	−5	22	1.6
Do. Do. Part.	1,160	—	22	1.9
Do. Do. Reg.	628	+2	22	3.5
Credit Suisse	2,685	+25	16	2.9
Fischer (George)	715	−5	—	—
G'nd. Mag. Jel F10	1,220	+20	19	1.6
Hoffman La Roche	81,250	+500	550	0.6
Interfood B	3,580	+5	20	3.9
Landis Gyr B (F200)	740	−10	6	0.8
Nestle	3,610	−10	x76.6	2.2
Do. Reg.	1,885	—	x76.6	4.1
Sandoz (F250)	5,275	−25	26	1.2
Saurer Arbon	920	+20	8	4.3
Soc. Intc. Pirelli	178	−2	14	7.8
Swissair (F.350)	638	+8	5.7	3.1
Swiss Bank Corp.	467	+2	10	1.7
Un. Bank of Switz.	3,385	+25	20	2.9
Winterthur	1,775	−5	30	1.7
Zurich Ins.	9,175	—	40	2.2

COPENHAGEN

Aug. 17	Price Kroner	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Andelsbanken	181	—	x10	5.5
Burmeister & W.	150½	+3½	—	—
Danske Bank	144	—	12	8.2
Dan Provinsbank	177	—	11	6.2
East Asiatic Co.	337¾	+2¾	12	3.6
Finansbanken	146	−2¼	13	8.8
For. Bryggerier	427	—	12	2.8
Handelsbank	147¼	—	12	8.1
Papirfabrik For.	107¾	+1¾	10	9.5
G. Northern Hld.	342	—	12	3.2
Nord Kabel	259	+1	12	5.0
Oliefabrik	167½	+2¾	12	7.2
Privatbank	182	—	11	6.7
Soph. Berendsen	334.25	+1.25	11	4.7
Superfos	294¼	+6¼	12	4.1

VIENNA

Aug. 17	Price %	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Creditanstalt	337	—	10	3.0
Perlmooser	340	—	9	2.6
Selecta	740	−7	48	6.5
Semperit	168	−2	—	—
Steyr Daimler	144	−1	5	3.4
Veit Magnesit	402	—	22	5.5

AUSTRALIA

Aug. 17	Aust. $	+ or −
Acrow Australia	†0.74	—
Adelaide Brighton Cent 50c	†1.27	+0.01
Allied Mntg-Trdg. Indus. $1	†1.82	−0.05
Ampol Exploration	†1.23	+0.01
Ampol Petroleum	†0.73	—
Assoc. Minerals	†3.55	+0.05
Assoc. Pulp Paper $1	†0.98	+0.06
Aust. Con. Industries	†1.69	—
Aust. Foundation Invest.	†0.95	—
A.N.I.	†1.16	−0.04
Aust. Oil & Gas	†0.15	—
Blue Metal Ind.	†1.10	+0.02
Bougainville Copper	†1.60	+0.02
Broken Hill Proprietary	†5.96	+0.08
BH. South	†2.31	−0.01
Carlton United Brewery	†2.10	+0.03
G. J. Coles	†1.57	—
CSR (†)	†5.34	+0.04
Cons. Goldfields Aust.	†3.0	—
Container ($1)	†1.52	—
Conzinc Riotinto	†3.20	−0.10
Costain Australia (25c)	†2.20	+0.05
Dunlop Rubber ($1)	†1.23	+0.01
ESOOR	†0.66	—
Elder Smith ($1)	†2.30	—
E.Z. Industries	†4.27	+0.02
F. & I. (25c)	†0.88	−0.02
Gen. Property Trust	†1.27	−0.02
Hamersley	†2.30	−0.15
Hooker	†1.14	−0.01
I.C.I. Australia	†1.88	+0.05
I.A.C. Holdings	†1.15	—
Inter-Copper	†0.50	−0.01
Jennings Industries	†1.72	−0.01
Jones (David)	†1.25	+0.01
Metals Exploration	†0.68	—
MIM Holdings	†2.70	—
Myer Emporium	†2.57	+0.01
News	†2.49	+0.04
Nicholas International	†0.75	+0.07
North Broken Hill	†2.28	+0.03
Oakbridge	†1.15	—
Oil Search	†0.14	—
Pioneer Concrete	†1.25	+0.02
Reckitt & Colman	†3.75	−0.05
H. C. Sleigh	†0.65	+0.02
Southland Mining	†0.43	—
Stocks & Holdings	†4.05	−0.05
Tooth ($1)	†1.97	−0.05
Waltons	†1.15	+0.01
Western Mining (50 cents)	†1.99	+0.01
Woolworths	†1.46	+0.02

TOKYO ¶

Aug. 17	Prices Yen	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Asahi Glass	330	+1	14	2.1
Canon	440	+12	—	—
Dai Nippon Print	499	—	18	1.8
Fuji Photo Film	605	+17	15	1.2
Hitachi	221	−1	10	2.3
Honda Motors	710	−4	18	1.3
C. Itoh	297	—	12	2.0
Ito-Yokado	1,710	—	30	0.9
Japan Airlines	1,920	—	—	—
Kansai Elect. Pw.	663	+3	9	6.6
Komatsu	433	−3	18	2.1
Kubota	338	—	15	2.2
Matsushita Ind.	671	−1	20	1.5
Mitsubishi Bank	359	—	10	1.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	139	—	12	4.3
Mitsubishi Corp.	455	—	13	1.5
Mitsui & Co.	434	—	14	1.6
Mitsukoshi	442	—	20	2.3
Nissan Motor	585	+13	16	1.4
Pioneer El'tronic	3,840	−30	30	0.4
Sanyo Electric	218	−1	12	2.7
Shiseido	1,050	+10	25	1.2
Sony	2,800	+40	30	0.5
Taisho Marine	289	−1	11	1.9
Takeda Chemical	214	−2	15	3.5
Teijin	182	+3	12	4.0
Tokio Marine	580	−2	11	0.9
Tokyo Elect. Pwr.	679	−1	10	7.4
Toshiba	133	—	10	3.8
Toray	151	+2	12	4.0
Toyota Motor	960	+22	15	0.8

Source Nikko Securities, Tokyo.

STOCKHOLM

Aug. 17	Price Kronor	+ or −	Div. Kr.	Yld. %
AGA AB (Kr. 50)	187	—	5.5	2.9
Alfa Laval B (Kr50)	145	+2	d5	3.4
Asea (Kr50)	168	+1	6¼	3.1
Atlas Copco (Kr25)	177	−3	6	3.4
Billerude	218	+1	8½	3.9
Bofors	270	—	9	3.3
Cardo	350	+4	9.5	2.6
Cellulosa	328	−2	9.5	2.9
Electrolux 'B'	142	—	5	4.2
Ericsson B (Kr50)	170	−13	6¼	3.7
Fagersta	215	—	8	3.7
Granges (free)	125	−1	11	8.8
Handelsbanken	234	−1	16	5.9
Marabou	140	—	10	7.1
Mo Och Domsjo	185xr	—	10	3.6
Sandvik A.B.	351	—	7	2.3
S.K.F. 'B' Kr 50	125	−1	4.5	4.4
Skand Enskilda	215	−1	14.3	6.6
Tandstik 'B' (Kr50)	99	−0.5	5	5.8
Uddeholm	155	−1	9	5.8
Volvo (Kr50)	138	+1	6	4.3

OSLO ♣

Aug. 17	Price Kroner	+ or −	Div. %	Yld. %
Bergen Bank	111	+1	9	8.1
Borregaard	124.5	−1.5	6	4.8
Creditbank	121	−1	10	8.3
Kosmos	597	+1	20	3.4
Kreditkassen	126	—	10	8.3
Norsk Hydro Kr60	266	+2	12	2.7
Orkla Ind.	105.5	−1.5	—	—
Storebrand	153.5	—	10	6.6

JOHANNESBURG

MINES

August 17	Rand
Anglo American Corpn.	3.73
Charter Consolidated	3.18
East Driefontein	7.50
Elsburg	1.05
Harmony	4.30
Kinross	2.35
Kloof	5.22
Potgietersrust Platinum	2.35
St. Helena	16.00
South Vaal	3.75
Gold Fields SA	15.75
Union Corporation	3.45
De Beers Deferred	3.52
Blyvooruitzicht	2.90
East Rand Pty.	3.50
Free State Geduld	15.00
President Brand	13.00
President Steyn	13.50
Stilfontein	2.90
Welkom	3.70
West Driefontein	24.25
Western Holdings	21.00
Western Deep	10.80

INDUSTRIALS

African Explos. and Chem.	2.71
Anglo-Amer. Industrial	7.85
Barlow Rand	2.52
CNA Investments	12.00
Currie Finance	0.64
De Beers Industrial	16.25
Edgars Consolidated Inv.	2.12
Edgars Stores	26.00
Federale Volksbeleggings	1.60
Glen Anil Development	0.85
Greatermans Stores	2.90
Guardian Assurance (SA)	1.10
Huletts	2.17
LTA	1.29
McCarthy Rodway	0.83
Nedsual	1.52
OK Bazaars	17.00
Premier Milling	5.70
Pretoria Cement	2.75
Protea Holdings	0.90
Rand Mines Properties	2.00
Rembrandt Group	2.48
Sage Holdings	1.10
SAPPI	1.85
C. G. Smith Sugar	6.40
Sorec	0.65
SA Breweries	0.85
Tiger Oats and Nat. Millg.	7.50
Unisec	0.80

SPAIN ♥

August 17	Per cent.
Asland	233
Banco Lopez Quesada	536
Banco Bilbao	715
Banco Atlantico (1,000)	588
Banco Central	338
Banesto (250)	330
Banco Exterior	315
Banco General	370
Banco Granada (1,000)	332
Banco Hispano	434
Banco Iberico	477
Induban	430
Banco Ind. Cat. (1,000)	376
Banco Mercantil (1,000)	305
Banco Occidental	396
Banco Popular	512
Banco Santander (250)	617
Banco Urquijo (1,000)	494
Banco Vizcaya	556
Banco Zaragozano	325
Bankunion	303
Banus Andalucia	267
Altos Hornos	118
Babcock Wilcox	184
CIC	300
Dragados	642
Inmobanif	130
E. I. Aragonesas	123
Espanola Zinc	177
Expl. Rio Tinto	225
Fecsa (1,000)	103
Fenosa (1,000)	105.75
Finanzauto SA	325
Finanzauto Servicios	332
Gal. Preciados	315
Grupo Velazquez (400)	229
Hidrola	126
Iberduero	126.5
Motor Iberica	222
Olarra	505
Papeleras Reunidas	225
Petroliber	230
Petroleos	470
Sarrio Papalera	206
Sniace	96
Sogefisa	236
Telefonica	152
Torras Hostench	350
Tubacex	359
Union Elec.	107
Union y Fenix	492
Urbis	186

NOTES: Overseas prices exc premium. Belgian dividends are after withholding tax.
♦ DM50 denom. unless otherwise
♣ Kr.100 denom. unless otherwise
♥ Ptas.500 denom. unless otherwise
◆ Frs.500 denom. unless otherwise
¶ Yen 50 denom. unless otherwise
‡ Price at time of susp
a Florins. b Schillings. c Cents. dend after pending rights and/or issue. e Per share. f Francs. div. % h Assumed dividend after and/or rights issue. k After taxes. m % tax free. n Francs inc Unilac div. p Nom. q Share split. and yield exclude special payment. cated div. u Unofficial trading. holders only. y Merger pending. † Bid. § Traded. ‡ Seller. xr Ex rights. xd Ex dividend. scrip issue. xa Ex all. ∆ Interim increased.

هكذامن الأحل

ARMING AND RAW MATERIALS

J.K. farm xports p 32%

ancial Times Reporter

ICULTURAL EXPORTS the U.K. are forging ahead. g the first half of 1976 they by 32 per cent., compared the same period last year, record value of £773.6m.

John Perrin, director al of the British Agricul- Export Council, said: "At ate we are well set to pass ear's total of £1,297m. This tribute to the efforts and y of our exporters and to export potential of our iltural products.

the first six months the of agricultural machinery ts rose by 27 per cent. to £390m. Agricultural cals and animal feeds rose e per cent to £106m., and dture produce by 51 per to £278m.

76's immediate plans in- a major sales mission to this month and at the same it will be at the Porto Fair. A top level planning n will visit the Soviet in September, arrange- are being made for a mission from the USSR e from East Germany in turn.

Perrin said: "Agricultural s this year so far are en- ing and 1977 should be better provided we are to explore overseas mar- ffectively and to promote roducts vigorously in an ingly competitive world."

S. predict port cut

Our Commodities Staff

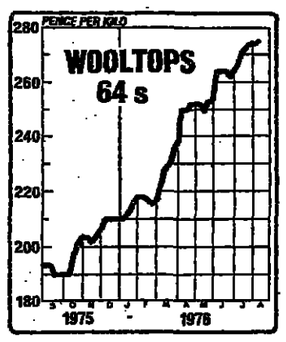
OYABEAN exports in 1976- e expected to decline about cent. from the 1975-76 e of 15.4m. tonnes accord- o the U.S. Agriculture ment (USDA). This ed soyabean meal futures e modestly lower in line he overnight movement in o, the market there being with a turnover of 101 lots. ondon price finished £2.10 0 lower with December at a tonne.

ever, the soyabean outlook ghtened recently with large purchases from the new nd unfavourable weather ope and it is thought that purchases could result in by the U.S. of up to 1.5m. in 1976-77.

ite sharply higher prices d by farmers this summer ns, soyabean use has been d and stocks are declining. ought that farm prices will ly continue strong in the marketing year, with a al average somewhat above a bushel received in 1975-

Opening Australian wool prices below forecast

BY JOHN EDWARDS, COMMODITIES EDITOR



THE AUSTRALIAN 1976-77 wool selling season opened yesterday with higher prices at both the Melbourne and Sydney auctions. But with the exception of carding wools, which were up to 10 per cent. dearer than the end of last season, the price increases of 2.5 to 3 per cent. were viewed by the trade as disappointing; rather an anti-climax after the bigger rises anticipated in some quarters which were forecasting "fireworks" at the auctions.

The average market indicator price, taking into account wools of all types, was 260 Australian cents a kilo clean compared with 254 cents at the end of last season and the new Australian Wool Corporation "floor" of 234 cents.

The price of 21 micron wool, on which last season's floor price was based, rose to only 291 cents yesterday against 287 cents at the end of last season. The "floor" price for this grade of wool has been raised this season to 275 cents compared with 250 cents in 1975-76. But going down the quality scale, the price of cardings wool leapt to 205 cents yesterday, compared with 188 cents at the end of last season.

Initially, therefore, prices for woollen types appear to have risen rather more than the trade expected, while the finer worsted type wools have not lived up to price rise predictions. This may well be explained by the fact that stocks of carding wools held by the Corporation and consumers are at a low level, while surplus holdings of the finer quality wools still remain very heavy despite some reduction in recent months.

Latest available figures put the Australian Wool Corporation holdings at around 1.3m. bales—still a large amount—while New Zealand holdings are estimated to be less than 50.000 bales and South Africa around 100.000 bales.

At the same time it is believed that buyers of raw wool have generally built up their stocks again, from the low levels plumbed previous, but what is not known is how far this re-stocking process has continued down the supply pipeline. Some traders feel that the anticipated rise in demand for wool has already been discounted by the rise in prices that has taken them to the highest level since the 1973 boom.

Others point out that the artificial holding up of the market by the Australian Wool Corporation preventing prices from falling too low automatically means that the upward reaction will be restrained too. In other words, although traders are loath to admit it, the Corporation has been partly successful in smoothing out price movements by its massive intervention in the market. Whether this could have been achieved more efficiently, and cheaper, by the use of free market forces, a point for debate.

Drought hits Colombian coffee

BY RICHARD MOONEY

A WARNING that drought could cut Colombian coffee output by over 500,000 bags (60 kilos each) out of an expected crop of 8.5m. bags, had little effect on London terminal market prices yesterday. Futures prices opened higher, despite reports of warmer weather in Parana, but eased back before the morning was out. A further fall took place in the afternoon following a lower opening in New York but by the close prices had recovered to near the day's peaks with the November position £9.5 up at £1,560.5 a tonne.

After a tour of growing areas Sr. Gilberto Arango Londono, president of the Colombian Coffee Exporters Association, said at least 10 per cent. of his country's current crop had been damaged and added that unless it rained abundantly in the next ten days "the fall in output could easily exceed 500,000 bags."

About 15 per cent. of Colombia's coffee is produced on unshaded plantations and it is these which are worst hit by the drought. They have already experienced damage which will cut their output by 20 to 25 per cent., according to Sr. Arango Londono. Meanwhile the weather forecasts are not hopeful. The National Weather Institute says there will be no rains in Colombia during August. And as Sr. Arango Londono noted "it would be exceptional if it rained soon."

However, some London traders felt that the lower Colombian output had already been discounted by the market while others noted that virtually no Colombian coffee had been traded in London for some time. All agreed that Monday's sharp rise, and the subsequent adjustment, had overshadowed any effect the Colombian news might have had. Nevertheless, with the world supply situation already looking extremely tight any further cut in Colombian output would be bound to have an upward effect on word prices eventually.

Following his recent trip to Africa, Sr. Benjamin Belinky, president of the Brazilian Soluble Coffee Industries Association, has stated that it will be almost impossible for Brazil to buy coffee there for immediate shipment.

Sr. Belinky, who visited African producers after taking part in negotiations for Brazil's coffee purchase from El Salvador, said the Ivory Coast has about 300.000 bags available for export, Angola no more than 400.000 and Madagascar around 300.000. He considered the possibility of buying from these stocks. But since Brazil's soluble coffee industry does not need the coffee immediately, he thought it preferable to wait for the new harvests and buy from 1976-77 crops.

He said attempts to buy 1975-1976 robustas from origin or on the London market would put too much pressure on prices which was not in Brazil's interests. Brazil wants to buy coffee for its soluble industry which consumes 2m. bags a year, and not for speculative reasons, he declared.

Forthcoming robusta crops in Africa could be large enough to supply Brazil with up to 500,000 bags a year for two to three years, Sr. Belinky said. Brazil's exportable production next year will not exceed 2.5m. bags, which will make the position of the soluble industry very difficult, he added.

Downward trend in metals

By Our Commodities Staff

COPPER PRICES on the London Metal Exchange yesterday lost virtually all the gains made on Monday as buying interest faded away. Profit-taking selling on an unresponsive market brought cash wirebars down by £12.25 to £857.25 a tonne, much the same as Friday's level.

Tin values also lost ground again, following the continued downward trend in Penang, which fell by a further SM5 to SM1.165 a picul. London was held up initially by Continental physical demand and some U.S. covering, but then fell away in later trading accelerated by chartist selling. Cash tin closed £57.5 lower at £4,412.5 a tonne.

Lead and zinc followed the general downward trend in copper, although losses in zinc were marginal. Meanwhile Cominco, the Canadian zinc producer, confirmed that it was raising its U.S. zinc price by three cents to 40 cents a lb in line with the recent increases announced by several, but not all, U.S. producers.

Sugar values advance

By Our Commodities Staff

WEST GERMANY still hopes for a 1976-77 sugar output of 2.3-2.5m tonnes. Recent beet growth has been relatively good, according to sugar industry sources, but further rain will be needed if this is to be maintained.

The initial crop target was 2.6m. tonnes, against 2.32m. on a lower crop area in 1975-76.

Results of the second West German beet test, carried out on August 13, show an average beet weight of 463 grammes compared with 473 a year ago and a 1962-75 average of 490 grammes. Sugar content was down to 14.1 per cent from 14.3 a year ago.

On the London terminal market sugar futures moved higher despite an absence of fundamental news. The December position closed £2.25 up at £167.325 a ton.

DOWNTURN IN COCOA MARKET

By Our Commodities Staff

A sharp fall yesterday afternoon ended cocoa's recent run of closing price peaks. The advance continued in early dealings with prices gaining up to £23 a tonne, but by the close the December position was £5.5 down on the day at £1,273.25 a tonne. Dealers attributed some of the late selling pressure to chart factors and described the movement as a natural reaction to the morning's peaks.

DROUGHT

Silver lining for Scottish farmers

BY A CORRESPONDENT

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE has certainly been affected by the drought, but nothing like as much as in England. With the cereals harvest well under way, yields are promising to be close to average. Potatoes are by no means a disaster as elsewhere and may yet "bulk" towards last year's yields. At the same time, most farmers got excellent first cuts of silage and hay crops. With shortfalls in supplies of malting barleys and potatoes, which now seem inevitable over Europe, it would seem that once again Scottish farmers will benefit considerably from their northerly situation.

The cereals harvest got under way remarkably early. On our farms we started on August 5—more than two weeks earlier than normal. Yields are amazingly variable between fields, and even within fields, where links of sandy soil come to the surface, aggravating the water shortage. The consequences of this are great variations in yield and grain qualities.

Below normal

A leading Aberdeen grain buyer summed up the year as one of great anomalies. He described three samples of barley from the same farm as varying from "pure rubbish" to excellent malting quality. As he so aptly put it, "the quality comes from where the water was in the fields."

As late as a month ago, experts in Scotland might have expected exceptionally high yields, since crops were looking very thick and head population per acre very high.

However, the effects of the drought and an unusually high incidence of mildew, prevented the proper filling of the grains. Consequently yields are not low, but grain size is small.

Duncan Gill, crop husbandry adviser with the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, quoted yields varying from 36 cwts to 48 cwts per acre, with bushel weights, way below normal, in the 45-50 lb range. (A good average would be about 56 lbs). He felt that yields could be some 15-20 per cent. down from last year in his area.

George Blackett, his opposite number in the North College in Aberdeen was in general agreement with this, but he stressed the great difficulty in making an early appraisal of yields, since results are so variable.

The consequences of the small grain size of this year's crop have not been missed by the maltsters. Poorest quality malting samples are taking the normal 12 per cent. premium over feed grain prices, and the best are making double this. Prices up to £90 per ton are not uncommon.

I recently sold at £83 per ton, off the combine, grain that one would normally not even consider offering for malting. Buyers do not even ask the name of the variety. They are only interested in grain size, since with large grain size goes good bushel weight and low nitrogen readings.

Maltsters have never been so tolerant of high nitrogen barleys. Samples showing over 1.55 per cent. nitrogen are being accepted with bushel weights as low as 50 lbs being taken. It really makes one wonder just what is a malting sample, other than the best grain on the market.

Whatever the difficulties of the maltsters this year, it looks like being a very good one for the growers, especially those in the damper areas.

Potatoes look like once more becoming a "dream crop" for Scottish growers. John Arbuckle, vice chairman of the Potato Marketing Board reckons that there is still a lot of potential in the Scottish maincrop.

He expects yields to come out a little below last year's 11-12 tons per acre, but sees possibilities of more bulking if we get two or three inches of rain over the next month. The Scottish crop has the advantage of being later than the English crop, which he reckons is past any help from the rain now.

He quoted seed prices from £200 to over £400 per ton, with ware at about £120-£140 per ton. The seed crop is there now, and all that remains for it is to see how much bulk subsequent rains may produce. While there are 38.000 extra acres of potatoes in the U.K. this year, he doubts whether the Dutch will manage to export to Britain the 300.000 tons which they supplied last year, since he sees the situation in Europe as being even worse than in 1975.

Winter fodders

In the livestock sector, things vary very much from east to west. The west coast areas have never been short of water. In the east, the drought has had most effect on aftermaths after excellent hay and silage cuts. On our farms, there has been little recovery after cutting, but at least things have remained green, thanks to occasional showers.

Winter fodders are not likely to be very short in supply, but the lack of aftermaths might affect the weaned calf sales which are about to begin.

Beef cow numbers fell by 4 per cent. last year, and the slightly shorter supply of calves, together with the high fatstock prices and the undoubtedly considerable profitability of the arable farming sector, must raise expectations of the hard pressed suckler herdsmen. They tell me they are expecting £30 per cwt. (about £160 per calf, compared with about £110 last year). With the money that will be jingling in many Scottish arable farmers' pockets this year, they may well get it.

Lower pineapple output

THE PHILIPPINES and the Ivory Coast have been quick to exploit a reduction in pineapple canning in Hawaii according to a special report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), reports AP-Dow Jones from Rome. But Thailand and Kenya made lesser gains despite their large potential.

Worldwide, pineapple canning has been reduced sharply from the 1971 peak of 883,000 tonnes, the report shows. The preliminary 1975 total is 774.000 tonnes.

Last year's Philippines production was 152.000 tonnes against 130.000 in 1971 while the Ivory Coast's was 75.000 tonnes against 32.000.

Production has slipped in both Malaysia and Taiwan but the main cut was in Hawaii where 250.000 tonnes was produced last year against 361.000 in 1971—mainly because of a reduction in acreage.

Kenya the report says, "is still in a comparatively early stage of development, and considerable expansion is planned."

OMMODITY MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

SE METALS

R—Turned easier on the London change, prices losing almost all revious day's gains. Following ently lower U.S. market over- ward metal opened here at £895 further ground owing to trade ential selling which met with h buying interest. The uninspir- ng of Comex in the afternoon further easiness here and for- al ended at the day's lowest of the Kerb. Turnover: 12,550

mated Metal Trading reported the morning cash wirebars £862, 62.5; three months £895, 4, 94, 93.5, cathodes cash £850, nths, £881, 80.5. Kerbs: Cash ee months, £893.5, 94, 94.5, 95. Afternoon: Wirebars, cash £857, ths, £892, 91, 90.5, 90, 89, 90, 89.5, 89. Kerbs: Three months, £888, 88.5, 88, 87.5, 87, 87.5, 88, 87.

COPPER	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —
	£	£	£	£
Wirebars				
Cash	862-.5	+5	857-.5	—12¼
3 months	893.5-4	+6	888.5-9	—12
Settlem'nt	862.5	+5	—	......
Cathodes				
Cash	850-.5	+4.5	845-6	—15
3 months	880.5-1	+5	875-6.5	—15¼
Settlem'nt	850.5	+4.5	—	......
U.S. Smt.		......	*74	......

TIN—Down again, but closing above the day's lowest. Following the fresh decline in Penang overnight, forward Standard metal opened at around the £4,580 but then held steady at that level reflecting modest physical demand from Europe. When that subsided, the price fell away to £4,520 owing to fresh selling and chartist offerings before U.S. demand at the lower level caused a recovery to £4,585 by the close of the afternoon Kerb. Turnover 860 tonnes.

TIN	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —†
High Grade	£	£	£	£
Cash	4465 8	—8	4410-5	—57.5
3 months	4580-2	—10	4521-5	—59.5
S'ment	4468	—9	—	......
Standard				
Cash	4465 8	—8	4410-5	—57.5
3 months	4580-2	—10	4521-5	—59.5
S'ment	4468	—9	—	......
Straits E.	$1165	—5		......
New York		......	364.88	—5.12

Morning: Standard, cash, £4,468, three months, £4,560, 85, 80, 82, 80. Kerbs: Standard, three months, £4,560. Afternoon: Standard, cash £4,410 three months, £4,550, 75, 70, 60, 50, 45, 40, 30, 25, 20, 35. Kerbs: Standard, three months, £4,535, 30.

LEAD—Lost ground in fairly active two-way trading in which selling finally gained the upper hand, reflecting the downturn in copper. Turnover 8,150 tonnes.

LEAD	a.m. Official	+ or —	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —†
	£	£	£	£
Cash	275-.5	+1.75	274-5	—5
3 months	285.5 6	+1.5	285-6	—2¾
S'ment	275.5	+1.5		......
N.Y. Spot		......	*25-25	......

Morning: Three months, £286, 285.5, 86. Afternoon: Three months, £285, 85.5, 86, 85. Kerbs: Three months, £285.

ZINC—Marginally easier reflecting the overall downturn in other metals. News that Cominco had increased its producer quotation to 40 cents a pound had little market impact as it was only in line with previous upward movements. Turnover 4,400 tonnes.

ZINC	a.m. Official	+ or —†	p.m. Unofficial	+ or —†
	£	£	£	£
Cash	414-5	+.75	414-.25	—.875
3 months	430.5-1	+.5	430.5	—1.25
S'ment	415	+.5		......
Prm. West		......	*37-40	......

Morning: Three months, £430, 30.5. Kerbs: Three months, £430.50. Afternoon: Cash, £414, three months, £430. Kerbs: Three months, £430.

* Cents per pound. † On previous unofficial close. ‡ SM per picul.

NDEX 01-351 3466 - NOVEMBER COPPER 882½-891½

EDWARD BILLINGTON & SON LIMITED
of Liverpool (Founded 1858)
ish to point out that the Billington Group Company erating on the London Commodities Futures Markets is:—
EDWARD BILLINGTON
(COMMODITIES) LIMITED
Telephone No. 051-236 1222—10 lines
Telex 62594
d they have no connection with any other mmodity Company operating in Liverpool under a similar name.

MPANY NOTICES

REED PAPER GROUP LIMITED
6¾% 1968-83 UA 12,000,000
OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to bondholders of the above that the amount redeemable on October 15, 1976 i.e. 000,000 was bought in the market.
mount outstanding: UA 7,000,000.
The Trustee,
KREDIETBANK
S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE.
bourg.
18, 1976.

PSGATE PLATINUM
LIMITED
ated in the Republic of South Africa)
and Announcement
nal quarter of the year h June, 1976, Impala mited has declared a divi- 2 cents per share (final 75—15 cents).
has accordingly declared st 2.2 cents per share pay- about 1st October, 1976.
e to Shareholders
n of Dividend No. 12
ereby given that dividend 2.2 cents per share, being ividend for the thirteen ing 31st August, 1976, on or about 1st October, embers registered in the e company at the close on 3rd September, 1976. is payable subject to con- ch can be inspected at sburg or London transfer company.
r of members will be 4th September, 1976, ptember, 1976, both days
ughan, Key and Payne, cretaries.
r R. G. E. Billing ansfer Secretaries.
tion Corporation Limited, -78, Marshall Street, hannesburg
& WM Services, anby House, Southwark Street, ndon, SE1 OJA.
ffice:
Unitas, Street, Johannesburg.
. 1976.

INGERSOLL GROUP LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books and Registers of the 8½% Unsecured Loan Stock 1992/97 will be closed on the 10th September, 1976.
By Order of the Board.
G. E. YEADON, Secretary.

LUXAM TRUST S.A.
société anonyme
Registered Office: 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on July 2nd, 1976, the value per share was reduced from $US5, to $US1.50.
Shareholders should present their certificates to
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.,
14, rue Aldringen,
LUXEMBOURG,
or
THE MERCANTILE INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.,
Winchester House,
77, London Wall,
London EC2N 1BY.
In order to have the certificates overstamped at the expense of the company. After a period of 3 months from the date of this publication, the share certificates will be negotiable at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange only if overstamped.
The Board of Directors.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT
3 PER CENT EXTERNAL DEBT OF 1902
1st AND 2nd SERIES BONDS
FOR INFORMATION ONLY
Notice is hereby given that 2,014 Bonds of 3 per cent. 1st Series amounting to £40,280.00, together with 233 Bonds of the 2nd Series amounting to £4,636.70 have been BOUGHT on the market by the Junta do Credito Publico in Lisbon for the Sinking Fund of 30th June, 1976 in accordance with the Law of the 14th May, 1902 and the Decree of the 9th August of the same year.
A list of the numbers of Bonds purchased and duly cancelled can be inspected at the Securities Office Counter of Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, 88, Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DT.

SILVER

Silver was fixed 2.1p an ounce lower for spot delivery in the London bullion market yesterday at 241.3p U.S. cent equivalents of the fixing levels were: spot 430.1c, down 3.8c; three-month 435.1c, down 2.5c; six-month 441.3c, down 2.1c; and 12-month 455.0c, down 1.9c. The metal opened at 238.3-234.3p (431½-433½c), and eased during the day to close at 236.3-238.3p (426-428c).

SILVER per troy oz.	Bullion fixing prices	+ or —	L.M.E. close	+ or —
Spot	241.3p	—2.1	239.25p	—4.1
3 months	248.75p	—2.15	246.75p	—4.15
6 months	256.7p	—2.1		......
[illegible] months		......	257p	—4.0
12 months	272.6p	—2.2		......

LME—Turnover 283 (221) lots of 10,000 ozs. Morning: Three months 248.5, 8.3, 8.5, 8.4, 8.3, 8.4. Kerbs: Three months 248.0, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4. Afternoon: Three months 248.0, 7.7, 7.8, 7.7, 7.6, 8.5, 8.8, 8.8, 7.0, 6.8, 6.7. Kerbs: Three months 246.8, 6.5, 6.0.

FREIGHTS

DRY CARGO—In sharp contrast to previous day's heavy booking of vessels, particularly on timecharter, activity was on considerably reduced scale. Cargoes of grain were covered from the U.S. Gulf to Japan $10.50 f.i.o. Sep. and from the U.S. Gulf to South Korea $13.50 f.i.o. Sep., also from U.S. Gulf of Guayaquil $13.75 f.i.o. prompt loading.

South American grain shippers fixed 42,500 long tons from Brazil to Lisbon/Hamburg Range $403,750 f.i.o. Aug./Sep. Overnight, several maize cargoes were fixed from East London or Cape Town to Venezuelan or East Coast Mexico $16.50 free discharge Aug. and Sep.

Timecharters fixed vessel of 52,000 long d.w.t. for voyage from Japan to the Continent via Australia and U.S. West Coast at 20 Sep. and a vessel of 26,800 long d.w.t. for voyage from Hong Kong to Japan via Australia $5,000 daily prompt.

COCOA

Values rose initially with a lack of selling pressure, drifting lower in late trading to close near the lows of the day, reports Gill and Duffus.

COCOA	Yesterday's Close	+ or —	Business Done
No. 4 Contract			
September	1526.0-27.0	—7.00	1559.0-28.0
December	1273.0-73.5	—5.50	1292.0-70.0
March	1227.0-29.0	—6.50	1,247.5-25.0
May	1194.5-95.0	—7.75	1211.0-1194
July	1167.0-67.5	—13.25	1189.0-67.0
September	1155.0-48.0	—4.50	1155.0-45.
Dec.	1095.0-1100	—6.50	1100.0-1095.0

Sales: 4,052 (3,921) lots of 10 tonnes.

International Cocoa Agreement—U.S. (cents per pound): Daily 95.38 (97.64); 15-day average 92.12 (91.51); 22-day average 90.20 (89.96).

COFFEE

Robusta futures closed fully steady reflecting New York's steadier trend. Arabicas closed unquoted and tradeless.

COFFEE	Yesterday's Close	+ or —	Business Done
	£ per tonne		
September	1580-81	+3.00	1580-45
November	1560-61	+9.50	1562-17
January	1549-50	+9.00	1550-08
March	1541-43	+11.00	1543-02
May	1542-44	+13.50	1543-00
July	1540-41	+12.00	1535-08
September	1540-41	+12.00	1512

Sales: 3,150 (2,697) lots of 5 tonnes.

ICO indicator prices—(U.S. cents per pound): Colombian Mild Arabicas 188.00 (185.00); other Mild Arabicas 157.00 (154.50); unwashed Arabicas Santos Four 103.00 (149.25); Robustas 132.50 (131.25). Daily average 152.67 (150.06).

RUBBER

STEADIER opening on the London physical market. Fair interest throughout day, closing inactive. Lewis and Peat reported a Malaysian godown price of 196 cents a kilo (buyer, September).

No. 1 R.S.S.	Yesterday's close	Previous day's close	Business done
Sept.	50.50-51.50	49.25-51.00	—
Oct.	51.00-52.25	50.25-51.00	—
Oct-Dec	52.40-52.75	51.25-52.0.	52.60-52.50
Jan-Mar	54.80-54.9.	54.25-54.5.	5..00-54.75
Apr-Jne	57.15-57.20	56.45-56.50	57.55-56.95
Jly-Sept	59.15-59.25	58.50-58.55	59.35-59.15
Oct-Dec	60.50-60.80	60.25-60.70	61.50-60.50
Jan-Mar	60.75-61.70	60.00-61.40	—
Apr-Jne	60.10-60.90	58.80-60.25	—

Sales: 207 (162) lots of 15 tonnes.

Physical closing prices (buyers) were: Spot 45p (47.5), Sept. 48p (same), Oct. 48.5p (same).

SOYABEAN MEAL

Market opened easier in line with Chicago close, but with good support at these lower levels, market quickly recovered to trade just below previous close. A disappointing Chicago opening caused prices to ease back to opening levels, reports SNW Commodities.

	Yesterd'ys Close	+ or —	Business Done
	£ per tonne		
Aug.	120.70-25.0	+1.0	—
October	126.00-27.5	—2.05	128.00
December	132.80-32.9	—2.10	134.20-32.50
February	135.00-37.0	—1.70	136.70
April	128.5-29.0	—1.60	139.00-38.50
June	137.50-40.0	—1.80	—
August	139.30-41.5	—1.80	

Sales: 101 (102) lots of 100 tonnes.

GRAINS

THE BALTIC—Fair interest was reported for transhipment feed grains to various U.K. ports, but while prices were fully steady, the volume of trade remained quiet.

Wheat: U.S. Dark Northern Spring No. 2, 14 per cent., Nov. £82.80 direct Tilbury. U.S. Hard Winter No. 2 ord. 13½ per cent. unquoted. EEC Feed: August £76.50. Sept. £77.25 transhipment East Coast.

Maize: No. 3 Yellow American/French option August £74.30, Sept. £74.50 transhipment East Coast.

Barley: EEC Feed. August £74 East Coast.

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET (GAFTA)—Wheat, steadier. Closing: Sept. 77.00, Nov. 79.50, Jan. 82.45, March 84.05, May 87.20. Business: Sept. 76.95-76.70, Nov. 79.90-79.40, Jan. 82.40-82.00, March 84.95-84.40, May 87.20-86.70. Sales: 397. Barley, steadier. Closing: Sept. 75.50, Nov. 78.05, Jan. 80.95, March 83.30, May 85.70. Business: Sept. 75.45-75.25, Nov. 78.10-77.80, Jan. 81.00-80.95, March 83.25-83.0, May 85.45-85.35. Sales, 297.

HGCA—Location ex-farm spot prices August 17: Non-breadmaking milling wheat—Berks and Oxon £76.20. Feed wheat—N.E. England £71.20, Berks and Oxon £74.10. Feed barley—Berks and Oxon £71.40.

SUGAR

LONDON DAILY PRICE (raw sugar) £143.00 (same) a ton c.i.f. for Aug.-Sept. shipment. White sugar daily price was fixed at £152.00 (£150.00).

Market lifted on Monday evening on reports of the Philippine earthquake. However, at the opening call yesterday there was no follow through. Prices were offered down by some 300 pts. quickly with only modest buying appearing. The move did however get overdone as over the remainder of the day values tended to recover, reports C. Czarnikow.

EEC IMPORT LEVIES—For white and raw, denatured and non-denatured sugar, effective to-day (previous in brackets). White 13.28 (13.08). Raw 13.00 (12.80).

Sugar Pref Comm Con.	Yesterday's Close	Previous Day's Close	Business Done
	£ per ton		
Oct.	159.00-58.50	156.50-57.00	161.00-57.00
Dec.	167.25-67.40	165.60-65.75	168.50-65.25
March	175.85-76.05	173.00-73.15	177.00-73.00
May	179.60-79.75	177.00-77.20	180.50-76.75
Aug.	183.50-85.70	180.75-81.00	184.25-83.50
Oct.	186.50-86.70	183.50-84.00	187.25-85.25
Dec.	187.50-90.00	186.50-87.00	

Sales: 2,444 (2,179) lots of 50 tonnes.

Tate and Lyle ex-refinery price for granulated basis white sugar was £227.60 (same) a long ton for home trade and £208 (same) a long ton for export.

WOOL FUTURES

LONDON—Market easier reflecting Australian auctions opening not as dear as expected, reports Bache.

Australian Greasy Wool	Yesterday's close	+ or —	Business Done
October	220.0-21.0	—2.25	221.0-20.0
December	227.0-28.0	—4.00	231.0-27.0
March	236.5-37.5	—2.50	137.0
May	246.0-47.0	—1.50	—
July	251.0-56.0	—0.25	—

Sales: 34 (4) lots of 1,500 kilos.

SYDNEY GREASY (in order: buyer, seller, business, sales)—Oct. 289.5-290.0, 291.5-289.8; Dec. 298.2-299.3, 300.0-296.9; March 308.8-309.5, 309.0-308.0; May 314.0-314.5, 315.0-313.5. Sales: 112.

MEAT/VEGETABLES

SMITHFIELD (pence per pound)—Beef: Scottish killed sides 42.5 to 45.5; English hindquarters 50.0 to 53.0, forequarters 31.0 to 32.0; Ulster hindquarters 50.0 to 53.0, forequarters 31.0 to 34.0; Eire hindquarters 49.0 to 53.0, forequarters 31.0 to 33.0.

Veal: English bobbies 22.0 to 26.0; Scottish bobbies 22.0 to 25.0; Dutch hinds and ends 73.0 to 78.0.

Lamb: English small 36.0 to 40.0, *small 43.0, medium 37.0 to 40.0, heavy 35.0 to 37.0; Scottish medium 37.0 to 38.0, heavy 35.0 to 37.0. Imported frozen: NZ PL 41.0 to 41.5, PM 38.0 to 38.5, PH 35.0 to 35.5, YMs 38.5 to 39.5.

Pork: English, under 100 lbs 30.0 to 35.0, 100-120 lbs 30.0 to 34.0, 120-160 lbs 29.0 to 33.0, 160-180 lbs 27.0 to 28.5, 180 lbs and over 26.0 to 30.0.

Grouse: Young, best, each 95.0 to 100.0; old, each, 45.0 to 50.0.

* Very high quality produce in limited supply.

MEAT COMMISSION—Average fatstock prices at representative markets. August 17. GB Cattle £27.36 per live cwt. (—0.75); U.K. Sheep 40.8p per pound e.d.c.w. (—1.4); GB Pigs £4.38 per sc l.w. (—0.20). England and Wales—Cattle numbers up 10.0 per cent., average £27.09 (—0.74); Sheep up 35.8 per cent., average 40.6p (—1.5); Pigs up 1.5 per cent., average £4.39 (—0.21). Scotland—Cattle down 22.5 per cent., average £27.93 (—0.56); Sheep down 4.6 per cent., average 39.2p (—0.2); Pigs down 6.3 per cent., average £4.38 (—0.02).

COVENT GARDEN—(Prices in sterling). Imported produce: Oranges—S. African: 56/150 2.50-3.50; Californian: 2.80-3.40. Nectarines—Spanish: 1.00-1.40; Italian: 1.50-1.60; Lemons—S. African: 60/195 4.50-5.40; Italian: 4.00-4.20; Californian: 4.00-4.50; Spanish: 3.00. Apples—New Zealand: Sturmer Pippin 3.00, Granny Smith 3.00, Doughertys 3.00; S. African: Granny Smith 2.80-3.50; Tasmanian: Crofton-Democrats 3.00, Granny Smith 3.00; French: Golden Delicious, New crop 1.90. Pear—French: Per 28-lb Williams' 2.30; Italian: per lb Guyots 0.07, Williams' 0.09-0.09½. Melons—Spanish: Yellow 1.30-1.80; Israeli: Ogens 2.50-3.00. Water-Melons—Spanish: 3.20. Grapes—Cyprus: per 18-lb Sultana 3.10-3.20, Cardinal 2.90, Thompson per 12 lb 2.10; Spanish: per 11 lb. Cardinal, 0.90-1.30; French: Alphonse Lavallee per lb 0.20. Plums—*Spanish: Santa Rosa Per 5-kg 1.00-1.50; Italian: per 12-lb. per lb Burbank 0.08, Blue 0.10, Santa Rosa 0.10, Giant Prunes 0.09. Peaches—Italian: A/B/C 1.50-1.90; French 1.20-1.40. Avocados—S. African: 2.30-2.50. Plums—*Spanish: per 5-kg approx. Greengage 1.10-1.50. Tomatoes—Guernsey: 0.80-0.90; Jersey: 0.80-0.90. Onions—Maltese: per 25-kg 2.00; Dutch: per 25-kg 2.00; Israeli: 3.00-3.10; Spanish: 3.30-3.40; New Zealand: 3.80-4.00. Capsicums—Dutch: 2.00.

English produce: Apples—per lb Bramley's Seedling 0.07-0.08, Grenadiers 0.04, Derby's 0.06, George Cave 0.06, Discovery 0.06-0.08, James Grieves 0.05, Tydemans 0.06. Blackberries—per lb 0.26-0.27. Plums—per 12-lb Czars Rivers 0.80, Purple Pershores 0.80, Victoria 1.20-1.30, Bella 1.00-1.20. Tomatoes—per box 12-lb 0.60-0.75. Cucumbers—per box 0.90-1.20. Mushrooms—per lb 0.20-0.30. Celery—per 12 18 1.20, prepacked 2.00-2.20. Lettuce—per 12 round 1.00; Cos 1.60. Carrots—per net 12½-kg 1.50-1.90. Beetroot—per net 0.90-1.00. Onions—per nets 25-kg 3.20. Marrows—per box 15/25 0.60-0.90. Potatoes—per bag 4.20-4.40. Capsicums—per 14 0.90-1.00. Beans—per lb stick 0.13-0.16, Ground 0.08-0.10. Cabbages—per nets 2.00. Swedes—per 28-lb approx. Yorks 1.40, Devons 1.60. Cob Nuts—per lb 0.40.

JUTE

DUNDEE—Quiet. Prices c. and f. U.K. for September-October shipment: BWB £223, BWC £211, BWD £202. Tossa BTB £224, BTC £212, BTD £204. Calcutta goods market closed. Yarn and cloth prices very firm.

LONDON—Steady. Bangladesh White "C" grade Aug.-Sept. $500. Bangladesh White "D" grade Aug.-Sept. $462. A long ton.

CALCUTTA—Steady. Closed yesterday due to local holiday.

★

GRIMSBY FISH—Supply good, demand good. (Prices at ships side unprocessed per stone). Shelf cod 2.50-3.20; codlings 2.20-2.50; shelf haddock large 3.00-3.20, medium 2.70-2.90, small 1.40-2.20; Large plaice 3.80, medium 3.50-3.90, best small 2.90-3.30; skinned dogfish medium 6.00; lemon soles 5.50; rock fish 1.80; reds 1.00; saithe 1.20-1.40.

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LONDON PALM OIL—Following exceptionally quiet physical sector, market traded around the levels of Monday night's close with no firm direction from Chicago or the Far East. Tone quiet, reports Faure Fairclough. Oct. 244¼-241, Dec. 245¼-242¼, Feb. 246-244½, April 249-246½, June 251-247½, August 252½-249½, Oct. 252½-249. Sales: 4 lots of 50 tonnes.

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COPRA—Philippines (per tonne) Sept. and Oct. $320 nom. c.i.f. North Euro ports.

Israel may earn more from cotton

TEL AVIV, August 17.

THE ISRAELI Cotton Marketing Board has signed contracts with foreign buyers for 18,000 tonnes of fibre from this year's cotton crop, picking of which will start in a fortnight.

In all, the Board expects to sell abroad at least half of the anticipated crop of 50,000 tonnes (30,000 tonnes were sold a year ago).

As prices have risen sharply during the past 12 months, these export sales are expected to bring in over $40m., exceeding the export proceeds from the 1975 crop by $5m.

PRICE CHANGES

Prices per ton unless otherwise stated.

	Aug. 17 1976	+ or —	Month ago
Metals			
Aluminium	£526.6	......	£526.6
Free Market (cif)	$975 995	......	$950-971
Copper			
Cash Wire Bars (w)	£857.25	—12.25	£920.5
3 months do. do. (w)	£888.7	—12.0	£955.25
Cash Cathode (w)	£845.5	—15	£909.5
3 months do. do. (w)	£875.75	—15.25	£943.5
Gold Troy oz.	$111.575	—1.25	$113.5
Lead Cash (w)	£274.5	—5.0	£297.75
3 months (w)	£285.5	—2.75	£285.75
Nickel	£2.785	......	£2,802
Free Market (cif) (lb)	£2.07	......	£2.08-2.10
Platinum troy oz.	£106-136	......	£105-106
Free Market	£88.15	......	£92.4
Quicksilver (76lb)	$80-85	......	$80-85
Silver Troy oz.	241.3p	—2.1	266p
3 months	248.75p	—2.15	275.1p
Tin Cash (w)	£4,412.5	—57.5	£4,302.5
3 months (w)	£4,5[illegible]	—58.5	£4,377.5
Wolfram 22.04lb cif	$69-70.5	+0.25	$62-65
Zinc Cash (w)	£414.125	—0.875	£431.5
3 months (w)	£430.25	—1.25	£449.5
Producers (w)	$795	......	$795
Oils			
Coconut Malayan		......	
Groundnut			
[illegible]	£452	......	£461
Linseed Crude (w)	£465	......	£417
Palm Malayan	$451		
Soyabean			
Seeds			
Copra Philippines	$320	+10.0	$340
Groundnuts Nigerian			
Linseed Can. No. 1	£195	......	£203.65
Grains			
Barley EEC	£74		£72
Home Futures	£75.5	—0.25	£71.4
Maize			
French No.3 Am.	£74.5	......	£75
S.A. Yellow		......	
Wheat			
No. 1 Red Spring		......	
No.2 Hard Winter		......	£94.6
Australian		......	
English Milling	£83.5	......	£78
Cocoa Shipment	£1298.5	......	£1,277
Futures Dec.	£1273.25	—5.5	£1,154
Coffee shipment			
Futures Nov.	£1560.5	+9.5	£1,114
Cotton 'A' index			
cent	66.65*	—1.1	69.85
Jute UA BWC	$500	......	$500
Rubber kilo	48p	+0.5	46.25p
Sisal	$600	......	$630
Sugar (Raw)	£143	......	£176
Wooltops 64s kilo	275p	......	271p
Cloves Madagascar	£3,550	......	£3,550
Pepper White ton	£1,120	......	£1,120
Black ton	£940	......	£955

* Nominal. † Seller. ‡ Unquoted. § Unofficial close. ♣ Indicative price. a Seller's quotation. b U.K. and Commonwealth refined. c Uganda Robusta standard grade indicative prices f.o.b. Mombasa U.S. cents a pound. d Bangladesh white "C". e Jan.-March. f Sept. u Metric tons.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Month ago	Year ago
229.46	232.43	230.41	[illegible]5.82

(Base: July 1, 1952=100)

REUTER'S

Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Month ago	Year ago
1482.6	1472.1	1516.2	1185.9

(Base: September 18, 1931=100)

DOW JONES

Dow Jones	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Month ago	Year ago
Spot	339.92	343.81	35[illegible].45	330.76
Futures	3[illegible]8.15	345.28	355.99	316.40

(Average 1924-25-26=100)

MOODY'S

Moody's	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Month ago	Year ago
Spot Commodity	[illegible]27.7	[illegible]26.6	[illegible]67.9	[illegible]11.4

(December 31, 1931=100)

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COTTON—Liverpool: Spot and shipment sales amounted to 80 tons bringing the total for the week so far to 257 tons. Very little fresh demand was in evidence and buying was meagre. Occasional support came in Russian and Turkish qualities together with South American growths reports F. W. Tattersall.

U.S. Markets

Soviet move forces down soyabeans

NEW YORK, August 17.

SOYABEANS closed limit down on number of Russian cancellation of bean and wheat purchases. Silver closed lower on local Commission selling following grains. Gold finished easier on trade arbitrage selling. Sugar closed easier on trade selling and coffee closed limit up on trade buying as rumours of Brazilian frost continues, Bache reports.

Cocoa—Ghana spot 114½ nom. (115½ nom.). Bahia spot 107½ nom. (105½ nom.). Sept. 101.35 (102.45), Dec. 97.5 (98.35), March 93.50, May 90.05, July 89.80, Sept. 85.75, Dec. 79.60. Sales 1,174.

Coffee—"C" Contract: Sept. 160.50 bid (157.60), Dec. 153.75 (150.75), March 148.50 bid, May 148.80 bid, July 149.00 bid. Sales: 829.

Copper—August 69.40 (69.70), Sept. 69.70 (70.00), Oct. 70.50, Dec. 71.30, Jan. 72.10, March 73.30, May 74.50, July 75.40, Sept. 76.00. Sales 4,592.

Cotton—No. 2: Oct. 75.30 asked (80.30), Dec. 76.98 (78.98), March 77.50 asked, May 77.50 asked, July 76.30 asked, Oct. 69.75, Dec. 66.85-66.90. Sales, 4,950.

ΦGold—August 111.20 (112.00), Sept. 111.40 (113.20), Oct. 111.80, Dec. 112.20, Feb. 113.10, April 114.10, June 115.10, August 116.30, Oct. 117.50, Dec. 118.80. Sales 7,258.

Greasewool—Spot 186 nom. (same), Oct. 183.0-157.0 (185.0), Dec. 181.5-187.5 (183.5), March 182.5 bid, May unqtd.

†Lard—Chicago loose 18.25 nom. (same), NY prime steam 19.75 asked (same).

††Maize—Sept. 271½-274 (275½), Dec. 268½-269 (271), March 275-275½, May 293, July 297, Sept. 297½.

‡Platinum—Oct. 155.50 (156.10), Jan. 155.10 (161.00), April 162.50, July 163, Oct. 167.00, Jan. 170.00. Sales: 567.

‡‡Silver—Spot 427.50 (431.70), August 422.90 (432.00), Sept. 421.80 (433.00), Oct. 428.20, Dec. 431.00, Jan. 433.60, March 438.70, May 443.90, July 449.10, Sept. 454.50, Dec. 462.00. Sales, 9,870.

*Soyabeans—August 621 asked (641½), Sept. 622 asked (612), Nov. 621 asked, Jan. 639 asked, March 636 asked, May 631 asked, July 632 asked.

δSoyabean Meal—August 173.50-174.50 (182.50), Sept. 175.00-174.00 (187.30), Oct. 175.50-176.00, Dec. 178.80-178.60, Jan. 180.20-180.50, March 181.70, May 182.50-183.00, July 153.70.

Soyabean Oil—August 19.34 (20.35), Sept. 19.35-19.37 (20.30), Oct. 19.47, Dec. 19.67-19.67 asked, Jan. 19.70-19.80, March 19.85-19.95, May 19.90-19.95, July 19.95-20.00.

Sugar—No. 11: Spot 10.35 (10.30), Sept. 10.55-10.55 (11.16), Oct. 11.34-11.30 (11.65), Jan. 12.00 nom., March 12.38-12.42, May 12.65-12.66, July 12.75, Sept. 12.90, Oct. 12.85-12.90, Jan. unqtd. Sales: 3,547.

Tin—362.00-367.75 asked (365.00 asked).

**Wheat—Sept. 317-317½ (325), Dec. 321-321½ (330), March 343, May 349, July 353.

WINNIPEG, August 17. ††Rye—Oct. 255 bid (262 asked), Nov. 260 (262), Dec. 254½ bid, May 104.00 asked.

‡Oats—Oct. 125 (122 bid), Dec. 125 asked (130), May 85 bid.

§Barley—Oct. 205 (207½), Dec. 204½ asked (208 asked), May 95.70.

∂Flaxseed—Oct. 711½ (737½), Nov. 711 asked (732 asked), Dec. 219 asked, May 226 asked.

Wheat—SCWRS 13.5 per cent. protein content c.i.f. St. Lawrence 407½ (412½).

All cents per pound ex-warehouse unless otherwise stated. * Cents per 60-lb bushel ex-warehouse. Φ $'s per troy ounce—100-ounce lots. † Chicago loose $'s per 100 lbs—Dept. of Ag. prices previous day. Prime steam f.o.b. NY bulk tank cars. ‡ Cents per troy ounce ex-warehouse. δ New "B" contract in $'s a short ton for bulk lots of 100 short tons delivered f.o.b. cars Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis and Alton. ‡‡ $'s per troy ounce for 50-ounce units of 99.9 per cent. purity delivered NY. ** Cents per 60-lb bushel in store. †† Cents per 56-lb bushel ex-warehouse, 5,000 bushel lots. ‡ Cents per 32-lb bushel. § Cents per 48-lb bushel ex-warehouse, 5,000 bushel lots. ∂ Cents per 56-lb bushel ex-warehouse, 1,000-bushel lots.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Bullion price and gold shares fall but Australians good

Leading equities undecided with index 0.8 lower at 376.4

Account Dealing Dates

Option

*First Dealings	Declarations	Last Dealings	Account Day
Aug. 9	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
Aug. 23	Sep. 2	Sep. 3	Sep. 14
Sep. 6	Sep. 16	Sep. 17	Sep. 28

* "New time" dealings may take place from 9.30 a.m. two business days earlier.

Contrasting features in stock markets yesterday were the continued weakness in South African gold mining shares following a fall in the price of bullion by $1.25 to $111.875 an ounce, and the firmness of Australian issues following that country's Federal Budget. Otherwise, British Funds made further small headway, while leading equities were narrowly mixed in quiet trading.

U.S. selling late Monday and again yesterday sent gold mining shares downwards, some touching their lowest since early 1973. Indeed, the Gold Mines index sustained a fresh loss of 4.4 to 95.2, its lowest since January 19, 1973, which mirrored falls in the heavyweights to ¾.

After moving further ahead in the early trading, leading equities faltered to close narrowly mixed; nervousness was induced by vague reports of some sizeable offerings, although concern about the current confused state of the foreign exchange market was a more apparent factor. In the event, there was little in the way of actual selling. The FT 30-share index, after having been 1.5 higher at 11 a.m., went into reverse to close with a net fall of 0.8 at 376.4.

Secondary equities made little show, only 25 per cent. of all FT-quoted Industrials recording a change. However, rises continued to lead falls by 3-2, the same as on Monday. On the bid front, Metropole Industries jumped 13½ to 63½p on the revised offer from International Combustion, but Manbre and Garton weakened 8 to 152p on fears of an intervention by the Monopolies Commission with regard to Tate and Lyle's offer.

Long "tap" features

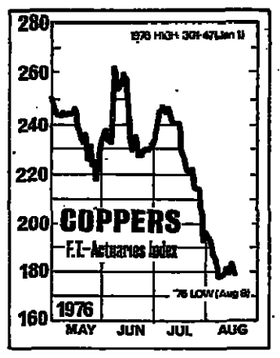
The long "tap" was the main focal point in British Funds yesterday. A combination of straight business and switching from other medium/longs caused the Government broker to withdraw his selling price of 95½ for supplies of the stock, Exchequer 13½ per cent., 1996, and it was assumed the next level would be 95⅝, although this was not tested. Other high-coupon longs moved up the occasional ⅛ in sympathy, but several mediums were held in check because of the prices offered by the GB to effect swaps into the "tap." Despite slightly lower U.S. Treasury Bill rates, the shorter end of the market eased fractionally before improving later; the low-coupon, Exchequer 5 per cent., 1976/78, made an exceptional rise of ⅜ to 92⅞.

A small demand for investment currency found sellers initially reticent and in thin conditions the premium rose to 101 per cent. before reacting to close a net 2¾ points higher at 100½ per cent. Yesterday's SE conversion factor was 0.7263 (0.7395).

"Royals" easier

Hoping that Monday's much better-than-expected first-half profits performance from "Royals" would attract more interest to the sector, Insurance dealers were distinctly disappointed as business volume remained small and no set trend was established. "Royals," at 304p, lost 4 of the previous day's gain of 10. Sun Alliance strongly resisted as modest support pushed the price 12 higher to 420p. Among Brokers, Sedgwick Forbes put on 4 to 234p on the interim report and C. E. Heath added 3 at 407p.

An unfavourable Press reception given to the results which showed a reduced loss sparked off selling of Keyser Ullmann which fell away steadily to finish 4½ down on the day at 34½p. Slater Walker Securities, on the other hand, found support at 21p, up 2, and G. R. Dawes hardened 3 to 73p. News that the group have negotiated reduced interest charges on their "lifeboat" borrowings, helped UDT edge forward a penny more to 20p in Hire Purchases; the results are due to-day. National Westminster were against the most prominent among the big four Banks yesterday, the "new" shares, on the last day of dealings in nil-paid form, rose 5 to 34p, while the old were unaltered at 218p.



Breweries and kindred trades attracted little interest and closed easier for choice. Glenlivet shed 10 to 195p in a thin market. Ellis and Co. (Richmond) held steady at 13p awaiting to-day's preliminary results.

Cements often improved afresh after Monday's advance. Aberthaw moved up 5 to 93p, while RMC, 83p, and Tunnel "B," 174p, put on 2 apiece. Higher interim figures left BCA 2 higher at 28p. Associated, after Monday's rise of 10, touched 175p before closing a penny cheaper on balance at 172p. Elsewhere in Building descriptions, A. Monk rose 4 to 44p in a thin market. Wiggins Construction edged up a penny to 13p on the increased earnings, while the terms of the expected "rights" issue from Y. J. Lovell left the shares a penny better at 53p. Whatlings closed a shade harder at 9p on the dividend and profits forecasts which accompanied news of the proposed "rights" issue. Awaiting to-morrow's interim report, London Brick hardened a fraction to 44p. In Timbers, Parker improved 4 to 83p.

ICI, at 350p, gave up the previous day's gain of 3. Laporte lost a penny to 95p, while Fisons, 335p, and Lankro, 118p, shed 2 apiece. Hoechst contrasted with a rise of 15 to 425p on overseas advices. Among small-priced issues, Crystalate edged up a fraction to 8½p and Coalite and Chemical hardened ½ to 16p.

Philips' Lamp react

Reflecting disappointment with the second-quarter results, Philips' Lamp reacted 20 to 825p. Reyrolle Parsons, a weak market of late on concern over the lack of new power station orders, picked up to 113½p on "bear closing" prompted by some reassuring Press comment before reacting afresh to end a net 2½ cheaper at 110p on small persistent selling. Other leaders eased back from a firm start in idle conditions. Elsewhere, Allied Insulators gained a penny more to 46½p, continuing to benefit from the good half-year statement, while Pye Holdings closed similarly harder at 43p ahead of Friday's interim announcement.

Among quiet Stores, F. W. Woolworth eased 2 to 59½p in front of to-day's interim statement. Marks and Spencer gave up a penny at 98p as did British Home Stores, at 156p. Audiotronic contrasted with a rise of 3 to 33p. Mail Orders were quiet and little changed. Shoes, however, had W. and E. Turner a penny harder at 20p on further consideration of the interim figures.

Engineerings were basically sound although the leaders eased marginally. Hawker shed 4 to 418p and Tube Investments 2 to 322p, the latter ahead of to-day's interim figures. Acrow "A", on the other hand, put on 1½ to 60p awaiting to-day's preliminary results and Hill and Smith rose 5 to 35p in front of Thursday's half-yearly report. Herbert Morris were supported at 110p, up 5, and Metropole Industries were raised 13½ to 63½p in reply to the unexpected revised higher offer from International Combustion. Peter Brotherhood gained 4 to 84p after the annual results, but Beyer Peacock eased to 25½p following news that National Chemical Industries will not increase its bid of 25p cash. Elsewhere, A. Cohen advanced 5 to 145p in a thin market.

Foods were featured by a reaction of 8 to 152p in Manbre and Garton on fears that the Tate and Lyle bid may not go through; Tate and Lyle finished 2 up at 242p. Elsewhere Morgan Edwards improved 3 to 45p following a Press mention. Meat Trade Suppliers held at 88p dsepite the disclosure of reduced earnings. M. F. North, 4 higher at a 1976 peak of 27p, provided the only movement worthy of note in Hotels and Caterers.

Broken Hill Prop. rise

Broken Hill Proprietary responded strongly to the Australian Budget proposals, recording an advance of 35 at a peak for the year of 865p. The U.K. miscellaneous Industrial leaders, however, continued to trade quietly and made another uninspiring showing. Reckitt and Colman, with interim results due September 7, declined 6 to 329p, while Beecham, 356p, after 360p, and Glaxo, 368p, after 373p, both ended a net 2 easier. Unilever, 426p, after 428p, closed unaltered in front of to-day's interim figures, although Bowater half-time results expected September 3, finished 2 firmer at 186p, after 188p, for a two-day gain of 5. Reed International were finally a penny up at 231p, after 234p. Elsewhere, Dufay Bitumastic, 43p, relinquished 3 more of the recent speculative rise following a reported denial that Croda International were lining up a bid. Transport Development, on the other hand, put on 2 to 54p in response to the increased half-year profits, while Ofrex, on the interim report, closed a penny better at 68p, after 69p. Denbyware added 4 at 109p and Hargreaves Group 3 at 39p, while Johnson Group Cleaners, in front of to-morrow's first-half results, hardened a penny to 32p.

Clayton Dewandre responded to the increased interim dividend with a rise of 3 to 79p. Lucas Industries ended a penny better at 208p, after 209½p, but Rolls-Royce eased a penny to 58p and British Leyland declined 2 to 28p. Kwick-Fit closed without alteration at 30p following the result of the "rights" issue.

Beaverbrook "A" drifted back 1 to 33½p in the absence of any fresh buying enthusiasm, but News International improved 2 to 130p and Pearson Longman hardened to 103p. Paper/Printings passed a drab session with McCorquodale easing to a fresh low for the year of 157p. Awaiting to-day's preliminary figures, Melody Mills remained at 57p; similarly, Ault and Wiborg stayed at 25p ahead of interim results also due to-day. Kimpher, in Advertising Agencies, picked up another penny to 18p.

Peachey harden

There was again little sign of life in the Property share market, where the leaders generally closed a shade easier. Peachey edged forward 1½ more to 55½p on a little fresh speculative interest deriving from take-over hopes, while County and District Properties, still helped by the recent property revaluation, gained the same amount to 39½.

A slightly firmer opening tendency in the Oil majors failed to encourage any worthwhile support and prices subsequently drifted back. Shell, for instance, were initially 436p before settling 2 lower on balance at 432p, while British Petroleum closed unchanged at 585p, after 590p. Ultramar quietened further, being finally unaltered at 118p along with Burmah, at 40p.

Among Overseas Traders, Sime Darby improved 5 to 117p on Singapore advices and the rise in the investment premium, while Australian Agricultural remained in firm vein at 95p, up 3. Harrisons and Crosfield contrasted with a loss of 12 at 438p.

Investment Trusts met with increased turnover as institutions showed renewed interest. Although fairly modest, improvements were widespread with Jersey General notable for a gain of 8 to 224p. Robeco Sub-shares rose 6 to 561p, while Rolinco Sub-shares hardened 7 to 425p and Dualvest Capital put on 4 to 120p. English and New York improved 1½ to 54½p on the first-half figures. Among Financials, Corn Exchange figured unusually in the active stocks list as speculative buying lifted the shares 3 to 118p.

First-half profits which did not quite match best expectations brought about a reaction in Nottingham Manufacturing which closed 2 off at 69p, after 68p.

BAT's Deferred continued fairly active in Tobaccos but failed to move from the overnight level of 270p; the Ordinary, however, cheapened 3 to 270p, and Imps gave up a penny to 75p.

South African Industrials had contrasting movements in Hulett's Corporation, 7 higher at 122p, and Primrose, 5 cheaper at 98p.

Late interest developed for Assam Frontier which rose 7 to a 1976 peak of 162p in Teas. Makum (Assam) were marked up 4 to 55p on the dividend payment, but McLeod Russel lacked support and shed 2 to 154p. Guthrie, 178p, receded a similar amount in Rubbers.

Australian gains

The only bright spot in mining markets was provided by Australians, which moved ahead strongly following the Federal Budget which included tax concessions and a reduction in the coal export levy. Also aiding sentiment was the rise in the investment dollar premium.

Among the Coal stocks Mining Australia rose 10 Thiess Holdings 7 to 23 Oakbridge 4 to a year's 110p. Elsewhere in Aust North Broken Hill advan more to a year's high o while gains of 5 were re by both Bougainville and Mining at 153p and 190p tively.

Otherwise, mining mark on a poor performance, Golds, which lost sub ground following their w in late dealings on Monda owing to U.S. offerings. A through of U.S. sales with the decline in the price (down $1.25 at $111 ounce) caused a further reaction in share prices, w Gold Mines index down 4 at 95.2, its lowest since 19, 1973.

Among the heavyweight worst affected were Wes fontein, ¾ lower at £ Western Holdings, ¾ off In the lower priced Loraine dropped 10 to 4 Venterspost 6 to 68p.

Financials, especially th African-based issues, u Golds. Falls of a half poi seen in General Mining, £ "Johnnies," £14 while Un poration gave up 5 to low of 195p. The Lond stocks were generally pence easier. Platinu Coppers also moved low the exception of Minorco hardened 2 more to 21 Diamonds, De Beers lo 194p; half-yearly results on Tuesday.

Elsewhere, Consolidate chison dropped 40 to Cape selling.

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	A.Y.
Government Secs.	62.26	62.20	61.95	61.96	62.29	62.50	6
Fixed Interest	61.92	61.85	61.68	61.59	61.62	61.63	6
Industrial Ordinary	376.4	377.2	374.4	375.5	378.6	375.2	3
Gold Mines	95.2	99.6	101.0	103.4	105.1	101.6	3
Ord. Div. Yield	5.90	5.88	5.92	5.92	5.87	5.92	
Earnings Y'ld% (full) (a)	17.17	17.11	17.23	17.23	17.10	17.24	1
P/E Ratio (net) (a) (b)	8.65	8.65	8.59	8.60	8.66	8.59	
Dealings marked	4,524	4,261	4,736	4,683	4,738	5,088	4
Equity turnover £m.	—	31.26	31.73	36.90	44.84	35.87	4
Equity bargains total	—	9,937	9,905	10,389	11,353	10,950	1

10 a.m. 378.1. 11 a.m. 378.7. Noon 377.0. 1 p.m. 376.3.
2 p.m. 376.3. 3 p.m. 377.0.

Latest index 01-246 8026.

(a) Based on 52 per cent. corporation tax. (b) Nil=8.56.

Basis 100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Fixed Int. 1928. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35. Mines 12/9/55. SE Activity July-Dec. 1942.

HIGHS AND LOWS

	1976 High	1976 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
Govt. Secs.	65.21 (30/1)	60.19 (2/1)	127.4 (9/1/35)	49.18 (3/1/75)
Fixed Int.	64.43 (2/2)	59.75 (2/1)	150.4 (28/11/47)	50.53 (3/1/75)
Ind. Ord.	420.8 (4/5)	364.7 (2/6)	543.6 (19/5/72)	49.4 (26/6/40)
Gold Mines	246.9 (2/1)	95.2 (17/8)	442.3 (22/5/75)	43.5 (26/10/71)

S.E. ACTIVITY

	Aug. 17
Daily—	
Gilt-Edged	206.7
Industrials	131.3
Speculative	36.7
Totals	105.0
5-day Av'r'ge.	
Gilt-Edged	188.3
Industrials	154.1
Speculative	40.9
Totals	104.4

F.T.—ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES

These indices are the joint compilation of The Financial Times, The Institute of Actuaries and The Faculty of Actuaries

	EQUITY GROUPS GROUPS & SUB-SECTIONS Figures in parentheses show number of stocks per section.	Tuesday, August 17, 1976 Index No.	Day's Change %	Est. Earnings Yield % (Max) Corp. Tax 52%	Gross Div. Yield % (ACT at 35%)	Est. P/E Ratio (net) Corp. Tax 52%	Est. P/E Ratio (nil) Corp. Tax 52%	Monday Aug. 16 Index No.	Friday Aug. 13 Index No.	Thurs. Aug. 12 Index No.	Wed. Aug. 11 Index No.	Year ago (approx) Index No.	Highs and Lows Index 1976 High	1976 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
1	CAPITAL GOODS (179)	141.03	+0.1	17.59	6.50	8.55	8.47	140.96	140.55	141.15	141.42	107.55	160.06 (21/4)	137.08 (2/8)	205.37 (4/5/72)	50.17 (13/12/74)
2	Building Materials (30)	127.67	+0.8	15.67	7.25	9.54	9.54	126.92	125.84	125.82	125.83	95.58	150.18 (15/1)	119.57 (30/7)	233.84 (2/5/72)	44.27 (11/12/74)
3	Contracting, Construction (23)	188.46	+1.0	21.73	5.83	7.09	7.09	186.66	187.86	187.63	188.38	183.07	260.20 (15/1)	177.32 (30/7)	389.33 (19/5/72)	71.48 (2/12/74)
4	Electricals (16)	256.01	—0.5	17.29	5.19	8.64	8.41	257.20	256.26	259.36	261.14	203.93	287.30 (21/4)	245.72 (2/6)	350.04 (4/5/72)	86.71 (25/6/62)
5	Engineering (Heavy) (13)	165.62	—0.1	24.39	7.42	6.39	6.39	165.74	165.64	170.56	169.67	126.25	193.18 (3/5)	161.88 (2/8)	202.57 (6/8/73)	94.43 (1/2/76)
6	Engineering (General) (64)	131.58	—0.1	17.83	6.86	8.34	8.33	131.70	131.42	131.39	131.56	93.13	149.29 (3/6)	125.48 (2/1)	168.59 (4/5/73)	45.14 (6/1/75)
7	Machine and Other Tools (9)	57.43	—0.6	16.84	7.71	8.89	8.87	57.80	57.58	57.45	57.51	38.17	60.62 (3/5)	51.19 (5/1)	136.70 (4/7/66)	19.98 (13/12/74)
8	Miscellaneous (24)	126.78	+0.1	14.99	6.97	10.06	9.76	126.65	126.57	127.03	126.79	95.07	141.94 (11/5)	121.53 (2/1)	177.41 (27/4/72)	49.65 (6/1/75)
9	CONSUMER GOODS (DURABLE) (53)	121.62	—0.1	18.24	5.65	8.22	8.20	121.76	121.70	121.90	122.06	83.52	141.46 (21/4)	116.85 (2/6)	227.78 (21/4/72)	38.39 (6/1/75)
10	Lt. Electronics, Radio TV (15)	131.77	—0.1	17.38	4.38	8.50	8.49	131.85	131.86	132.24	132.67	98.72	160.35 (7/4)	128.75 (2/6)	257.41 (19/5/72)	42.55 (12/12/75)
11	Household Goods (13)	153.90	—0.3	18.85	7.77	8.09	8.05	154.33	154.18	153.78	153.37	125.94	187.22 (7/4)	152.48 (10/8)	263.22 (4/5/72)	63.92 (17/12/74)
12	Motors and Distributors (25)	78.71	—0.1	19.27	6.76	7.88	7.85	78.80	78.71	78.83	78.82	43.49	85.16 (3/5)	70.05 (6/1)	170.59 (15/1/69)	19.91 (6/1/75)
13	CONSUMER GOODS (NON-DURABLE) (168)	142.76	—0.1	15.35	6.69	9.86	9.75	142.94	142.88	143.09	143.29	123.70	162.24 (4/2)	138.95 (2/6)	226.08 (16/8/72)	61.41 (13/12/74)
14	Breweries (15)	161.48	—0.9	14.62	7.05	10.24	10.24	162.89	163.20	162.66	162.33	138.19	179.43 (2/2)	147.99 (2/6)	281.87 (28/11/72)	69.47 (13/12/74)
15	Wines and Spirits (7)	158.56	—1.5	14.80	6.89	10.34	10.34	160.97	161.52	160.94	159.86	135.43	190.67 (6/5)	157.63 (9/8)	257.40 (13/7/72)	78.71 (13/12/74)
16	Entertainment, Catering (14)	174.09	—0.2	14.06	7.65	10.97	10.88	174.40	174.11	174.72	174.28	139.78	211.26 (8/3)	168.17 (2/8)	329.99 (12/12/72)	54.87 (19/7/74)
17	Food Manufacturing (22)	156.04	+0.3	15.92	5.66	8.99	8.93	155.55	155.22	156.16	157.17	137.12	179.44 (11/5)	153.58 (2/8)	211.65 (1/5/72)	59.78 (11/12/74)
18	Food Retailing (16)	131.98	+0.3	13.39	5.92	10.92	10.92	131.55	130.92	132.05	132.73	122.94	150.06 (12/1)	126.86 (2/6)	235.08 (16/8/72)	54.25 (11/12/74)
19	Newspapers, Publishing (16)	180.77	—0.1	13.61	5.80	11.29	11.29	181.00	181.14	181.56	178.10	121.11	184.34 (11/5)	157.01 (2/6)	250.29 (18/1/72)	55.08 (6/1/75)
20	Packaging and Paper (12)	98.40	—	16.52	7.71	9.31	9.31	98.39	98.46	98.30	98.40	83.72	112.50 (26/2)	94.92 (2/8)	135.59 (26/4/72)	43.46 (6/1/75)
21	Stores (34)	116.62	—0.5	13.17	6.00	11.69	11.68	117.25	117.81	118.06	118.61	107.19	136.24 (2/2)	113.17 (2/6)	204.39 (16/8/72)	52.63 (6/1/75)
22	Textiles (23)	141.65	—0.4	12.85	8.10	11.76	10.38	142.22	141.11	141.43	142.03	125.91	165.19 (30/1)	139.85 (30/7)	253.72 (17/8/68)	62.66 (11/12/74)
23	Tobaccos (3)	215.46	+0.9	20.34	8.01	7.31	7.31	213.46	212.44	211.62	211.12	175.46	241.89 (3/5)	207.38 (2/8)	339.16 (2/8/72)	94.34 (13/6/62)
24	Toys and Games (6)	75.04	+0.2	20.10	7.98	6.66	6.63	74.86	74.86	74.44	73.76	41.54	80.95 (16/7)	59.13 (22/1)	135.72 (16/1/70)	20.92 (6/1/75)
	OTHER GROUPS (96)															
25	Chemicals (26)	206.30	—0.2	12.31	5.51	11.38	11.38	205.66	206.18	206.46	205.67	181.56	231.38 (3/5)	199.45 (6/1)	231.38 (3/5/76)	71.20 (1/12/74)
26	Office Equipment (9)	86.25	—0.4	13.70	6.03	10.70	10.70	86.56	86.73	88.06	88.52	73.08	100.18 (19/6)	85.09 (2/1)	246.06 (1/8/72)	45.34 (2/1/75)
27	Shipping (12)	380.34	+0.4	13.09	6.77	11.09	10.07	378.79	381.49	380.47	384.12	312.59	432.64 (30/1)	355.52 (19/3)	517.00 (6/12/72)	90.80 (29/6/62)
28	Miscellaneous (49)	149.58	+0.6	14.69	7.66	10.15	10.13	148.64	148.90	149.22	149.76	125.28	172.98 (21/4)	146.05 (2/8)	258.83 (2/6/72)	60.39 (6/1/75)
29	INDUSTRIAL GROUP (496)	147.36	—	15.44	6.47	9.66	9.57	147.40	147.26	147.60	147.88	120.25	165.38 (3/5)	143.68 (2/6)	220.17 (1/5/72)	59.01 (13/12/74)
30	OILS (4)	350.67	—0.2	12.20	4.68	9.47	8.77	351.60	350.01	350.68	353.71	289.33	395.84 (20/5)	331.34 (16/2)	431.66 (29/5/69)	87.23 (29/6/62)
31	500 SHARE INDEX	164.10	—0.1	14.93	6.18	9.63	9.44	164.20	163.96	164.33	164.82	134.19	183.00 (3/5)	161.07 (2/8)	227.95 (16/8/72)	63.49 (13/12/74)
32	FINANCIAL GROUP (100)	125.88	+0.4	—	6.09	—	—	125.43	125.16	125.27	125.86	116.84	153.46 (30/1)	118.52 (2/6)	241.41 (11/4/72)	55.88 (13/12/74)
33	Banks (6)	146.47	+0.1	22.96	6.27	6.70	6.70	146.26	145.11	143.84	145.84	137.95	192.16 (29/1)	140.20 (9/8)	288.32 (20/7/72)	62.44 (12/12/74)
34	Discount Houses (10)	148.54	+0.1	—	9.31	—	—	148.33	148.43	148.13	148.13	138.29	186.52 (13/1)	146.02 (3/6)	293.13 (2/7/72)	81.40 (10/12/74)
35	Hire Purchase (5)	94.22	+1.7	—	6.90	—	—	92.66	89.04	89.34	88.03	87.29	132.10 (26/2)	83.44 (30/7)	433.72 (4/5/72)	38.83 (11/12/74)
36	Insurance (Life) (9)	103.08	+0.3	—	6.93	—	—	102.79	102.71	102.81	103.99	103.22	129.46 (30/1)	95.91 (2/6)	194.45 (15/3/72)	44.88 (2/1/75)
37	Insurance (Composite) (7)	102.51	+1.0	—	6.88	—	—	101.47	102.05	103.26	103.07	95.73	119.75 (30/1)	92.03 (10/6)	155.76 (21/4/72)	43.96 (13/12/74)
38	Insurance Brokers (9)	233.31	+0.8	10.60	4.94	14.07	14.07	231.36	230.60	230.40	230.86	181.11	276.90 (11/5)	218.26 (6/1)	276.90 (11/5/76)	65.86 (16/12/74)
39	Merchant Banks (16)	68.58	—0.2	—	8.16	—	—	68.70	68.72	68.75	68.89	79.56	93.83 (27/1)	68.58 (17/8)	278.57 (1/5/72)	31.21 (7/1/75)
40	Property (32)	168.34	—0.5	3.67	3.25	50.85	48.31	169.19	168.80	168.90	168.81	141.31	194.57 (30/1)	144.37 (2/6)	357.40 (9/11/73)	56.01 (20/4/65)
41	Miscellaneous (6)	72.55	+0.8	17.67	8.51	8.75	8.75	71.94	71.94	71.94	71.94	61.09	91.98 (5/2)	68.44 (8/7)	303.13 (18/8/72)	33.29 (17/12/74)
42	Investment Trusts (50)	143.24	+0.7	3.70	5.29	27.93	27.93	142.20	142.18	143.54	143.52	145.71	184.55 (30/1)	141.96 (2/6)	245.79 (25/4/72)	71.63 (13/12/74)
43	ALL-SHARE INDEX (650)	153.83	+0.1	—	6.12	—	—	153.75	153.52	153.88	154.36	130.31	172.64 (30/1)	150.42 (2/8)	228.18 (1/5/72)	61.92 (13/12/74)
	COMMODITY GROUPS (*Not included in 500 or All-Share indices*)															
44	Rubbers (9)	472.84	—0.4	9.84	5.93	14.88	13.62	474.72	472.54	472.54	474.48	405.26	523.40 (7/5)	404.67 (14/1)	555.37 (23/7/73)	84.68 (25/6/65)
45	Teas (8)	139.35	—	29.06	9.13	4.57	4.45	139.36	139.14	139.58	139.24	101.45	142.43 (6/7)	117.89 (7/1)	142.43 (6/7/76)	59.72 (17/10/74)
46	Coppers (3)	178.35	—2.9	58.41	9.63	1.80	1.80	183.58	179.76	181.17	179.76	370.01	301.47 (7/1)	177.60 (9/8)	567.78 (13/7/73)	94.08 (29/4/62)
47	Mining Finance (11)	87.84	—1.1	11.87	5.71	9.48	9.41	88.86	88.80	89.62	90.64	122.77	119.77 (7/1)	86.18 (3/3)	175.90 (28/4/69)	66.31 (30/9/74)
48	Tins (9)	109.58	—2.8	14.61	9.16	10.51	10.46	112.78	113.57	113.86	113.90	84.29	119.14 (20/7)	86.09 (9/2)	125.43 (12/1/73)	54.85 (27/6/71)
49	Overseas Traders (13)	213.47	—0.3	15.95	4.55	8.14	8.13	214.14	213.55	214.55	216.90	200.60	254.47 (4/5)	208.94 (2/8)	254.47 (5/5/76)	97.37 (6/1/75)

	FIXED INTEREST	Tuesday, Aug. 17 Index No.	Yield %	Monday August 16	Friday August 13	Thursday August 12	Wed. August 11	Tuesday August 10	Monday August 9	Friday August 6	Year ago (approx.)	1976 High	1976 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
1	Consols 2½% yield	—	14.02	14.02	14.10	14.09	14.09	14.08	14.08	14.06	14.03	—	—	—	—
2	20-yr. Govt. Stocks (6)	48.62	‡13.37	48.58	48.30	48.33	48.70	48.72	48.62	48.65	50.22	53.45 (30/1)	47.56 (2/1)	115.42 (11/8/63)	38.27 (3/1/75)
3	20-yr Red. Deb. & Loans (15)	50.16	‡14.73	50.16	50.16	50.19	50.19	50.19	50.22	50.33	47.83	52.40 (21/5)	46.68 (2/1)	113.43 (23/10/65)	37.01 (3/1/75)
4	Investment Trust Prefs. (15)	48.72	14.20	48.72	48.72	48.72	48.94	48.75	48.84	48.83	46.86	51.23 (18/2)	45.43 (7/5)	114.41 (13/8/65)	34.45 (4/12/74)
5	Coml. and Indl. Prefs. (20)	69.11	13.60	69.01	68.77	68.39	68.39	68.20	68.24	68.44	67.59	71.97 (2/2)	62.76 (2/1)	114.95 (7/10/65)	47.67 (6/1/75)

Section or Group	Base Date	Base Value
Overseas Traders	31/12/74	100.00
Engineering (Heavy)	31/12/71	153.84
Engineering (General)	31/12/71	153.84
Wines and Spirits	16/1/70	144.76
Toys and Games	16/1/70	135.72
Office Equipment	16/1/70	162.74
Industrial Group	31/12/70	128.20
Miscellaneous Financial	31/12/70	128.06
Food Manufacturing	29/12/67	114.13
Food Retailing	29/12/67	114.13

Section or Group	Base Date	Base Value
Insurance Brokers	29/12/67	96.67
Mining Finance	29/12/67	100.00
All Other	10/4/62	100.00

‡ Redemption yield. FT-Actuaries indices are calculated by Extel Communications Limited (a member of the Exchange Telegraph Group) on an IBM 370 computer.

A list of the constituents of the FT-Actuaries Share Indices is now available from the Publishers, the Financial Times, Bracken House, Cannon Street, London, EC4P 4BY, price 13p. By post 20p.

A record of the indices, cost £30, is obtainable from FT Business Enterprises, 10, Bolt Court, London, EC4. It gives all group and sub-section indices at fortnightly intervals since the start of the series in 1962 with quarterly highs and lows. Dividend and earnings figures are also included.

CONSTITUENT CHANGE: Martis (Tom) (Capital Goods Miscellaneous) has been replaced by Molins (Engineering General).

ACTIVE STOCKS

Stock	Denomination	No. of marks	Closing price (p)	Change on day	1976 high	1976 low
BATs Defd.	25p	11	220	—	225	205
ICI	£1	11	350	− 3	402	328
Natl. Westminster 'New'	Nil/pd.	10	34*	+ 5	34*	15*
Reed Intl. 'New'	Nil/pd.	9	31*	+ 1	31*	19*
Rank Org.	25p	8	151	− 1	195	142
Royal Ins.	25p	8	304	− 4	352	266
Barclays Bank	£1	7	253	+ 1	350	245
Corn Exchange	10p	7	118	+ 3	130	72
Dunlop	50p	7	87	—	98	69
Manbre & Garton	50p	7	152	− 8	181	122
Marks & Spencer	25p	7	98	− 1	108	88
Shell Transport	25p	7	422	− 2	462	378
Burmah Oil	£1	6	40	—	53	31
De Beers Defd.	R0.05	6	194	− 3	335	190
GKN	£1	6	312	− 2	360	266

The above list of active stocks is based on the number of bargains recorded yesterday in the Official list and under Rule 163(1) (e).

* Premium.

Option Report—3-month Call Rates

OPTION DEALING DATES

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
Aug. 17	Aug. 31	Nov. 11	Nov. 23
Sep. 1	Sep. 13	Nov. 25	Dec. 7
Sep. 14	Sep. 27	Dec. 9	Dec. 21

"Calls" were dealt in Saville Gordon, Mentmore, Newman Inds., National Westminster Bank Warrants, ICI, Britannic Assurance, EMI, Ofrex, Town and City, BP, Burmah Oil, J. Lyons, British Car Auction, Head Wrightson, A. B. Electronic, Slater Walker and Charterhall Finance, while "doubles" were arranged in Reyrolle Parsons and Slater Walker.

Industrials		E.M.I.	17	Midland Bank	22	Cap. Counties	5
		Fitch Lovell	6	Nat'lWest Bank	20	E.P.	5
A. Brew	6½	Gen. Accident	12	"Do" Warrants	7½	Int. Europe	7
A. P. Cement	15	Gen. Electric	13	P&O Dfd.	11	Land Securities	14
Assoc Leisure	3	Glaxo	35	Plessey	7	MEPC	7
BSR	9	Grand Met.	7	R.H.M.	5	Peachey	6
Babcocks	8	G.U.S. 'A'	16	Rank Org. 'A'	18	Samuel Props.	4½
Barclays Bank	22	Guardian	18	Reed Int'l	25	Town & City	2½
Berrywiggins	5	G.K.N	25	Reyrolle	11		
Beecham	28	Hawker Sidd.	35	Rothmans	4	Oils	
Boots Drug	12	House of Fraser	8	Slater Walker	4	Brit. Petroleum	40
Bowaters	16	I.C.I.	20	Spillers	4	Burmah Oil	4½
B.A.T.	21	"Imps"	7	Tesco	4	Shell	27
British Leyland	5	I.C.L.	14	Thorn 'A'	22	Ultramar	14
BOC In.	5½	Inveresk	7	Trust Houses	9		
Brown (J.)	9	Legal & General	12	Tube Invest	27	Mines	
Burton 'A'	6½	Ladbroke	11	Unilever	38	Charter Cons.	15
Cadburys	5	Lex Service	3½	Utd. Drapery	8	Chart'rh'll Fin.	4
Cavenham	10	Lloyds Bank	22	Vickers	15	Cons Gold	15
Courtaulds	11	"Lofs"	4	Williams Hud'n	4	Hampton Areas	12
Debenhams	8	London Brick	4½	Woolworths	6	Lonrho	9
Distillers	13	Lucas Inds.	20			Rio T. Zinc	17
Dunlop	7½	"Mams"	7	Property		Western M'ng.	16
Eagle Star	11	Marks & Sp'ncer	8	Brit. Land	5½		

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS FOR 1976

The following securities quoted in the Share Information Service yesterday attained new Highs and Lows for 1976.

NEW HIGHS (12)

COMMONWEALTHS (2)
Australia 5pc 74-76 N. Zealand 4pc 76-78
AMERICANS (1)
Transamerica
ELECTRICALS (1)
Allied Insulators
ENGINEERING (1)
Metropole Inds.
HOTELS (1)
North (M. F.)
INDUSTRIALS (1)
Broken Hill Prop.
PAPER (1)
Brunning Res. Vtg.
OILS (1)
Tricentrol
TEAS (1)
Assam Frontier
MINES (2)
Hampton Areas N. Broken Hill

NEW LOWS (50)

AMERICANS (1)
Vetco Inds.
BANKS (1)
Algemene
ELECTRICALS (2)
Cohen Bros. Petbow
INDUSTRIALS (5)
Ferguson Inds. Martin-Black
Gomme Hldgs. Rennies Cons.
Hamilborne
INSURANCES (3)
Ennia U.K. 9pc Cnv. Provident 'B'
Provident 'A'
PAPER (1)
McCorquodale
PROPERTY (2)
Countryside Haslemere
TEXTILES (3)
Blackwood Morton British Enkalon
Bond St. Fabrics
TRUSTS (3)
Derby Tst. Capital Standard Trust
Invest in Success
RUBBERS (1)
Grand Central
MINES (28)
Durban Deep Venterspost
East Rand Prop. Western Drie.
Bracken Western Areas
Grootvlei F. S. Geduld
Kinross Loraine
Marievale President Brand
Wit. Nigel President Steyn
Buffelsfontein Western Holdings
East Drie. Cons. Gold Fields
Elsburg Gold Fields SA
Lebanon Rand Selection
South Vaal Union Corpn.
Stilfontein Coronation
Vaal Reefs Falcon

RISES AND FALLS YESTERDAY

	Up	Down	Same
British Funds	27	5	25
Corpns. Dominion and Foreign Bonds	12	1	51
Industrials	256	175	1,280
Financial and Prop.	110	61	399
Oils	7	3	27
Plantations	6	5	31
Mines	16	76	52
Recent Issues	11	5	26
Totals	445	327	1,891

MONEY MARKET

Free credit supply

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½ per cent.
(since May 21, 1976)

Day-to-day credit was in good supply in the London money market yesterday, and the authorities absorbed most of the surplus by selling a small amount of Treasury bills to the discount houses. The market was faced with a large take up of Treasury bills, an increase in the note circulation and settlement of gilt-edged sales. These were outweighed by bank balances carried forward and a large excess of Government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer. There are indications that there will be a surplus of funds again to-day.

Discount houses paid 10¼-10½ per cent. for secured call loans in the early part, and rates eased during the day to 6-8 per cent. by the close. In the interbank market, overnight loans commanded 10¼-10⅜ per cent. at the start, and rates eased to 9¾-10 per cent. where they remained until mid-afternoon. Having seen 8 per cent. in late afternoon, closing balances were taken between 8 per cent. and 9¼ per cent. Short term fixed period interest rates were slightly easier on balance.

Rates in the table below are nominal in some cases.

Aug. 17 1976	Sterling Certificates of deposits	Interbank	Local Authority deposit*	Local Auth. negotiable bonds	Finance House deposit	Company deposits	Discount market deposits	Treasury bills ⊕	Bank Bills ⊕	Fine Trade Bills ⊕
Overnight	—	8-10⅜	—	—	—	10⅜-10¾	8-10½	—	—	—
2 days notice	—	—	10⅛	—	—		—	—	—	—
†7 days or 7 days notice	—	10⅜-10½	10⅜-10¾	—	10¼-11	—	—	—	—	—
One month	11-10¾	10 7/16-10 9/16	10¾	11¼-10⅞	10⅞-11⅛	—	10¼-10½	—	—	—
Two months	11 1/16-10 15/16	10⅞-11	—	11¼-10⅞	11-11½	—	10⅝	10¾-10⅜	10⅞-10⅜	11¼
Three months	11⅛-11	11-11⅛	11 1/16-11⅛	11⅛-10⅞	11⅛-11⅜	—	10¾	10⅞-10⅜	10⅞	11⅜
Six months	11½-11 7/16	11⅜-11½	11¼-11⅜	11⅜-10⅞	11-11¼	—	10¾-10⅞	10⅜-10⅜	10⅞	11½
Nine months	11⅝-11 9/16	11½-11⅝	—	11¼-11¼	—	—	—	—	10⅜	11⅝
One year	11¾-11⅝	11⅝-11¾	11⅞-12	12-11½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two years	—	—	12¾-12⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Local authority and finance houses seven days' notice, others seven days' fixed. * Long-term local authority mortgage rate nominally three years 13½-13¾ per cent.; four years 13¾-13⅞ per cent.; five years 13⅞-13⅞ per cent. ⊕ Bank bill rates in table are buying rates for prime paper. Buying rates for four-month bank bills 10 15/16 per cent.; four-month trade bills 11¼ per cent. Approximate selling rate for one-month Treasury bills 10⅜ per cent.; two-month 10 25/32-10⅞ per cent.; and three-month 10 55/64 per cent. Approximate selling rate for one-month bank bills 10⅞ per cent.; two months 10⅞-10 27/32 per cent.; and three-month 10⅞ per cent.; one-month trade bills 11⅛-11¼ per cent.; two-month 11⅛-11¼ per cent.; also three months 11⅛-11¼ per cent.

Finance House Base Rates published by the Finance Houses Association) 11½ per cent. from August 1, 1976. Clearing Bank Deposit Rates for small sums of seven days' notice 6½ per cent. Clearing Bank Rate for lending 10½ per cent. Treasury bill average tender rate of discount 10.8769 per cent.

BASE LENDING RATES

Allied Irish Banks Ltd
American Express Bank
Anglo-Portuguese Bank
Henry Ansbacher
Banco de Bilbao
Banco de Jerez
Bank of Cyprus
Bank of N.S.W.
Banque du Rhone S.A.
Barclays Bank
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
Brit. Bank of Mid. Eas
■ Brown Shipley
Canada Permanent AF
Capitol C & C Fin. Ltd
Cayzer, Bowater Co.
Cedar Holdings
■ Charterhouse Japhet
C. E. Coates
Consolidated Credits
Co-operative Bank
Corinthian Securities
Credit Lyonnais
G. R. Dawes
Duncan Lawrie
English Transcont.
First London Secs.
■ Antony Gibbs
Goode Durrant Trust
Greyhound Guaranty
Grindlays Bank
■ Guinness Mahon
■ Hambros Bank
■ Hill Samuel
C. Hoare & Co.
Julian S. Hodge
Hongkong & Shanghai
Industrial Bank of Scot
Keyser Ullmann
Knowsley & Co. Ltd.
Lloyds Bank
London & European
London Mercantile
Midland Bank
■ Samuel Montagu
■ Morgan Grenfell
National Westminster
Northern Comm. Trust
Norwich General Trust
Portman Guaranty
P. S. Refson & Co.
Rossminster Accept'cs
Schlesinger Limited
E. S. Schwab
Security Trust Co. Ltd.
Shenley Trust
Standard Chartered
Trade Development Bk.
Twentieth Century Bk.
United Bank of Kuwait
Whiteaway Laidlaw
Williams & Glyn's
Yorkshire Bank

■ Members of the Accepting Committee.
* 7-day deposits 6½%, 1-month 6½%.
† 7-day deposits on sums of £10, under 6½%, up to £25,000 7 over £25,000 7½%.
‡ Demand deposits 5%.
§ Call deposits over £1,000 6

CORAL INDEX
Close 373-378

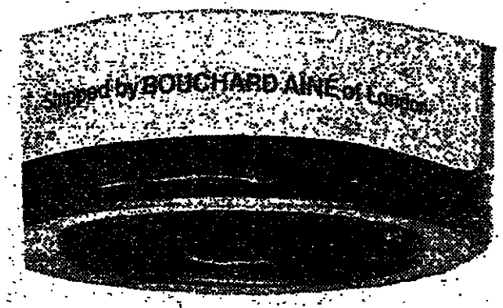
INSURANCE BA RATES

† Atlantic Assurance
Cannon Assurance
† Address shown under Insurance and Property Bond table.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

INSURANCE, PROPERTY, BONDS

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS



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**BRITISH FUNDS

1976 High	Low	Stock	£	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
		"Shorts" (Lives up to Five Years)				
101⅜	99½	Treasury 10½pc 1976‡‡	99⅞	+⅛	10.51	10.66
98⅜	95⅛	Treasury 6¾pc 1977‡‡	97⅜	+⅛	6.40	10.66
97¼	94½	Electric 3pc '74-77	97¼xd	+⅛	3.09	8.30
103⅜	92⅞	Treasury 11½pc '77‡‡	100⅜	+⅛	11.45	10.94
95⅛	91⅞	Treasury 3pc '77‡‡	94½	.....	3.17	7.69
95⅝	92¼	Transport 4pc '72-77	95	.....	4.21	7.99
99⅜	90½	Treasury 9pc 1978‡‡	97⅜xd	.....	9.24	10.87
101½	97	Treasury 10½pc '78‡‡	99⅜	−⅛	10.57	10.85
93⅛	89⅝	Exchequer 5pc '76-78‡‡	92⅞	+⅛	5.38	8.74
103⅜	97⅞	Treasury 11½pc '79‡‡	100⅜xd	.....	11.45	11.34
85⅞	83⅝	Treasury 3pc '79‡‡	87xd	.....	3.45	7.83
89⅛	73⅞	Electric 4¼pc '74-79	87⅞	.....	4.85	8.88
100⅜	94⅞	Treasury 10½pc '79‡‡	97⅜	−⅟₁₆	10.81	11.54
86¼	83⅝	Electric 3½pc '76-79	86⅞	.....	4.03	8.18
96⅜	90¼	Treasury 9pc 1980‡‡	93⅜xd	+⅛	9.63	11.32
96½	91¼	Treasury 9½pc '80‡‡	93¼	.....	10.19	11.76
86	82¼	Treasury 3½pc '77-80	85⅜	−⅛	4.09	7.94
89½	71	Funding 5¼pc '78-80‡‡	87½	.....	6.00	9.19
103⅜	96⅛	Treasury 11½pc 1981‡‡	99⅜	+⅛	11.60	11.72
86	79	Treasury 3½pc 1979-81	85xd	+⅛	4.12	7.49
95⅞	90⅛	Treasury 9¾pc 1981‡‡	92⅜	+⅛	10.58	12.00
		Five to Fifteen Years				
94⅞	86	Treasury 8½pc '80-82‡‡	88⅝	+⅛	9.68	11.57
107¼	97⅛	Treasury 12pc 1983‡‡	97⅞xd	+⅛	12.14	12.28
81⅛	73¼	Funding 5½pc '82-84‡‡	76⅛	.....	7.22	10.15
87⅝	79⅜	Treasury 8¼pc '84-86‡‡	81⅞	.....	10.50	11.80
74⅞	67⅛	Funding 6½pc '85-87‡‡	70⅛	.....	9.53	11.80
77⅝	71	Treasury 7¾pc '85-88‡‡	72⅛	.....	10.82	12.45
51¼	45⅝	Transport 3pc '78-88	49	.....	6.17	10.77
59¼	52¼	Treasury 5pc '86-89	55½	.....	9.29	12.10
105¼	93¼	Treasury 13pc 1990‡‡	96	+⅜	13.71	13.85
75⅞	68	Treasury 8¼pc '87-90‡‡	70½	+⅛	11.95	13.15
60	53⅛	Funding 5¾pc '87-91‡‡	55¼	.....	10.72	12.85
		Over Fifteen Years				
108½	87⅝	Treasury 12¾pc '92‡‡	92¾	+⅜	13.89	14.05
98½	85¼	Treasury 12½pc '93‡‡	90¼	+⅜	13.96	14.13
58	50⅝	Funding 6pc 1993‡‡	51xd	+⅛	11.66	13.24
75⅝	66⅛	Treasury 9pc '94‡‡	70⅛	+⅛	13.27	13.86
36½	32¼	Gas 3pc '90-95	33¼	.....	9.13	12.38
100	87⅞	Treasury 12¾pc '95‡‡	93¼	+⅜	14.10	14.19
75⅞	66	Treasury 9pc '92-96‡‡	66½xd	+⅛	13.39	13.94
95⅞	93⅞	Exchequer 13¼pc '96‡‡	95⅜	+⅛	14.21	14.28
35½	31	Redemption 3pc 1986-96	33⅜	.....	9.23	11.90
102½	88	Treasury 13¼pc '97‡‡	94¼	+⅛	14.21	14.25
70⅛	63¼	Treasury 8¾pc 1997‡‡	64½xd	+⅛	13.52	14.00
57⅝	50⅛	Treasury 6¾pc '95-98‡‡	53⅝	+⅛	13.08	13.82
76	65½	Treasury 9½pc 1999‡‡	69⅞	+⅛	13.77	14.07
31½	27¼	Funding 3½pc '99-04	28⅞	.....	12.26	13.21
65	55¼	Treasury 8pc '02-06‡‡	60⅝	+⅛	13.87	14.03
46⅛	39⅝	Treasury 5½pc '08-12‡‡	40xd	−⅛	13.63	13.81
60⅞	52¼	Treasury 7¾pc '12-15‡‡	56	+⅛	13.96	14.01
		Undated				
30⅛	26⅛	Consols 4pc	27⅞	.....	14.44	—
27⅞	24⅛	War Loan 3½pc‡‡	26⅛	.....	13.79	—
29⅞	25¼	Conv. 3½pc '61 Aft.	27¼	.....	13.50	—
23¼	20⅝	Treasury 3pc '66 Aft	21⅞	.....	14.44	—
19⅝	17	Consols 2½pc	18⅛	.....	14.02	—
19½	16⅞	Treasury 2½pc	18⅛	.....	14.56	—

**INTERNATIONAL BANK

1976 High	Low	Stock	£	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
99¼	98¼	5pc Stock 1976	99¾	.....	—	—
75	68½	5pc Stock '77-82	74xd	.....	6.76	11.04

**CORPORATION LOANS

1976 High	Low	Stock	£	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
89½	84½	Birm'ham 9¾pc '79-81	86	.....	10.75	13.16
97⅞	87½	Bristol 6½pc '75-77	97⅞	.....	6.64	11.27

CANADIANS

1976 High	Low	Stock	£	+ or −	Div. Gross	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
13⅛	10⅜	Bk. Montreal $2	12¼	+¼	$1.00	—	4.7
35⅝	29⅛	Bk. Nova Scot. $2	32¾	+⅜	$1.60	—	2.8
43¼	33¼	Bell Canada 25c	37	+¼	$3.44	—	5.3
23⅝	12	Bow Valley‖	20½	+⅛	10c	—	0.3
830p	780p	Brascan‖	815p	+15	s$1.00	—	7.0
29⅜	19⅛	Can. Imp. Bk. $2	20⅜	+¼	$1.28	—	3.5
16⅛	10⅝	Can. Pacific $5	14⅛	+⅛	84½c	—	3.4
29⅝	26½	Do. 4pc Deb. £100	28	.....	4%	—	14.3
37⅞	21¼	Gulf Oil Can.‖	21¾	+½	$1.00	—	2.6
670p	450p	Hawker Sid. Can.‖	460p	.....	36c	—	4.4
32¼	22	Hollinger $5	29¼	.....	$1.80	—	3.5
18	12⅜	Hudson's Bay‖	13¼	+¼	60c	—	2.6
34⅛	26⅜	Hud. B Oil G. $2½	29½	+¼	$1.40	—	2.7
22¼	16½	Imperial Oil‖	16¾	.....	80c	—	2.7
31¼	19⅞	Inco	26	+⅛	$1.40	—	3.1
820p	660p	Int. Nat. Gas $1	700p	+10	80c	—	6.5
25½	16	Massey Ferg.‖	21¼	+⅛	$1.00	—	2.7
27⅜	20¼	Pacific Pet. $1	21½	+¼	80c	—	2.1
38½p	24p	Place Gas $1	28½p	.....	—	—	—
29⅜	22⅞	Rio Algom	26⅛	.....	$1.00	—	2.2
25⅛	20⅛	Royal Bk. Can. $2	22¼	+⅛	$1.28	—	3.3
28⅛	17⅛	Seagram Co. C$1	18⅛	+⅛	80c	—	2.5
16⅞	13⅛	Tor. Dom. Bk. $1	15	+⅛	70c	—	2.6
11	830p	Trans. Can. Pipe 33⅓c	950p	.....	88c	—	0.0
790p	650p	White Pass	650p	.....	♦35c	—	3.1

S.E. List Premium 37¼% (based on $1.7613 per £)

BANKS AND HIRE PURCHASE

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
376	251	ANZ $A1	373	+8	t6.67	—	2.8	—
250	185	Alexanders D. £1	190	.....	11.67	—	9.4	—
£110	£82½	Algemene Fl.100	£82½xd	−4½	†Q21%	2.6	4.5	8.5
490	340	Allen Harvey £1	340	.....	25.0	—	11.3	—
128	90	Allied Irish	92	.....	Q6.89	—	7.5	—
61½	38	Anglo Contnl	61½	.....	—	—	—	24.8

هكذا من الأصل

INSURANCE

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
86	65	Bowring (C.T.)	72	......	t2.64	2.6	5.6	12.0
41	27½	Brentnall Bd. 10p	41	......	t1.14	2.7	4.3	16.3
156	120	Britannic 5p	128	......	7.47	—	9.0	—
950	720	Combined Am. $1	835	......	tQ66c	—	4.4	—
158	106	Comm. Union	120	−2	6.77	—	8.9	—
144	106	Eagle Star	120	......	4.99	—	6.4	—
£128½	£109½	Ennia UK 9%Cnv.	£109½	−½	Q9%	—	f8.3	—
184	128	Equity & Law 5p.	130	......	5.44	—	6.4	—
190	140	Gen. Accident	165	−2	t6.38	—	6.0	—
225	175	Guardian Royal	195	+2	8.27	—	6.5	—
434	264	Heath (C.E.) 20p	407	+3	t13.0	4.9	4.9	11.8
•179	140	Hogg Robinson	146xd	+1	t5.52	ϕ	5.9	ϕ
176	126	Howden (A.) 10p	139	+1	2.47	4.8	2.7	10.5
148	104	Legal & Gen. 5p	112	+1	4.65	—	6.4	—
139	94	Les. & Gdwn. 10p	98	+1	3.69	2.5	5.9	10.5
140	92	Lon. & Man. 5p	96	......	4.64	—	7.4	—
64	52	London United 5p	60	......	3.42	1.8	8.4	10.2
226	154	Matthew Wr. 20p	184	......	8.04	2.0	6.7	11.7
140	108	Minet Hldgs. 20p	120	+2	2.64	2.3	3.4	15.2
250	176	Pearl 5p	200	+2	10.24	—	7.9	—
240	186	Phoenix	198	−4	8.42	—	6.5	—
148	110	Provident "A"	110	−5	6.65	—	9.3	—
148	110	Do. "B"	110	−5	6.65	—	9.3	—
146	109	Prudential 5p	118	......	5.41	—	7.1	—
130	100	Refuge 5p	108	......	6.85	—	9.7	—
352	266	Royal	304	−4	†13.39	1.6	6.9	13.5
282	218	Sedg Forbes 10p	234	+4	t8.59	1.7	5.7	16.8
113	84	Stenhouse	96xd	+2	t3.63	2.8	5.8	13.4
470	370	Sun Alliance £1	420	+12	16.4	—	6.0	—
98	66	Sun Life 5p	70	......	t2.79	—	6.1	—
870	695	Taisho Mar. ED8	750	......	Q11%	—	1.2	—
157	130	Trade Indemnity	130	......	6.83	—	8.1	—
£28¾	£20⅞	Travelers $2.50	£28¼	+⅜	Q$1.08	—	2.2	—

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT TRADES

Motors and Cycles

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
36	22	Brit. Leyland 50p	28	−2	—	—	—	—
305	230	Gen. Mts. Units	260	+4	tQ17c	1.8	3.7	23.4
30	21	Lotus Car 10p	23	......	—	—	—	—
9¾	5¼	Reliant Mtr. 5p	6	......	—	—	—	—
69	53½	Rolls-Royce Mtrs.	58	−1	t3.5	2.0	9.3	8.1
£29	£21½	Volvo Kr50	£23	......	Q12%	1.4	2.8	27.2

Commercial Vehicles

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
25	14	Crane Fruek. 10p	18	......	0.89	—	7.6	—
38	21	E.R.F. (Hldgs.)	33	......	d1.3	—	6.1	—
22	16	Fodens (50p)	21	+1	0.65	ϕ	4.8	ϕ
16	11	Peak Investts. 10p	12	......	20.5	—	6.4	—
94½	72	Plaxtons	80	......	d5.9	2.1	11.4	6.6
30	24	York Trailer 10p	29xd	......	†1.74	1.0	9.3	17.8

Components

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
36	28	Abbey Panels	33	−1	d2.6	3.6	12.1	3.5

TRUSTS—Continued

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
155	122	Sterling Tst.	122	......	4.1	1.1	5.2	27.9
84	59	Stockholders Inv.	61	−1	1.55	1.2	3.7	35.4
81½	61	Technology	62	......	1.75	0.9	4.3	37.8
78	60	Do. "B"	60	......	—	—	—	—
151	127	Telephone & Gen.	127½	......	7.0	1.2	8.4	15.7
107	84	Temple Bar	86	......	5.0	1.1	8.9	15.3
52	36	Thanet Inv. 50p	42½	−1	2.4	1.3	7.2	13.2
21	16½	Throg. Growth	18	......	1.87	1.0	16.0	9.9
68	52	Do. Cap. £1	55	......	—	—	—	—
53½	41½	Throgmorton	42	......	s3.62	1.1	13.3	10.7
£86	£69	Do. 8¼% Loan	£69	......	Q8¼%	10.6	f12.7	—
57	45	Tor Invest. Inc.	47	......	3.79	1.2	13.5	9.2
92	73	Tor Invest. Cap.	74	......	0.38	—	0.8	—
147	119	Trans. Oceanic	121	+2	3.65	1.0	4.6	33.2
675	590	Tribune Inv. 50p.	590	......	t10.3	1.4	2.7	44.5
57½	45	Triplevest Inc. 50p	45½	......	3.5	1.0	12.0	12.7
128	71	Do. Capital £1	84	−1	—	—	—	—
95	69	Trust Union	69	......	2.2	1.2	4.9	25.4
118	91	Trustees Corp	92	+½	3.4	1.1	5.7	24.4
112	84	Tyneside Inv.	84xd	−1	2.75	1.1	5.0	28.4
37½	29	Updown Inv	29½	......	1.35	1.1	7.0	20.5
222	171	Utd. Brit. Secs.	180	+1	6.85	ϕ	5.9	ϕ
14	11	Utd. Capitals	12	......	0.9	0.7	11.5	12.0
86	68½	US Deb. Corp.	69½	+1	2.66	1.1	5.9	16.0
£10	870	US Trust Fund $1	880	......	Q2c	—	0.1	—
57½	43½	Viking Resources	50½	−½	0.75	1.5	2.3	44.8
49	42	W. Cst. & Texas 10p	45½	......	0.4	0.8	1.4	—
171	130	Winterbottom	135	......	†3.5	1.1	4.0	36.0
78½	56	Witan Inv.	58	......	1.65	0.9	4.4	37.3
75	53½	Do. "B"	56½	......	0.06	—	—	—
142	104	Yeoman Inv.	112	......	t5.69	1.1	7.8	18.4
23	17½	Yorks. & Lancs.	18	......	1.05	1.0	9.2	18.9
5½	2	Yorkgreen 10p	5	......	—	—	—	—
55	46	YoungCo'sInv.£1	55	......	2.9	1.0	8.1	19.6

Finance, Land, etc.

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
77	43	Abercorn Gen. Inv.	75	......	—	—	—	—
238	173	Akroyd Smithers	173	......	s12.5	3.4	11.1	4.0
8	4	Armour Tst. 10p	5	......	—	—	—	—
22	18	Authority Inv. 20p	22	......	0.07	32.1	0.5	10.2
36	28	Central Line 50p.	34	......	—	—	—	—
23½	4½	Chaddesley	16½	−1	—	—	—	—
170	143	Challenge Crp. $1	165	+2	Q12½c	1.4	4.3	22.0
•55½	39	Charterhouse Gp	43	+1	t3.35	1.1	12.0	12.0
100	85	Cmfin Aust. $A0.50	90	......	†Q9¼c	2.3	6.6	6.6
£11	900	Common Mkt. 1p.	900	......	Q27½	ϕ	3.1	ϕ
297	220	Dalgety £1	234	−1	†8.13	1.3	5.3	21.6
10	4	Edin. Ind'l. 12½p.	4	......	—	—	—	—
18	£	Equity Ent. 10p	18#	......	1.90	5.3	16.2	1.5
72	68	Fashion & Gen. 5p	68	......	4.02	1.1	9.1	14.8
26	17	Finance & Ind. 10p.	20	......	†0.95	2.0	7.3	10.8
7	4	Fitzroy Invest.	6¼	......	—	—	—	—
40	10	Grimshawe 20p	18	......	—	—	—	—
31	22	Hambro Trust	22xd	......	1.51	ϕ	10.6	ϕ
12½	8	Hampton Tst. 5p.	8	......	—	—	—	—
65	£	Haw Par. S. $1	65#	......	Q10%	2.6	3.0	‡
16½	11	Investment Co.	11½	......	†0.77	1.6	10.4	7.9
20	10	Jourdan (T.) 10p.	19	......	0.65	—	5.3	—
60	32	Kakuzi KSh5	58	......	Q100c	ϕ	10.3	ϕ
65	28	Kitch'n. Taylor 10p.	28	......	—	—	—	—
21	15	Kwahu 10p	15	......	g1.34	1.3	13.7	12.7
41½	11	Lamont Hlds. 10p	16½	......	0.7	—	6.5	—
133	87	Lampa Secs. 50p	104	......	—	—	—	—
49	18	Lon. Euro. Grp.	18	......	1.55	—	13.2	—
43	22	Lon. Merchant	32	+½	0.68	4.4	3.3	9.4
137	82	M. & G. Hldgs. 5p.	82	......	†2.81	3.1	5.3	9.3
26	17	Maidenhead Invs. 5p	21	......	—	—	—	—
24	19	Majedie Invs. 10p	23½	......	0.55	1.8	3.7	23.2
79	54	Martin (R.P.) 5p	71	......	5.94	1.4	12.9	8.6
£10⅛	790	Mass Mrt. & R'lty	865	−10	QS1.12	—	6.1	—
21	15	N.M.C. Invs. 12½p	15	......	1.3	1.2	13.3	9.1
47	15	New Bridge Hlds.	15	......	◆Q3.0	1.4	20.0	3.7
190	145	Nippon Fd. Stg. 10p	165	......	—	—	—	—
16	6	Parambe 10p	8	......	—	—	—	—
10½	8¼	Park Place Inv.	10	......	—	—	—	11.7
149	121	Pearson (S) & Son	125	......	5.54	2.2	6.8	10.2
£56½	£36	Prefab'l S. Frs250	£53	......	Q9.4%	—	4.9	—
8½	6½	St. George 10p	6¾	......	0.39	1.2	8.9	14.5
49	36	Scot. & Merc. 'A'	44½	......	†2.45	1.4	8.5	13.3
£55	£46	S.E. £4¼pc Ann.	£47	......	Q4.25	—	9.0	—
66	36	Smith Bros.	37	......	4.0	1.9	16.6	4.9
15	8	Sthn. Pac. HK50c	11½	......	—	—	—	5.3
£60	£31½	Suez Fin. NF100	£32	......	Q22½	—	7.7	—
£12	£10⅜	Trans. Mkt. Tst. 1p	£10¾	......	Q24.49	1.0	1.2	‡
770	710	Tyndall O's. 1p	710	......	Q41.2	2.2	5.8	‡
£10⅞	975	Do. Accum. 1p	987½	......	—	—	—	—
32	16½	Vavasseur Pf. '81	28½	......	—	—	—	—
31	24	Wstn. Select. 20p.	24	......	1.8	1.8	11.5	7.3
36	25	West of England	29½	−½	†1.14	1.5	5.9	16.7
20	12	Wms. Hud'n 20p	20	+½	0.10	—	0.8	—
20½	10½	York Trust 20p	11	......	—	—	—	10.9
48	28	Yule Catto 10p	38	......	†1.15	2.0	4.7	13.9

OILS

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
145	85	Ass.Aus.Res.$A1	122	−2	—	—	—	—
71	47	Attock 20p	62	+1	4.2	1.7	10.4	7.1
45	25	††Ball & Collins £1	36	......	—	—	—	—
54	36	Berry Wiggins	39	−1	1.92	2.1	7.6	9.4
136	98	Brit. Borneo 10p	112	+2	5.49	1.4	7.5	12.6
685	575	Brit. Petrol'm. £1	585	......	17.99	1.6	4.7	17.1
71	60	Do. 8% Pf. £1	65	......	5.6%	[illegible]	13.3	—
53	31	Burmah £1	40	......	—	—	—	—
£49	£34	Do.8½ Ln.91/96	£41½	......	Q8½%	—	e20.9	—
£17½	14¼	††CCP Nth. Sea £1	£15	......	—	—	—	—
46	34½	Century 10p	35½	......	2.18	2.3	9.4	7.0
£27½	£16½	Cie Fr Petroles B.	£16½	......	12fr.	2.5	7.9	5.0
17¼	8¼	Endeavour 50c	13	......	—	—	—	—
30	19	Int. Oil 50c	26	......	—	—	—	—
£82½	£75½	LASMO 14%1981-83	£80	......	Q14%	—	e19.0	—
220	158	LASMO "Ops" 10p	210	......	—	—	—	—
86	58	Oil Expl. 10p	85	......	1.72	1.6	3.1	30.0
£14¾	840	Pan Ocean $0.01	£12⅞#	......	—	—	—	—
9	6	Premier Cons. 5p	7½	......	—	—	—	—
£15¼	£10¼	Ranger Oil	£11¾	+⅛	—	—	—	—
5	3¼	Reynolds Div. 1c.	4¼	......	—	—	—	—
£41⅝	£31¼	Ryl. Dutch Fl.20	£35¾	+⅛	Q43¼%	2.7	4.4	8.3
£82½	£75½	SCOT 14% 1981-3	£80	......	Q14%	—	e19.0	—
220	158	SCOT "Ops" 10p	210	......	—	—	—	—
462	378	Shell Trans. Reg.	422	−2	12.78	3.6	4.7	6.6
61	53	Do. 7% Pf. £1	56	......	4.9%	[illegible]	13.5	—
310	105	††Siebens (U.K.) £1	155	......	—	—	—	—
£14¾	460	Sunningdale Oils	£13	......	—	—	—	—
£65	£55½	Texaco 4¾% Cnv.	£56	......	Q4¾%	—	f8.6	—
8½	4	Timor 25c	5	......	—	—	—	—
69	43	Tricentrol	69	+1	t0.65	—	1.4	19.7
201	114	Ultramar	118	......	—	—	—	3.3
106	87½	Ultramar 7% Cnv.	88½	+½	7.0	12.0	11.4	3.4
90	50	Weeks Nat. 10cts.	70	......	—	—	—	—
90	50	Do. Pfd. Ord 10c	70	......	Q15¾c	—	1.3	—
32	11	Do. Options	25	......	—	—	—	—
•162	74	Wood-Brm. A50c.	116	+4	—	—	—	—

OVERSEAS TRADERS

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
19	12	Agar Cross £1	15	......	◆—	—	—	1.6
104	85	Australian Agric.	95	+5	—	—	—	—
175	138	Berisford (S. & W.)	152	+1	u5.91	2.9	6.1	8.8
170	115	Booker McC. 50p.	119	−1	5.76	3.8	7.4	5.5
28	22½	Boustead (10p)	23½	......	0.4	2.5	2.7	18.3
12	5	Caroni 10p	12	......	1.3	2.1	16.7	(2.3)
138	118	Finlay (Jas.) 50p	128	......	5.45	3.2	6.7	7.1
202	128	Gill & Duffus	172	......	5.2	2.9	4.6	10.7
£74	£46	Gt. Nthn. £10	£74	......	Q12%	3.5	2.3	12.3
544	425	H'ris'ns. Cros. £1	438	−12	h14.5	2.4	5.1	12.4
108	90	Hoffnung (S.)	104	......	3.79	ϕ	5.7	ϕ
452	360	Inchcape £1	380xd	−2	7.51	ϕ	3.0	ϕ
15	6½	Jacks Wm.	9½	......	—	—	—	2.8
25½	12	Jamaica Sugar	18	−½	Q4.0	U2.3	23.5	1.8
109	67	Lonrho	69	......	h3.1	4.5	6.9	3.9
59½	41½	Mitchell Cotts	41½	......	3.02	1.7	11.2	7.0
145	92	Ocean W'sns. 20p	134	−1	2.31	7.2	2.6	5.0
45	34	Ourah Highfields	37	......	1.57	11.7	5.5	2.1
210	150	Pat'son. Zoch. 10p	160	......	t3.08	6.9	3.0	8.3
210	150	Do. 'A' N/V 10p	150	......	t3.08	6.9	3.2	7.8
9	4	Sena Sugar 50p	5½	......	B—	—	—	0.3
134	95	ΔSime Darby 10p	117	+5	†Q2.0	2.2	1.7	47.1
223	195	Steel Bros. 50p	205	......	8.14	3.3	5.9	8.2

RUBBERS AND SISALS

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
53	36	Anglo-Indones'n.	47	......	1.25	2.9	4.1
41	35	Bertam Cons. 10p	40½	......	1.51	1.2	5.7
9½	6	Bird (Africa)	8	......	—	—	—
71	61	Bradwall 10p	66	......	2.21	1.3	5.2
92	70	Castlefield 10p	83	......	†2.06	3.2	3.8
28	23	Chersonese 10p	23	......	1.13	1.6	7.9
69	54	Cons. Plants 10p	65	+½	†5.0	0.8	6.9
57	30	Gadek Malay 10p	32	......	—	—	—
63½	45½	Golden Hope 10p	60½	......	†1.97	3.5	5.0
6½	5½	Grand Central 10p	5½	−½	d0.5	1.7	15.4
205	155	Guthrie £1	178	−2	6.5	0.7	5.6
49	35	Highlands M50c	41	+1	‡1.45	1.1	‡
48	33½	Kuala Kepong M$1	36	+½	†Q10c	1.2	4.9
34	22½	Kulim 50c	28	+½	Q12½%	0.8	4.5
61½	40½	Ldn. Asiatic 10p	52	......	2.3	2.2	6.8
39½	30	Ldn. Sumatra	37½xd	......	1.21	2.7	5.0
40	31	Malakoff M$1	35	+1	—	—	—
9½	6	Malayalam 10p	9	......	20.7	ϕ.	12.0
52½	42	Muar River 10p	50½	......	1.41	1.7	4.3
61	39	Pataling 10p	52	......	2.23	1.5	6.6
38	29½	Plantation Hldgs. 10p	35½	......	1.77	1.2	7.7
£10½	900	Sungei Krian £1	£10	......	32.31	1.7	5.0

TEAS

India and Bangladesh

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
124	90	Assam Dooars £1	122	......	7.74	5.6	9.9
162	90	Assam Frontier £1.	162	+7	7.15	4.2	6.8
51	46	Assam Invs. £1	47xd	......	3.3	ϕ	10.8
155	95	British Indian £1	155	......	5.0	2.0	5.0
6	3¼	Empire Plants 10p.	4	......	0.65	4.1	25.0
130	113	Jokai £1	127	......	7.15	4.6	8.7
82	65	Longbourne £1	81	......	3.5	6.5	6.6
175	125	McLeod Russell £1.	154	−2	5.87	b3.1	5.9
105	95	Moran £1	105	......	†5.76	6.1	8.4
7½	5¼	Singlo Hldgs. 10p	6½	......	0.78	2.1	18.5
101	74	Warren Plants £1	93	......	†7.8	3.1	12.9
83	66	Williamson £1	78	......	4.95	ϕ	10.4

Sri Lanka

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
11¼	7½	Central Province	10½	−½	0.94	4.7	14.4
52	28	Clairmace 10p	35	......	6.0	ϕ	26.4
58	44	Lunova £1	46	−2	2.95	0.7	9.9
9	4	Tea Corporation	7	......	0.55	5.4	12.0

Africa

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
48	33	Bandanga Hldgs.	35	......	3.17	1.7	13.9
190	170	Blantyre £1	180	......	15.27	1.7	13.1
56	28	Peacock Sasini 10p	54	......	◆2.74	0.7	7.8
46	36½	Ruo Estates	41	......	4.22	ϕ	15.8

MINES

CENTRAL RAND

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
600	225	Durban Deep R1	225	−15	‡Q20c	5.5	‡
510	200	East Rand Prp. R1	200	−10	‡Q35c	5.1	‡
£22¼	935	Randfont'n Est. R2	£13¼	−½	ZQ100c	—	4.9
350	75	West Rand R1	135	−5	Q10c	2.2	4.3

EASTERN RAND

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
200	70	Bracken R1	70	−5	‡Q52c	1.0	‡
40	11	East Dagga R1	11	......	—	—	—
—	—	Govmnt. Areas 5c	140#	......	—	—	—
128	40	Grootvlei 30c	40	−2	‡Q20c	1.5	‡
530	165	Kinross R1	165	−5	‡Q54c	1.4	‡
67	24	Leslie 70c	24	−3	‡Q18c	1.4	‡
230	54	Marievale R0.50	54	−6	‡Q42c	1.4	‡
255	70	S. African Ld. 35c	86	−4	‡Q30c	2.0	‡
105	30	Vlakfontein R1	33	−1	‡Q20c	1.2	‡
885	290	Winkelhaak R0	325	−15	‡Q108c	1.1	‡
50	16	Wit. Nigel 25c	16	−3	—	—	—

DAIWA SECURITIES

MINES—Continued

FAR WEST RAND

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
710	300	Blyvoor 25	300	−10	Q75c	ϕ	16.2
£14	490	Buffels R1	490	−30	Q125c	ϕ	16.5
198	85	Deelkraal R0.20	88	−2	—	—	—
760	170	Doornfontein R1	175	−10	Q55c	ϕ	20.3
965	410	East Drie R1	410	−25	Q75c	1.7	11.8
280	130	Elandsrand Gld. 20c	135	−3	—	—	—
190	60	Elsburg R1	60	−3	‡Q33.8c	1.0	‡
£16½	725	Hartebeest R1	725	−63	Q190c	ϕ	19.2
695	300	Kloof Gold R1	300	−18	Q47c	ϕ	10.1
760	195	Libanon R1	195	−5	Q80c	ϕ	26.5
740	280	Southvaal 50c	280	−20	Q8c	1.3	1.8
245	114	Stilfontein 50c	114	−6	‡Q36c	2.2	‡
925	800	Vaal Reefs 50c	800	−50	‡Q175c	2.1	‡
420	68	Venterspost R1	68	−6	‡Q70c	1.9	‡
£35	£13¾	W. Drie R1	£13¾	−¾	Q335c	ϕ	15.7
315	94	Western Areas R1	94	−2	‡Q52c	1.4	‡
£15¼	520	Western Deep R2	550	−30	‡Q147½c	1.6	‡
290	136	Zandpan R1	136	−6	Q31¼c	ϕ	14.9

O.F.S.

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
170	65	Free State Dev. 50c	65xd	−5	Q9c	0.6	9.0
925	862	F.S. Geduld 50c	862	−26	‡Q330c	1.3	‡
200	57	F.S. Saaiplaas R1	70	−4	26c	0	5.5
465	240	Harmony 50c	255	−5	Q65c	ϕ	16.5
195	44	Loraine R1	44	−10	Q6c	0.5	8.8
£18½	850	Pres. Brand 50c	850	−25	‡Q250c	1.3	‡
£13	480	Pres. Steyn 50c	480	−30	‡Q125c	2.2	‡
900	812	St. Helena R1	812	−51	‡Q250c	1.2	‡
174	76	Unisel	80	......	—	—	—
330	140	Welkom 50c	150	−10	‡Q55c	1.7	‡
£25½	£11⅝	W. Holdings 50c	£11⅝	−⅝	‡Q475c	1.2	‡

FINANCE

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
535	315	Ang. Am. Coal 50c	375	......	MQ38c	2.8	6.6
375	200	Ang. Amer. 10c	206	−4	Q53c	1.9	10.4
£28¾	£12½	Ang. Am. Gold R1	£12½	−⅛	‡Q260c	1.3	‡
£13¾	850	Ang-Vaal 50c.	975	......	Q105c	ϕ	7.2
199	118	Charter Cons.	127	−4	6.76	2.4	8.2
220	135	Cons. Gold Fields	135	−5	g7.37	4.3	8.4
23½	13	East Rand Con. 10p	14	−1	1.0	ϕ	11.0
330	185	Geduld Inv. R1	210xd	......	Q40c	1.5	12.3
£25	£13	Gen. Mining R2	£13¼	−½	Q210c	2.1	10.2
900	850	Gold Fields S.A. 25c	850	−50	Q155c	ϕ	12.5
£24	£11½	Jo'burg Cons. R2	£14	−½	Q165c	2.5	7.6
380	200	Middle Wit 25c	240	−10	Q35c	ϕ	7.5
250	168	Minorco SBD1.40	210	+2	‡Q14c	—	‡
160	70	New Wit 50c	70	......	Q18c	ϕ	17.8
£12¼	770	Patino NV Fl.5	£10¾	......	QC65c	6.8	3.5
810	345	Rand Selection 50c	345	−15	‡Q75c	1.5	‡
543	417	Selection Trust	417	−8	15.2	1.5	5.6
230	108	Sentrust 10c	115	−3	Q30c	ϕ	16.9
66	45	Silvermines 2½p	49	+1	Q4.61	1.6	9.7
175	95	SW Africa 20p	175	......	†17.87	2.0	15.7
£12½	700	Tvaal Cons.Ld.R1	875	......	Q65c	2.0	4.8
310	125	U C Invest R1	130xd	......	‡Q36c	1.0	‡
465	195	Union Corpn 6.25c	195	−5	tQ36c	1.4	11.9
90	45	Vogels 2½c	65	−5	†Q6½c	1.2	6.6

DIAMOND AND PLATINUM

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
£32½	£17½	Anglo-Am.Inv.50c	£20¼	−¼	Q244c	1.6	8.1
122	68	Bishopsgate Plt. 10c	84	−2	Q6.5c	ϕ	5.0
335	190	De Beers Df. 5c	194	−3	Q28c	2.2	9.3
£14	850	Do. 40pc Pf. R5	900	......	Q200c	ϕ	14.4
128	69	Lydenburg 12½c	83	−2	†Q2.9c	1.5	2.3
207	108	Pot. Plats 2½c	123	−1	◆†Q5c	1.0	2.6
169	90	Union Plat. 10c	113	−2	†Q4.9c	1.0	2.7
176	88	Waterval 5c	120	−2	◆†Q5.2c	1.0	2.8

CENTRAL AFRICAN

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
165	63	Coronation 25c	63	−5	‡Q34c	2.1	‡
127	80	Falcon Rh.50c	80	−5	tQ35c	1.3	—
19	9	Rhod'n Corp. 16⅔p.	9	......	0.56	6.0	9.5
195	120	Roan Cons. K4	120	−10	‡Q16.0	4.7	‡
178	140	Tanganyika 50p	166	+4	Q10.0	ϕ	6.0
70	65	Do. Pref. 80p	70	......	Q9	18.0	10.7
48	25	Wankie Col. Rh.1	30	......	†Q6½c	1.3	10.0
46	24	Zam.Cpr.SBD0.24	25	......	†QUS4c	3.2	‡

AUSTRALIAN

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
33	18	Acmex 25c	26	......	—	—	—
302	132	A. M. and S. 50c	298	+2	◆Q7c	ϕ	1.5
165	96	Bougainville 50c	153	+5	Q10c	ϕ	4.3
235	145	BH South 50c	220	+5	—	—	—
75	30	G.M. Kalgoorlie $1	30	......	—	—	—
92	58	Hampton Areas 5p	92	+3	1.3	3.1	2.2
86	38	Metals Ex. 50c	65	+1	—	—	—
20	13	Metramar 20c	13	......	—	—	—
294	200	M.I.M. Hldgs. 50c	254	+2	‡Q10c	1.8	‡
105	70	Mount Lyell 25c	75	......	—	—	—
3	2	Newmetal 10c	3	......	—	—	—
226	138	North B. Hill $1	226	+11	Q9c	1.4	2.6
9	5	Nth. Kalgurli	7	......	—	—	—
110	65	Oakbridge $A1	110	+4	tQ8c	1.3	4.7
36	14	Pacific Copper 25c	35	......	—	—	—
£19½	725	Pancont'l 25c	£15¼	+½	—	—	—
17	9	Paringa Mk&Ex 5p	14	......	—	—	—
615	430	Peko-Wallsend 50c	580	+10	Q15c	ϕ	1.7
300	140	Poseidon 50c	230	+5	—	—	—
13	9	Vultan Mln. 50c	10	......	—	—	—
9	4	Westmex 10c	6	......	—	—	—
•195	127	Westn. Mining 50c	190	+5	‡Q6.9c	0.8	‡
75	36	Whim Creek 20c	65	......	—	—	—

TINS

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
45	28	Amal. Nigeria	35	......	5.62	1.6	24.7
298	160	Ayer Hitam	265	−5	23.0	ϕ	13.4
30½	17	Beralt Tin	27	−½	1.75	ϕ	10.0
405	315	Berjuntai SM$5	360	−10	QSM1.5	ϕ	8.4
18	12	Ex Lands 10p	12	......	1.0	ϕ	12.6
265	155	Geevor	220	−15	5.0	ϕ	3.6
14	8	Gold & Base 12½p	8	......	—	—	—
250	170	Gopeng Cons.	225	−10	‡11.0	1.5	‡
80	64	Hongkong	73	......	—	—	—
70	56	Idris 10p	65	......	7.15	1.5	17.7
7½	6	Jantar 12½p	7	......	—	—	—
42	31	Kamunting 15p	35	−2	‡7.0	1.2	‡
250	135	Killinghall	235xd	......	Q50.0	1.2	21.3
228	168	Malay Dredging	200	−3	10.7	2.0	8.2
38	20	ΔPahang	27¢	......	‡Qh2.6	ϕ	‡
55	40	Pengkalen 10p	48	......	‡7.0	1.5	‡
130	104	Petaling SM1	123	......	—	—	—
46	19	Saint Piran	42	−2	1.25	2.5	4.7
100	64	South Kinta (10p)	80	−2	‡9.5	1.5	‡
193	105	Sthn. Malayan	163	−7	10.7	0.9	10.1
45	31	Sungei Besi 20p	34	−2	—	—	—
38	29	Sungei Way SM1	38	......	ZQ10	—	4.6
48	40	Tanjong 15p	47	......	4.0	0.9	15.2
52	40	Tongkah Hrbr. SM1	43	......	‡Q23%	0.6	‡
110	58	Tronoh	88	−4	†4.29	2.0	7.5

COPPER

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
85	42	Botswana RST R2	45	......	—	—	—
335	170	Messina R0.50	190	−5	†Q35c	1.9	11.9

MISCELLANEOUS

1976 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	Cvr	Y'ld Gr's
10	8	Burma Mines 17½p.	8½	......	0.1	ϕ	2.0
39½	23½	Charterhall 5p	23½	−2	—	—	—
990	580	Cons. Murch. 10c.	680	−40	†Q80c	1.8	7.6
455	245	Northgate C$1	310	+5	—	—	—
239	178	R.T.Z.	193	−2	5.42	2.1	4.3
112	80	Sabina Inds. C$1	82	+2	—	—	—
£15⅞	£10	Tara Exptn. $1	£14½	......	—	—	—
45	32½	Tehidy Minerals 10p	43	......	h1.08	ϕ	3.9
145	84	Yukon Cons. C$1	128	......	—	—	—

NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, prices and net dividends are in pence and denominations are 25p. Estimated price/earnings ratios and covers are based on latest annual reports and accounts and, where possible, are updated on half-yearly figures; they are adjusted to ACT of 35 per cent. P/Es are calculated on the basis of net distribution; bracketed figures indicate 10 per cent, or more difference if calculated on "nil" distribution. Covers are based on "maximum" distribution. Yields, assuming maintenance of net dividends on current rate of ACT, are based on middle prices, are gross and allow for value of declared distributions and rights. Securities with denominations other than sterling are quoted inclusive of the investment dollar premium.

- A Sterling denominated securities which include investment dollar premium.
- ● "Tap" Stock.
- • Highs and Lows marked thus have been adjusted to allow for rights issues for cash.
- † Interim since increased or resumed.
- ‡ Interim since reduced, passed or deferred.
- ‡‡ Tax-free to non-residents.
- ϕ Figures or report awaited.
- †† Unlisted security.
- # Price at time of suspension
- § Indicated dividend after pending scrip and/or rights issue; cover relates to previous dividend or forecast.
- ** Free of Stamp Duty.
- ◆ Merger bid or reorganisation in progress.
- ϕ Not comparable.
- ◆ Same interim: reduced final and/or reduced earnings indicated.
- ¢ Based on 1973 profits.
- ‡ Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividend.
- ★ Cover does not allow for shares which may also rank for dividend at a future date. No P/E ratio usually provided.
- ♥ Excluding a final dividend declaration.
- ✣ Regional price.
- ‖ No par value.

a Tax free. b Figures based on prospectus or other official estimate. c Cents. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part of capital; cover based on dividend on full capital. e Redemption yield. f Flat yield. g Assumed dividend and yield. h Assumed dividend and yield after scrip issue. j Payment from capital sources. k Kenya. m Interim higher than previous total. n Rights issue pending. q Earnings based on preliminary figures. r Australian currency. s Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. t Indicated dividend: cover relates to previous dividend, P/E ratio based on latest annual earnings. u Forecast dividend: cover based on previous year's earnings. v Tax free up to 30p in the £. w Yield allows for currency clause. y Dividend and yield based on merger terms. z Dividend and yield include a special payment: Cover does not apply to special payment. A Net dividend and yield. B Preference dividend passed or deferred. C Canadian. E Issue price. G Assumed dividend and yield after pending scrip and/or rights issue. H Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976-77. K Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976-77. M Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976. N Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1976. Q Gross. T Figures assumed. U No significant Corporation Tax payable. Z Dividend total to date.

Abbreviations: xd ex dividend; xc ex scrip issue; xr ex rights; xa ex all; xd ex capital distribution.

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 16

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FINANCIAL TIMES
Wednesday August 18 1976

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Sewer raiders strike again

By Rupert Cornwell

PARIS, August 17.

FOR THE second time in less than a month the leading French bank, Société Générale, has been the victim of a spectacular "sewer rat" theft—this time at its branch on the Ile Sant-Louis in the heart of Paris.

The gang burrowed its way into the vaults, and spent the three-day Assumption holiday week-end looting more than 100 of the 191 strong boxes.

Police have put no figure on the haul. One suggestion this evening was that it might exceed the estimated Frs.50m. (£5.7m.) taken from the bank's Nice branch in mid-July.

The two thefts are so similar some investigators believe both to be the work of the same expert team.

In spite of a Frs.1m. (£110,000) reward offered by Société Générale, the Nice gang is still free.

Promise

The Paris thieves approached their target through the sewers before boring a 10-foot tunnel into the vault. They dodged an alarm system linked to police headquarters and left behind them sophisticated ventilation equipment and blow torches.

This time, however, a speedy announcement after the theft was discovered early this morning coupled with a promise that customers would be fully compensated for losses prevented a repeat of the uproar which followed the Nice robbery.

The Ile Saint-Louis branch is used by show business celebrities with flats on the fashionable island, next to Notre Dame. Many left their valuables at the bank before going on holiday.

Noises were heard during the week-end but a bank guard thought that they were caused by the building's ventilation system.

Syrian visa move after explosions

By Our Foreign Staff

SYRIA has imposed strict new controls on the entry of all foreigners into the country after several bomb explosions in Damascus and elsewhere, believed to have been the work of Iraqi-backed Palestinian extremists. More than a dozen people have been killed or wounded.

In spite of a draft agreement concluded between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation on July 29 aimed at ending their dispute over Syrian intervention in Lebanon, relations between the two former allies are still at a very low ebb.

Several senior Palestinians have already repudiated the agreement and some reports still speak of clashes between Syrian and *Palestinian units inside* Lebanon where the fighting, since the fall of the Tel al Zaatar camp, has reached new levels of intensity.

The Palestinians are bitter that the Syrians, according to them, indirectly assisted in the fall of the camp by giving material help to the Right-wing Christian forces while withholding it from the Palestinian Left-wing alliance.

Details of the explosions — probably the responsibility of Palestinian extremists — are scarce, but it is known that more than a dozen people were killed or wounded.

The Syrian Press has made no mention of them, although senior officials admitted privately that the explosions had occurred and that they were probably part of the growing anti-Syrian campaign by some Palestinian elements.

Under the new regulations all foreigners including Arabs most of whom normally enter and leave Syria without visas, will require special permits.

Since the civil war in Lebanon broke out, hundreds of thousands of refugees have flooded across the border into Syria.

Continued from Page 1

Mark rise

Prime Minister and director general of the Government's economic planning agency, was reported as saying that a slow but steady rise in the value of the yen was desirable to help suppress domestic price inflation and that the recent rise reflected the strength of the Japanese economy.

Following a Cabinent meeting, another senior minister said that speculation in the exchange market must "naturally" be met *by official intervention.*

Sterling again remained outside most of the currency unrest, but benefited from the weakness of the dollar. By the close there was a gain of about half a cent to $1.7865. The weighted depreciation was unchanged at 39.1 per cent.

Kissinger renews bid for peace in Africa

BY BRIDGET BLOOM, AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

DR. HENRY KISSINGER, the U.S. Secretary of State, is to send two senior State Department officials to key African States next week in a further bid to reduce tension in southern Africa.

Washington yesterday announced that Mr. William Schaufele, Under-Secretary in charge of African Affairs, and Mr. William Rogers, with responsibility for Economic Affairs, were to visit the key frontline States of Tanzania and Zambia. They will also visit Zaire.

Few details of the visit, expected to last about a week, have been released, but it is believed that the main subject to be discussed—particularly with President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania—will be the future of Namibia (South West Africa).

Urgency

The South African-controlled but U.N. mandated territory holds a key position in the U.S. attempt to formulate new peace initiatives in southern Africa.

There is however, special urgency, because the UN deadline for South Africa to produce substantial progress towards the territory's independence expires on August 31.

Dr. Kissinger is keen to produce a plan for Namibia which would be acceptable to all parties involved—from the UN to Swapo, the main nationalist party—as well as the South African Government and the frontline presidents.

Secrecy has surrounded all discussions of the issue so far, but it seems probable that the Schaufele-Rogers visit will principally be concerned with obtaining the co-operation of Tanzania and Zambia in new American proposals for Nambia.

It is thought that these may involve the transfer of the present south African sponsored constitutional conference in Namibia to a venue outside Africa at which point Swapo and, perhaps, South Africa could attend.

Reports from South Africa, however, suggest that Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, is to announce shortly his contry's endorsement of an interim government, with a black president and white prime minister, leading to independence in 1978.

This could conflict with the U.S. proposals, although contacts have continued between Washington and Pretoria over the issue since the meeting in Bavaria last June between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster.

Promises

According to top level sources in Washington, there are no plans for Mr. Schaufele and Mr. Rogers to go to South Africa. Suggestions that they might visit Rhodesia—which will also clearly be on the agenda with the African presidents —has been firmly ruled out.

The other main area of discussion will be U.S. promises of economic aid to southern Africa and no doubt in Zaire Mr. Rogers will also discuss the present large-scale renegotiation of the country's debt to Western creditors.

Afrikaner church divided, Page 6

Beryl Field is U.K.'s fifth North Sea oil producer

BY RHYS DAVID

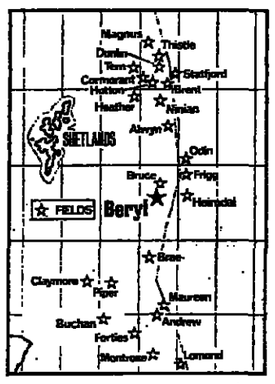
BRITAIN'S FIFTH North Sea oilfield—Mobil's Beryl Field 95 miles south-east of the Shetlands—started production yesterday.

The field, in which British Gas has a 10 per cent. stake, is estimated to have recoverable reserves of between 500m. and 600m. barrels and is likely to build up to peak production of around 80,000 barrels a day during next year.

Drilled

A total of 40 wells will be drilled from the production platform during the next three years.

Oil from the field, which was discovered in 1972, is now flowing into a 900,000 barrels capacity storage tank attached to the production platform for loading later on to 60,000 tonnes tankers for shipment.



The first tanker shipment from the field is due later this year at Mobil's Coryton refinery on the Thames Estuary.

Mooring

The tankers will draw oil from storage through a single buoy mooring. This was installed in September, but floated free in December and delayed the start of production, which was planned originally for early this year.

Production from the North Sea is expected to be running at the rate of 20m. tonnes a year, almost a quarter of total U.K. requirements.

Participants in the Beryl Field consortium are: Mobil 50 per cent., Amerada 20 per cent., Texas Eastern 20 per cent., and British Gas 10 per cent.

TV imports from Taiwan up 600% in first-half

BY LORNE BARLING

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade is expected to be advised soon on the Japanese response to a call for restraint on imports of monochrome television sets, which is claimed to be a threat to U.K. manufacturers.

In spite of a claim yesterday from a big Japanese manufacturer that monochrome imports this year were unlikely to exceed last year's level, the Japanese attitude to imports from their Far Eastern subsidiaies remains crucial.

Government approaches have been made simultaneously to all Far Eastern suppliers, although the main offender, Taiwan, presents a problem because of the lack of diplomatic relations with the U.K.

Total deliveries from Taiwan in the first half of this year rose more than 600% to 45,600, compared with 6,400 in the same period last year. However, Japanese parent companies could clearly bring pressure to bear.

Last year a total of 202,000 monochrome sets were imported from Japan, and in the first six months of this year 67,000 were imported. If, as indicated, last year's total is not to be exceeded, there will have to be severe cuts for the rest of this year.

The approach by the larger U.K. manufacturers to the Department of Trade for some assistance in stemming the tide of imports has also raised questions about the import of monochrome sets made by a Philips subsidiary in Singapore.

Philips said yesterday that the level of the imports had not increased significantly and its prices were reflecting the true cost of manufacture.

Restraint by Japan likely, Page 5

Liesner for top advisory post

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

MR. HANS LIESNER, a senior Treasury economist, is to become chief economic adviser to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection in the first of what could be major changes among leading economists in the Treasury.

The promotion of Mr. Liesner, aged 47, now an Under Secretary and one of the Treasury's four leading economists, will further increase uncertainty about who will occupy the main economic advisory jobs in the Treasury in the long-term.

The issue has been raised by the failure to find a successor to Sir Bryan Hopkin as chief economic adviser and head of the Government Economic Service. Instead of retiring next month, as originally planned Sir Bryan will carry on for the time being on a three or four-day week basis.

This is essentially only deferment of a decision which has been made difficult by a shortage of economists of the right age and official experience. It is not yet known whether there will be any further staff changes. A replacement for Mr. Liesner should be announced within the next few weeks.

Apart from Sir Bryan and Mr. Liesner, the other senior Treasury economists are Mr. Michael Posner, the deputy chief economic adviser, who in the last decade has alternated between Whitehall and Cambridge University and Mr. John Shepherd, an Under Secretary in charge of short-term forecasting.

Mr. Liesner's move is seen as coincidental to other eventual changes. He will be promoted to Deputy Secretary on October 1 when he takes over his new post in the three Ministries from Professor Alan Peacock, who is resuming as head of the Department of Economics at York University.

The post of chief economic adviser dates from the early 1970s when the Trade and Industry Departments and most of Prices and Consumer Protection were in one super-Ministry.

When these were split, it was decided to preserve certain common services for all three, such as organisation and staff management and economics and statistical intelligence.

The Treasury has recently been working especially closely with the Department of Industry on industrial strategy and Mr. Liesner will bring to his new job experience of work on medium-term economic prospects and study of various policy proposals.

Continued from Page 1

Ford inches ahead in battle

that the minds of the delegates are completely pre-occupied with the Ford-Reagan contest.

By far the greatest animation was displayed when first Mrs. Nancy Reagan and then Mrs. Betty Ford made their entrances; the chants and counter-chants went on for 15 minutes, with, for what it is worth, the Reagan forces displaying the better lungs.

No such fascination was devoted to the speakers on the rostrum, even though they contain the party's leading lights and—even though each one belaboured Mr. Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate, with an intensity that might, in other circumstances, have aroused Republican fervour.

The keynote speech was delivered by Senator Howard Baker from Tennessee, as likely as anybody to be Mr. Ford's ticket partner. The speech was noteworthy for addressing itself to the Watergate affair (though it never mentioned former President Richard Nixon by name), but its impact was diminished both by the inattention of delegates and by the revelation that it had been toned down by the White House staff.

Mr. Baker warned the Democrats against "rattling the dusty old skeleton of Watergate," and claimed that the Republicans had faced "our problems with honour and dignity".

He said: "We did not shy away from our duty in that difficult time even though we knew that Watergate would be embarrassing, humiliating and potentially devastating."

The country was now aware of abuses perpetrated by Democratic administrations and the Democratic Congress, which, he said, the Opposition had yet to face up to.

His attacks on Mr. Carter pursued themes launched before him by Vice-President Rockefeller, Senator Robert Dole from Kansas (another Vice-Presidential possibility) and Senator Barry Goldwater from Arizona, the defeated 1964 standard bearer.

Senator Goldwater, introduced by his son, a Congressman from California, in a manner that could not have been more maudlin, seemed tired and old, probably because of a recent operation, yet was greeted with affection from this conservative gathering. He delievered his now obligatory warning about the "suicidal slide" into *socialism.*

There was indeed irony in that the warmest greetings were accorded to the two men who had led the Republican Party in its worst electoral defeat this century—Senator Goldwater and Mr. Alf Landon, who was overwhelmed by Roosevelt in 1936.

March rail fare increase denied

BY ARTHUR SMITH

BRITISH RAIL yesterday quickly denied a trade union claim that a big fares increase was planned for March.

Mr. Walter Johnson, treasurer of the Transport and Salaried Staffs Association and Labour MP for Derby South, said at a London Press conference: "We have been told by British Rail that there is going to be a big increase next March."

British Rail wanted only one increase in the year, he said, "to avoid a series of niggling rises."

But British Rail said last night fares policy for next year had not been decided. Reports of planned rises of 20 per cent. were "sheer nonsense."

Reviewed

The financial position had been reviewed in discussions on Friday between the British Rail and the rail unions but at no time had there been any indication of the levels of fares or the possible dates for implementation.

While British Rail may not want to formulate detailed fare proposals before the end of this year, such a move is likely to be under consideration.

Sir Richard Marsh, the outgoing chairman, said in his annual report that fare increases were "inevitable in an inflationary economy."

By March British Rail will have gone 12 months without a change in passenger fares. In an abrupt policy change it said in May that prices would be frozen at least until the end of this year.

Plans for an across the board 5 to 7½ per cent. increase to take effect this month were abandoned. The rise, which would have been the fifth in 20 months, was deferred because of passenger resistance.

By the end of this year British Rail should have had adequate time to assess the impact of its March increases, which caused an initial drop in traffic in all regions.

Union reply

British Rail appears, after stringent economy measures, to be on schedule for the Government imposed target of holding passenger subsidies to the 1975 £324m. level in real terms.

It should be helped by the Government's incomes policy. The rail unions come at the end of the wage round and will not get their 4½ per cent. until the spring.

A major uncertainty confronting British Rail in determining fares policy is the attitude of the Government, which came down strongly in favour of phasing out passenger subsidies in its transport policy consultation document.

British Rail said that forcing passengers off the railway by increasing prices would in many cases cost more in the provision of alternative methods of travel.

The Transport and Salaried Staffs Association published its reply to the consultation document yesterday. It warned about the implications of curbs on investment much as British Rail did.

Delays in the planned track renewal programme could lead to "the wider imposition of speed restrictions and a possible decline in safety," it said.

THE LEX COLUMN

The doubts left at Philips

The Government broker was back in action with the long tap yesterday for the first time in about six weeks. The tap rose by nearly ⅛ of a point on the day to within a shade of what is *reckoned to be the next operative* level, and on some estimates there may not be much more than £150m. to go. However, the pick-up has yet to develop any great momentum.

Philips

The encouraging news from Philips half way through 1976 is that sales volumes are running well up to the target of a 7 per cent. increase over the year, and surplus capacity is being filled up. The amount of short time working will fall by more than half over the year, and should be a third lower in the second six months than in the first. The consumer products side has been especially strong, with colour TV sales—boosted by the Olympics—rising by a fifth across Western Europe despite a fall of a quarter in the U.K.

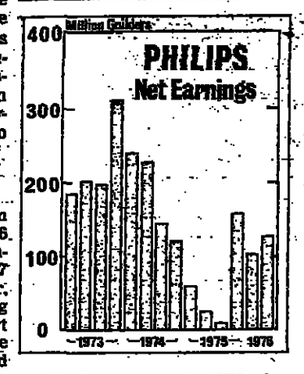
The trend in profitability, however, is not so bright. Net profits after tax have risen from Fls 104m. in the first quarter to Fls 128m. in the second, and the half-time total compares with only Fls 86m. a year ago. But the absence of computer losses explains about Fls 40m. of the improvement, and in addition the U.S. acquisitions have moved into the black. Analysts in Amsterdam are expecting that further economic recovery together with the usual seasonal bias in favour of the second half will take overall earnings up to over Fls. 600m., or about Fls. 3.50 per share on Philips'-style accounting. On that basis, margins would not show much further improvement over the rest of the year, and would not be that much better than they were in 1971, which was the low point of the previous cycle.

Maybe Philips will be able to rebuild its margins to former levels, which at the peak were more than twice the current figure. But while this remains uncertain, the shares at Fls 28.70 are not finding much comfort in the prospect of a 1976 p/e of only about 4½ on a U.S. accounting basis. And the Dutch market as a whole has been unsettled by the recent currency and interest rate movements.

Australian budget

The Australian stock market, which has outperformed the world for most of 1976, has been given the kind of federal budget that it was counting on. And although the Sydney all-share index is only a fraction below the year's high, shares reacted favourably with BHP—the most obvious beneficiary—closing in London 35p higher at 365p.

Index fell 0.8 to 376.4



The budget is heavily biased towards the investment community. In line with its intention to cut inflation to under 10 per cent. by next June, the Government has lopped $A1bn. *off last year's $A2.9bn. domestic* deficit, is planning to keep money supply growth to under 12 per cent., and is prepared to accept a slight rise in unemployment if necessary (an unthinkable policy option under the previous Whitlam Government). The key to its budget strategy is the upturn in investment activity which will with luck support the projected 4 per cent. growth in real GDP (against 1 per cent. last year). In line with this it is expecting a 25 per cent. increase in corporate profits for 1976/77. This should create a healthy climate for interest rates and security prices.

Some of the proposals had already been foreshadowed in the May mini-budget. The two new areas are the tax reliefs on stock appreciation and the changes in the mining and petroleum tax laws. The former, which would have cost the Government $A700m. last year, will have the most immediate impact in the short term. Under the new rules the cost of stocks will be revalued in line with the retail price index and the company's tax charge will be reduced by 50 per cent. of the increased liability. One broker has estimated that th increase retail companie ings by 8-10 per cent. an of a typical manufacturi pany by as much as 15 per cent. On the retai groups such as G. J. Myers and Woolwor obvious beneficiaries w the manufacturing sid springs immediately to

The changes in the tax laws, while only $A60m. this year, shoul a far greater impact in t term. The clear intenti stimulate new explorati the petroleum front the barrel tax on new oil tion has been removed. in line with the Gover already announced plans top priority to the devel of the vast North Wes nental shelf oil and ga The other concession from now on exp expenditure will be de against earnings fro industry. Both measu designed to encourag mining companies to and may have the s of boosting interest in the penny oil stocks.

Reckitt/Winsor

Shareholders in Win Newton must be wonde how long their luck t Reckitt and Colman has counter bid of 125p p cash which tops the offer from Letraset nearly a quarter and W and N's exit p/e up than 18. Thus sharehol being handed a premi per cent. on the value shares before Letraset up with what was alre ing an extremely gener Just what Reckitt shar will make of all this is imagine.

In 1975 Reckitt totalled £369m. while profits got close to £ leisure division—which comprise W and N pl acquisition, Reeves Dry have sales of just £13m. claims to have identified mark t for a creative based on artists materia it. performance with since acquisition is no boast about. Against turnover of £6½m., Reev sales are ranging betw and £5m. a year. The h be that Reckitt's interim which have been brou ward to to-day, will ha positive news for shar

Weather

U.K. TO-DAY

MAINLY dry and sunny.

London, S.E. England, Chan. Is
Dry. Sunny. Perhaps isolated showers after mid-day. Wind N.E., light or moderate. Max. 25C (77F).

E., W. and Cent. England, Midlands, Wales
Dry. Sunny. Perhaps isolated showers. Wind light, variable. Mist or fog clearing quickly in E. Max. 27C (81F).

Lakes, I. of Man, N. Ireland, W. Scotland, Argyll, Cent. Highlands
Dry. Sunny spells. Wind light, variable. Max. 25C (77F).

Rest of Scotland
Fog, clearing quickly except near coasts. Mostly dry, sunny. Wind light, variable. Max. 19C (66F).

Outlook: Little change.

Lighting-up: London 20.47, Manchester 21.01, Glasgow 21.18, Belfast 21.20.

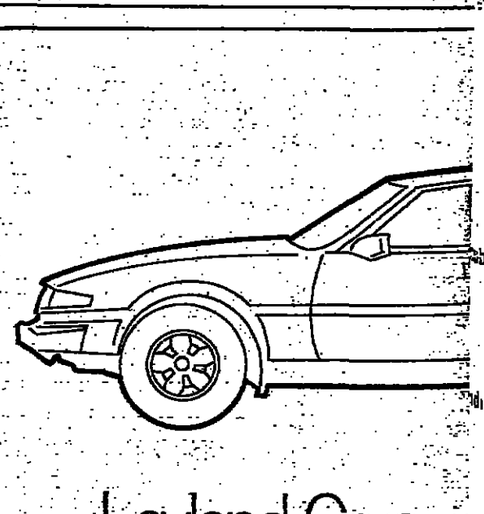
BUSINESS CENTRES

		Y'day Mid-day °C	°F			Y'day Mid-day °C	°F
Amstrdm.	S	21	70	Manchstr.	S	25	77
Athens	S	29	84	Melbourne	R	13	55
Barcelona	F	26	79	Milan	R	21	70
Belfast	S	23	73	Montreal	S	20	68
Belgrade	C	22	72	Moscow	S	21	70
Berlin	C	20	68	Munich	R	19	66
Birmghm.	S	25	77	Newcastle	F	18	64
Bristol	S	25	77	New York	S	21	70
Brussels	S	25	77	Oslo	S	28	82
Budapest	S	22	72	Paris	S	27	81
Cairo	S	35	95	Perth	S	17	63
Cardiff	S	24	75	Prague	F	23	73
Cologne	R	22	72	Reykjavik	C	10	50
Copenhgn.	S	23	73	Rio de J'o	S	24	75
Dublin	S	22	72	Rome	S	26	79
Edinburgh	C	16	61	Singapore	C	24	75
Frankfurt	F	24	75	Stockholm	F	25	77
Geneva	S	22	72	Strasbourg	S	25	77
Glasgow	F	17	63	Sydney	S	20	68
Helsinki	R	20	68	Tehran	S	32	90
Hong Kong	S	30	87	Tel Aviv	S	28	82
Jo'burg	S	21	70	Tokyo	C	25	77
Lisbon	S	31	88	Toronto	S	23	73
London	S	25	77	Vienna	S	23	73
Luxemb'g	F	24	75	Warsaw	C	20	68
Madrid	S	28	82	Zurich	F	18	64

HOLIDAY RESORTS

		Y'day Mid-day °C	°F			Y'day Mid-day °C	°F
Ajaccio	F	26	79	Istanbul	S	28	82
Algiers	S	31	88	Jersey	S	23	73
Biarritz	F	23	73	La. Palms.	F	28	82
Blackpool	S	22	72	Locarno	F	23	73
Bordeaux	F	27	81	Majorca	S	30	86
Casablca.	F	24	75	Malaga	S	28	82
Cape Tm.	R	16	61	Malta	F	30	86
Corfu	F	27	81	Nairobi	S	22	72
Cyprus	S	31	88	Naples	F	28	82
Dubrovnik	S	24	75	Nice	S	24	75
Faro	S	29	84	Oporto	S	24	75
Florence	F	25	77	Rhodes	S	30	86
Funchal	S	24	75	Salzburg	C	16	61
Gibraltar	S	25	77	Tangier	S	29	84
Guernsey	S	21	70	Tenerife	S	30	86
Innsbruck	C	14	57	Tunis	F	31	88
Inverness	S	19	66	Valencia	F	29	84
I. of Man	S	22	72	Venice	F	24	75

S—Sunny. F—Fair. C—Cloudy. R—Rain.



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